LABOR-1939
DISCRIMINATION

X Y

ALABAMA

Discrimination Against Locomotive Firemen Bared

Journal Guide
6-3-39
Norfolk Va

MOBILE, ALA—An agreement between the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Engineers, white, whereby Negro firemen were barred from working on stoker-equipped engines, was revealed here last week at an important and far-reaching rail conference.

Subject under discussion at the conference held on Friday was displacement of Negro firemen on the road, and abrogation of seniority rights under the existing agreement with the company.

Attending the Conference were the following colored delegates: L. R. Moloy, F. C. Caldwell and Leyton Weston for the International Association of Railway Employes and J. L. LeFlore, for the NAACP, co-operating agency. Representing the Railroad were G. P. Brock, general manager, and A. J. Tully, traveling engineer, both white.

Asked if an agreement protecting working conditions of GM&N employes was in effect at the present time, the company officials replied affirmatively. The employe representatives then asked if the seniority provisions applied to all workers, to which company officials also answered "Yes," with the exception of Negro firemen who were not allowed to work on mechanically-stokered engines.

At this point the colored delegates were surprised when the carrier representatives warned them that this matter of securing redress and seeking guarantee of seniority rights for Negro workers on the GM&N Railroad had best be gone about carefully.

The carrier officials were then asked the date of the clause in the agreement restricting the rights of Negroes on stoker-equipped engines. They replied that the agitation began in 1935 by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (white) and that in 1937, the company agreed to insertion of the clause.

The company officials sought to allay the fears of the colored committee by declaring that no further changes were expected and that the security of present employes was unquestioned. Asked if the discrimination against Negro workers' seniority rights was in keeping with the provisions of the amended Railway Labor Act, the white company representatives replied that the agreement was not a result of the meditation, that the carrier had to make some concession to demands of the Brotherhood, exclusive right to work on mechanically-stokered engines was the point decided on in favor of white employes.

As a result of the conference and the facts stated above, Delegates LeFlore, Moloy, Caldwell Weston, recommend: that immediate action be taken through the NAACP and the International Association of Railway Employes that all Negro workers encourage and support the allied Negro crafts organization and contribute sufficient funds at the earliest possible moment to seek legal redress and if necessary, judicious and expedient, to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

COLORADO

Public Utilities In Denver Practice Job Discrimination

T. S. Williams Finds Less Than 35 Negro Employes On Payrolls of City's Three Largest Utility Companies—Most of Them With Public Service Co.

By T. S. WILLIAMS
(Staff Correspondent)

3-4-'39

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 2—An appeal for more jobs for youth of the group will be taken to the Denver public utility companies by a committee appointed by the Denver Interracial Commission, according to one of the city's dailies.

The commission voted to take action following a motion proposed February 13 by Dr. Clarence Holmes, dentist, at a seminar held at the Y.W.C.A.

"We pay the utilities thousands of dollars a year for gas, telephone and carfare," Dr. Holmes said. "We should share in the jobs they have to give."

"The public utilities discriminate against members of the group because nobody cares," Leon Steward, Y.M.C.A. secretary said.

"The corporations of Denver are very friendly to our race in Denver," said Rev. Russell S. Brown, pastor of Shorter A.M.E. Community Church.

"The corporations do employ some worthwhile colored people. There is Walter Pritchard, who has been employed by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company many years. The Public Service Company recently retired J. W. Cooper on a pension after more than 40 years of employment. The question of increase of employment should be based on a friendly attitude, first finding out what are the facts."

This writer interviewed the assistant secretary of the Public Service Company, Mr. Mackell on February 15, who stated that the company employs 26 to 28 members of the group at an average salary of $90 per month with an annual two weeks vacation with pay. He highly commends the honesty of these employes. Mr. Mackell has at his finger tips their financial rating and states that most of them are home owners and have substantial bank accounts.

Next we interviewed Mr. Harward of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company and try as hard as he [illegible], was only able to find one member of the group on the payroll, and that was Mr. Pritchard. Mr. Harward admitted that there was 1,931 employes of the company on December 31, 1938, and that the company serves at least 60 per cent of the Negro population.

The Denver Tramway Company, according to A. W. Blair, whom we interviewed February 15, employs approximately 825 people and during 1938 hauled 32,850,000 passengers, and Mr. Blair could only account for two members of the group employed by his corporation, although there might be more, he stated. We asked him if he had any record of the number of passengers hauled from the East Denver District during 1938, to which he answered that this record could be compiled in time. Mr. Blair further stated that it was highly probable that the reason so few members of the race are employed by his company is, that they do not make applications for jobs and as far as the policy of the Tramway Company is concerned, they practice no form of discrimination, in fact, the nationality of the individual is not questioned in his application for a job or position.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

D.C.

Mitchell Gets Rap From D. C. Newspaper Men

Plaindealer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13–(ANP)—Giving another demonstra ion of his aversion to newspapermei Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell one Negro national lawmaker, las Wednesday vented his ire, according o the Washington Tribune, on a Tri une reporter who sought a tele hone interview, but received the oud admonition, "To hell with you."

1-13-39

The congressional temper was aroused when an effort was made to get him to confirm or deny a report that he and Mrs Mitchell had brok en through the New Negro Alliance picket line at the People's Drug store, which has persistently refused to employ Negroes except as porters or in other menial capacities.

U. Simpson Tate, Alliance official, stated that on Christmas Day the solon and his wife approached the store, that he (Tate) reminded them of the boycott, but that they ignor ed him and entered. Tate's story was supported by Dutton Ferguson, an Alliance member. It was the Tribune's effort to get the legislator's version of the story that led to the verbal blast.

Phoning him in his suite at the House of Representatives building, the would-be-interviewer, says the Tribune, was greeted by Mitchell's poorly-phrased, but vociferous, "Don't come calling me down here! To hell with you." The Alliance has maintained the picket line at the drug store for seven months after store officials refused to place Negroes in clerical positions.

Negro Waiters Put Out D. C. R. R. Station

Tribune
7-12-39

Washington, July 10 (By Reinzi B Lemus for ANP)—Even though ours is now a hectic era that forbids anything to be startling, regular rail travelers in and out of Washington ington union station got the shock of a decade when they entered the terminal restaurant last Saturday to find white waitresses and busboys, all ready to serve them.

For more than a half century terminal eaters had been served by colored waiters and kitchen helpers; first in the old 6th street depot, where President Garfield was fatally shot in 1881, now submerged from memory by the Mellon Art gallery's mammoth east wing, and since 1907 at the present locality.

But like Garfield, and the old 6th street place, the Negroes are gone, now; and their going was unheralded, their exit forlorn and unsung. Sole notice of their ousting was one of fact which is to say, first knowledge of their finish came when the early shift reported for duty, as usual Saturday morning. They number about 60. Not so long ago they were organized into Local 781 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, that American Federation of Labor and international union which created and controls locals of dining car cooks and waiters, principally through the Join Dining Car Council, propaganda agency of the setup, and of which Ishmael Flory, colored, is secretary.

Although this international had jurisdiction over all organized hotel, restaurant and bar employes in the United States (except in Dave Beck's, Seattle, Wash.) there isn't a first class hotel of its Washington jurisdiction in which a colored cook or waiter could get a job.

And now for the seeming paradox: the colored men were employes of a lessor, Savarins of New York, but Savarins did not oust them; all went out together, Savarins by desire, the colored folks without choice. There appears as much of coincidence as ingenuity in the incident. And what happened was this:

About nine years ago, Savarins, operator of a chain of rail-station eateries in eastern cities on the Pennsylvania railroad, leased the Washington plant and took over personnel from the terminal company. Not long ago the A. F. of L. organized the waiters and attempted to negotiate a working contract. Savarins balked, stalled, and it was reported the union would call a strike to enforce collective bargaining; then it developed, it is said, that owing to Savarin's refusal to finance air-conditioning of the place on demand of the terminal people they would not renew the lease due to expire at midnight of June 30. They didn't.

At midnight of June 29, down came Savarin's signs, up went the Union News Co.'s, successor, away went Savarin and out to the accumulating heap of Washington's unemployed went the colored waiters and kitchen service help. It is rumored the union will picket the restaurant But Savarins is gone; so it looks as though the union will have to follow them elsewhere; for the Union News company fetched in its own help, even non-union bartenders to supersede the union's white drink-jigglers.

TEAMSTERS' UNION WON'T LET FIRM EMPLOY NEGROES

Tribune
11-25-39
Washington

The Heurich Brewery Company is willing to employ colored truck drivers, but the teamsters' local is unwilling to permit it to do so, Eugene Davidson, administrator of the New Negro Alliance, announced Monday.

Mr. Davidson said he is referring the matter to the legal committee of the alliance for study as to possible violation of civil rights. He will also appoint a special committee to ascertain whether the color bar set up in the local has the approval of the parent organization and the American Federation of Labor.

Will Attack Ban

If the legal committee should decide that the color bar is a violation of civil rights, he said, the alliance would seek action by the civil liberties unit of the Department of Justice to break down restraints against colored persons joining labor organizations or against their employment in closed shops where the controlling union forbids colored membership.

In the case of the Heurich Brewery Company, Mr. Davidson said, the union is standing in its own light. He stated that employment of colored truck drivers would result in increased consumption of Heurich beer, which, in turn, would result in increased employment of union members.

The alliance will press its fight against the color bar in labor organizations to a conclusion, he said, just as it did in the matter of its fight for the right to picket to force employment of colored persons in stores having a large percentage of colored trade.

WASHINGTON CHAIN STORES CLOSE IN ANSWER TO PROTESTS AGAINST JOB DISCRIMINATION

Sanitary Chain Moves to White Neighborhoods Rather Than Furnish Employment to Negro Clerks—Closing of Stores Adds to Income of Jewish Merchants in Colored Sections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. (ANP) —When Negroes press chain stores located in Negro communities for work, the chain stores' answer usually takes the form of closing that particular store and consolidating with a store a few blocks away in a white neighborhood or on a business thoroughfare where the sales are not dependent upon any racial group.

This has been the experience with several here in the capital city. For instance, the Sanitary stores operate a chain throughout the city, similar to those operated by the A. & P. in most cities. Prices are low and standard brands usually are carried.

Hundreds of them dot the city of Washington. Naturally, many of them are in Negro neighborhoods. And when the Negroes awoke to the possibilities of employment and started picketing the institution, demanding employment, the heads of the chain stores were quick to realize the "out" given them.

They just upped and moved their stores to other neighborhoods where they didn't have to employ Negroes. In the past year, fully one-third of this chain in Negro neighborhoods have been consolidated or liquidated entirely, rather than furnish employment for one Negro clerk at the prevailing wage rate, instead of several "boys" who run errands, act as stock clerks, pack merchandise on the shelves and otherwise make themselves useful in any capacity except to wait on customers. This fight has been going on here for some months, and through picketing one of the Sanitary stores, Negroes won the famous right-to-picket ruling handed down in the supreme court.

But this does not change the employment situation where hundreds of Negroes in localized communities spend but do not work. The closing of these chain stores has added to the business and income of many local Jewish merchants who profit by the Negroes' need for supplies and his inability to get them elsewhere.

[illegible]

LABOR - 1939
DISCRIMINATION

D.C.

Whites Replace Colored Help In Washington

By ORRIN C. EVANS

The A.F. of L. and C.I.O. have replied to the TRIBUNE'S charges of racial discrimination—with plenty of "English" on the ball.

To devotees of pocket billiards the technique would be characterized as a "bank" shot. That is to say, no direct denial of charges preferred against these branches of American unionism by the TRIBUNE has been made, the high officials resorting to the more intriguing gesture of making the denials through members without particularly impressive rank—so far as national standing goes.

Tribune 7-15-39
Philadelphia Pa.

Main and specific burden of this paper's indictment of unionism is and was that a definite policy of discouraging and refusing Negro membership in the A.F. of L. dates back to the halcyon days of the late Samuel Gompers, and that the opportunity for work because of membership in an A. F. of L. union was negligible, so far as Negro mechanics are concerned.

"Many A. F. of L. unions have thought so highly of their Negro members that these members have represented the local in the Central Labor Union. Negro Central Labor Union delegates have come from the Post Office workers, and two Teachers' Unions and Hod Carriers", writes Sara T. Walsh, Legislative representative of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 192.

7-13-39

"The C. I. O. has a very fine record of cooperation with the Negroes", writes George H. Williams, a Negro director of the local setup of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"At its national convention in Pittsburgh a policy of no racial discrimination was written into the constitution. The C.I.O. Council in Philadelphia has Negro delegates representing their locals, the membership of which is composed of both races," Williams continued.

So disturbed have local union leaders become following the charges made by the TRIBUNE, a meeting of members of labor's high command in Philadelphia was held Tuesday afternoon.

Full text of the letters setting forth the denials from these sources will be published in next week's issue of the TRIBUNE.

In the meantime, the agitation for more equitable distribution of jobs for Negroes continues throughout the nation.

Here, in a nutshell, is what happened throughout the country during the last week:

IN WASHINGTON white waitresses and busboys replaced Negroes, last week, in the restaurant in Union Station. About 60 Negroes are affected by this change in employment policy. Not long ago these workers organized into Local 781 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, and AFL of union. According to Rienzi B. Lemus, well known labor figure, although the AF of L. controls all organized hotel, restaurant and bar employees in the country," there isn't a first-class hotel of its Washington jurisdiction in which a colored waiter or cook can get a job."

IN FRANKFORT, KY., the findings of a committee appointed by the Kentucky Conference on the Employment Problems of the Negro were released last week. Among the recommendations made by the group was "that trade unions give consideration to the problem of admitting qualified Negroes," and "that encouragement be given to the employment of Negroes in public utilities, privately owned department stores and chain stores where a Negro population is served."

IN RICHMOND, Va., the southern Negro Waiters and Waitresses Association has been organized to organize this group on a local membership plan. The hope of the association is to federate existing local organizations into the association in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

IN NEW HAVEN, CONN. Negro waiters on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad won their fight for back pay, when the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes was sustained by the National Railroad Board in its claim for compensation retroactive to April, 1938. This pay was lost to the Joint Council's member waiters as a result of replacing waiters with waitresses on grill cars.

IN NEW YORK, the Greater New York Committee for Employment announced last week the launching of an intensive campaign for jobs for Negroes. Over 200 civic church and trade union organizations are working with the committee in its efforts.

IN RALEIGH, N. C., the wide differential between salaries of colored and white teachers was reduced, after Dean J. T. Taylor, of North Carolina State College, at Durham, told the state school commission that court action might result unless an adjustment was made. The salary committee of the commission stated that Negro teachers would get a large portion of the $275,000 available for teacher salary increases in the state.

IN NEW YORK with the organization of the welfare committee of the Dunbar Tenants' League of the Dunbar Apartments, the fight for jobs for Negroes in Harlem was widened, last week. First efforts will be directed towards A. and P. grocery stores in predominantly colored neighborhoods.

IN CHICAGO political leaders, last week, scanned with interest a list, printed in a morning newspaper, naming all Illinois WPA employees receiving salaries of $1,200 or more a year. An examination of the list failed to reveal any colored employee among the 1,000 WPA-ers included among the employees in the upper income bracket.

'WON'T HAPPEN AGAIN,' BUT HE DIDN'T GET JOB

Defender

Howard U. Grad Tricked Out Of Federal Post Gets Only Apology

7-29-39

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28 — Following refusal to grant him an interview with the personnel director of the Railroad Retirement Board concerning a temporary appointment as benificiary examiner because of his Race, Robert Martin, Howard university graduate, was later promised by the director that no such act of discrimination would happen again.

Martin had been called by telegram to the office of the director, William C. Bowen, white, for an interview concerning a three-month appointment with the board, following his successful rating in a civil service examination for sociological analysis.

Chicago Ill

Race Discovered

When he called at the office, according to the young man, who is now employed on the WPA Writers' Project, the clerk in the office, discovering that he was a member of the Race, told him to return to his home and await word from the civil service office. He was not given the opportunity to talk with the personnel director.

In a few days after his call to the office, he received a letter from the Civil Service Commission telling him that his name had been dropped from the civil service eligible list because he had failed to report for an interview as requested.

Numbers of organizations protested the action and Martin was given an interview within a few weeks with the personnel director. By that time some one had been appointed to the position, which carried with it a salary of $1800 a year.

Mr. Bowen told him, Martin said, that he had not been aware of what had happened and that he regretted the incident. Martin told him that it was a known policy of the Railroad Retirement Board that no Race persons were employed on its staff in any capacity except that of a menial, and even these positions for the most part were closed to his Race.

Name Replaced

Bowen said that he was new in the position and did not know that prejudice existed within its ranks. He was friendly to the Race, he said, and pointed out that he was a close friend of Dr. W. W. Alexander, Farm Security official, and others who were liberal toward the Race. He repeated his promise that such a thing would not happen again.

Meanwhile Martin's name was replaced on the civil service list, but he learned later, that this list had recently been discarded as one used for appointment selections to the board.

WHITE STEMMERS REPLACE NEGROES

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.—(UNP)—According to a recent report by the State Employment Service, white stemmers are gradually replacing Negroes in this particular phase of the tobacco industry.

Urge D. C. Union Station To Rehire Negro Waiters

8-11-39

NEW YORK.—New hope for the employment of Negro women to replace the 40 colored waiters discharged from the Savarin restaurant in the Washington, D. C., union station recently was seen this week following a conference of Urban League officials with S.C.C. Boyd, general manager of the General News company, at his headquarters in this city.

The Union News company took over the restaurant when the Savarin company forfeited its concession July 1. One of its first moves was to replace the colored waiters, many of whom had seen more than a decade of service, by white waitresses.

Representing the Urban League at the conference were L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the board of the National Urban League; T. Arnold Hill, director of its department of industrial relations; and George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

Advised that the Union News company had adopted a policy of employing only waitresses to serve patrons in the restaurants it operates, the League officials suggested the possibility of employing colored women to do this work. They maintained it would be possible to obtain a much higher grade of Negro waitress because of the lack of work opportunities for well-traineed colored women.

The Union News company representative expressed a willingness to consider such a move, and promised to survey its possibilities in the course of a visit to Washington within a few days. He said that plans were being made to completely renovate the restaurant facilities at the Union Station in Washington, and indicated that a staff of colored women might be employed when they are reopened.

Police Answers $10,000 Damage Suit Filed by H. U. Professor's Wife

Charles S. Mills, white, formerly a special officer stationed at No. 10 Police Precinct, last week, filed an answer to a suit for $10,000 lodged against him by Mrs. Ethel B McKinney, wife of a Howard University professor, and her mother, Mrs. Frances James, for an alleged attack upon them in July.

The woman entered suit for $5,000 for personal injuries and $5,000 for punitive damages as a result of what they contend was an unwarranted assault upon them when they were quietly looking into a window on Fourteenth Street, near Columbia Road, Northwest, while out for a stroll one evening.

In their affidavit filed with the court, the two women alleged that they were looking in the window when the officer came up to them from behind and roughly pushed them apart.

Struck and Cursed

"What is the matter with him is he crazy?" Mrs. James reported she said to her daughter. At this, Mills began to curse them and push them around, the affidavit continues. The women put out their hands to protect themselves, they said, and the officer struck them with his hands and fists and even drew out his gun, threatening them.

He called them "n———" and cursed them, the affidavit states, and the words used by the officer are given in the document.

As a result of his unwarranted attack, the women said in their suit, they have suffered bruises, physical shock and mental anquish, and have had to spend money for the care of their injuries.

In his answer, Mills denies all of the allegations in the petition. Any injuries sustained by the plaintiffs, he avers, were inflicted by him while defending himself against an attack upon him by them.

Captain Cooperative

Capt. Truescott, at No. 10 Precinct, has acted in a very cooperative manner with the plaintiffs, Belford V. Lawson, their lawyer, reported. Immediately upon reporting the affair to him at the precinct station, the captain called a hearing with the officer, Mrs. McKinney, Mrs. James and Mr. Lawson, he said.

The captain took the officer's gun from him and promised the complainants that he would take further steps in the matter. Lawson said.

It was learned this week, from the police precinct that Mills has been relieved of his commission as special police. He is said to be a watchman at a building on Fourteenth Street.

LABOR - 1939
DISCRIMINATION

FLORIDA

500 COLORED SHIPYARD WORKERS "FORCED OUT"

NAACP Lays Blame On Two Lily White Unions In Tampa

Charges Made in Letter Sent To A. F. of L. President; Tampa Situation Investigated by White

8-15-39

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Negroes have been forced out of more than 500 jobs with the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering company by two lily-white unions of the American Federation of Labor, it was charged here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The charge was made in a letter sent to William Green, A. F. of L. president, and to the executive council of the federation in session this week in Atlantic City.

At the same time, Walter White NAACP secretary, appealed to the U. S. Maritime Commission to hold up the signing of contracts with the Tampa company for five new ships to cost $1,814,430 each in order that a clause might be inserted prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or color.

PERFECT DOUBLE-CROSSING

The Tampa situation was investigated personally by Secretary White late in July. Highlights of the NAACP memorandum:

The Tampa situation is a perfect illustration of doublecrossing of Negro workers by union lily-whitism. Prior to June 1, 1938 the Tampa Shipbuilding company employed about 1,200 workers, divided between white and colored about 50-50. Twelve Negroes and one white man led in a strike which in turn resulted in the formation of a union among the workers, who, heretofore, had been unorganized.

The new union was Local 1207 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America. A verbal agreement was made to continue the division of the work on a 50-50 basis.

Shortly afterwards, however, one William Sullivan, white, raised the question of Negro and white union members meeting in the same hall, voting, etc. In the meantime the Tampa company signed a closed shop agreement which went into effect June 1, 1938.

FREEZE OUT COLORED

As soon as this contract was signed, the union was divided into white and colored units, with a white man, H. L. Sanders, as business agent of the Negro unit. He is said to have unbalanced the ratio of jobs and to have continued certifying more whites than Negroes.

When the colored union members complained they were given a "custodian" by the International union. This custodian, Charles Silva, is known as an enemy of Negroes and Negro labor. He took all books, papers and bank accounts out of the hands of the Negro unit of the union.

BARRED BY BOILERMAKERS

As work progressed on the ships then building, more and more skilled and semi-skilled workers were needed. Silva thereupon organized a local of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. Negroes were refused admission to this union, but were told they would be given an auxiliary charter for a unit of their own. They never got it.

Where Negroes, before the signing of the closed shop centra had about 600 jobs, they have today 118, of which 116 are unskilled.

ENGINEER PICKS PAPER

A Negro expert rivet driver has been forced to accept work as a common laborer. J. J. Bradley, a skilled hoisting engineer with 20 years of experience, is now picking up paper in the yards. John Walls operator of an air compresser for more than 25 years, had a white helper forced upon him by the union. As soon as they thought the white man had learned the job, Walls was discharged. Within a few days the white man had wrecked the machine completely. Walls is now working as a greaser. There were on Aug. 1, 1939, 190 paid up Negro members of Local 1207 walking the streets without work, but Sanders, business agent of the union continues to certify white men to jobs—non-members of the union, whom he allows to work on a permit.

LABOR - 1939
DISCRIMINATION

FLORIDA

Negro Shipyard Workers Forced Out By A. F. of L.

8-17-39

Philadelphia - Pa

Tribune

NEW YORK, Aug.—Negroes have been forced out of more than 500 jobs with the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering company by two lily-white unions of the American Federation of Labor, it was charged here last Friday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The charge was made in a letter sent to William Green, A. F. of L. president, and to the executive council of the federation in session this week in Atlantic City.

At the same time, Walter White, NAACP secretary, appealed to the U. S. Maritime Commission to hold up the signing of contracts with the Tampa company for five new ships to cost $1,814,430 each in order that a clause might be inserted prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or color.

Perfect Double-Crossing

The Tampa situation was investigated personally by Secretary White late in July. Highlights of the NAACP memorandum:

The Tampa situation is a perfect illustration of double-crossing of Negro workers by union lily-whitism. Prior to June 1, 1938, the Tampa Shipbuilding company employed about 1,200 workers, divided between white and colored about 50-50. Twelve Negroes and one white man led in a strike which in turn resulted in the formation of a union among the workers, who, heretofore, had been unorganized.

Verbal Agreement

The new union was Local 1207 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America. A verbal agreement was made to continue the division of the work on a 50-50 basis. Shortly afterward, however, one William Sullivan, white, raised the question of Negro and white union members meeting in the same hall, voting, etc. In the meantime the Tampa company signed a closed shop agreement which went into effect June 1, 1938.

As soon as this contract was signed, the union was divided into white and colored units, with a white man, H. L. Sanders, as business agent of the Negro unit. He is said to have unbalanced the ratio of jobs and to have continued certifying more whites than Negroes.

When the colored union members complained they were given a "custodian" by the International union. This custodian, Charles Silva, is known as an enemy of Negroes and Negro labor. He took all books, papers and bank accounts out of the hands of the Negro unit of the union.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

GENERAL

N. M. A. President In Vigorous Protest Against Race Libel

Phila Tribune
May 11, 1939

A statement appearing in a recent issue of "Medical Information for Social Workers," a Baltimore, Md. publication, attributing the cause of gonorrhea in little children to "infection, most commonly received from toilet seats soiled by infected members of the household, such as colored maids," has been vigorously objected to by Dr. George W. Bowles of York, Pa., president of the National Medical Association.

"You could have very consistently said maids and omitted colored," Dr. Bowles wrote Dr. William M. Champion, editor of the publication, "because in my personal experience, over a period of thirty-two years, my dear Doctor, I have found the maids among your own racial group are not immune to either Gonorrhea or Syphilis."

BAD PROPAGANDA

"This type of propaganda is ill-becoming any fair-minded editor or publisher," Dr. Bowles continued, "in the face of the research and statistics which fully prove that both the germs of Gonorrhea and Syphilis have no particular affinity or antipathy for one race as against another."

After calling attention to the fact that the National Medical Association had been commended by the Surgeon General of the United States for its cooperation in helping to eradicate venereal diseases, Dr. Bowles told Dr. Champion:

We are most emphatic in our resentment against any implications in any periodical from any social worker or any other source that would try to create the impression that Gonorrhea is peculiar to Negroes and, as you have made it, to colored maids."

ASKS PLEDGE OF FAIRNESS

"It might interest you to know that the Surgeon-General has said in his book, 'Shadow on the Land,' quote: "The white man gave the Negro Syphilis and Tuberculosis.' I don't wish to feel that you are purposefully attempting to prejudice the minds of white employers against colored maids, but unless you are willing to so advise the Executive Board through me that you have no such intent, it will become our responsibility to bring to the attention of the United States Public Health Service the resenment of thirteen million Negroes to this type of propaganda," the letter concluded.

CIO Union Scores Race Bias On Ships

Northwest Enterprise
4-28-39
Seattle Wash

New York (CNA)—Racial discrimination in the hiring of crews is scored and steps for combatting it outlined in a resolution adopted by the National Council of the National Maritime Union, C.I.O.

The resolution charges that several steamship companies are practicing discrimination against not only our colored brothers, but also Puerto Ricans and other Spanish working peple, thereby working great hardships in shipping privileges on these brothers."

JOB WAY UP NORTH IN ROCHESTER GOES TO NEGRO MAMMY

2-28-39
Atlanta Ga.
Constitution

Wanted: A negro mammy not too old, not too fat, fairly intelligent, able-bodied, with good recommendations and who would like to live in Rochester, N. Y.

That was the request received by the Georgia state employment service, of the Department of Labor, and it was filled this week.

Carrie Beasley, 52, accepted the job and left by bus to begin her work for Mrs. Gunnar Gunnarson, a semi-invalid, in Rochester.

The bus didn't arrive on time. The employment service received the following telegram:

"Where is Carrie? Did she travel by bus. She hasn't arrived and I'm worried to death about her."

Carrie arrived about three hours late.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

GEORGIA

WHITE ROBED TERRORISTS DRIVE MAN OUT OF BUSINESS

Courier 2-4-39 Pittsburgh Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2—(ANP)—White-robed terrorists drove Mac H. Mosley out of his cleaning and pressing establishment here last Saturday.

Mr. Mosley told reporters Monday that the hooded men had warned him to get out the week before and that he was forced to sell fixtures valued at $1.200 for $450.

The pressing establishment was located in the West End section on Gordon street. The only business owned and operated by Negroes, the plant had a $3,000 annual income of exclusive white trade. Three white men during the past three years had consistently sought to buy it.

About 8:00 Saturday evening, four carloads of white hoodlums descended on the Gordon street plant, stood in front of the business in white hoods and robes and proceeded to march around to the back of the shop.

Painter Threatened; Advised To Quit Job

Daily World 3-29-39

Thomas McLendon, 56-year-old painter, told police Tuesday that three white men who said they were "union men", threatened to kill him if he did not stop painting for a local theatrical syndicate.

McLendon said he was finishing a paint job on front of a Decatur street theatre Tuesday afternoon when the three white men drove up and made the threat.

According to McLendon, one of the three men said, "You'd better quit this job boy, if you want to live."

"I'd rather die working than any other way," McLendon is reported to have answered.

Unable to locate the manager of the theatre, the three men left, declaring that they would "see about this tomorrow", the threatened man told officers.

McLendon is not a member of a painters union. He says he has been painting in Atlanta about 35 years.

LABCR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

INDIANA

DISTILLERY DENIES BAN ON RACE WORKERS

Courier 2-18-39

But Former Employe of Construction Company Doing Work At Seagram's Plant Tells Different Story.

Pitts. Pa.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

In answer to a telegram sent to the Joseph Seagram Distillery, The Pittsburgh Courier received the following wire:

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Feb. 13, 1939.

Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANY STATMENT THAT SEAGRAM MANAGEMENT OBJECTS TO NEGRO HELP IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE ACTUALLY HAVE NEGRO EMPLOYEES IN SOME PLANTS.

Joseph H. Seagram and Sons, Inc.,
R. T. Willkie

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16—(ANP)—The Joseph Seagram distillery, located at Lawrenceburg, Ind., maker of liquors popular in Negro neighborhoods, has no place for Negro workers, it is stated in a letter written to R. L. Bailey prominent local attorney, by Charles Baker who has just been discharged because of a recently instituted ban against colored laborers.

Baker, a laborer employed by the Owend Construction company of Louisville, has been doing construction work for his company at Seagram plant. Last week he was told by the foreman that he and another colored laborer named Sanders could no longer use the lavavtory because the distillery employes, all white, objected. The foreman promised to provide special accommodations for them, but he was called to the office and on returning told Baker and Sanders they were being discharged, adding that he hated to let them go. He had no fault to find with their work, he said, but was forced to protect his construction firm.

The plant now operated by Seagram was formerly owned by the James Walsh company which for 30 years employed up to 25 Negroes. According to Baker, the Seagram company has refused to employ Negroes, and any colored persons working there were hired by construction firms, but now even that has been stopped.

LABOR - 1939 MARYLAND
DISCRIMINATION

Can't Work at Airplant Applicant Is Told

BALTIMORE

"I was told point-blank this week, no matter what my qualifications were, I could not hope to get any employment at the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft plant at Middle River, Md., because I am colored," M. Pierson Scott said this week.

Scott, a native Marylander, who went to Akron, Ohio, to live twenty-one years ago, came back home this week armed with over a hundred letters of recommendation from Governor Buckner of Ohio, and from numerous well-known personages in both Ohio and Maryland.

In addition, many of the officials had addressed personal letters to Glenn L. Martin, head of the aircraft plant, concerning Mr. Scott's qualifications.

Employ Foreigners

Mr. Scott said he asked a Mr. Seymour, the employment manager, to whom he was referred by Mr. Martin's secretary, if it were not true that many foreigners are employed at the plant, some of whom are not even citizens, and that Mr. Seymour replied that it was.

"Don't you feel that I, as an American citizen, should be given preference over them, even if my skin is a little darker?" Scott said he asked the manager.

The manager did not answer the question, Scott continued, merely saying that it would do no good to argue as it was the policy of the plant not to hire colored persons.

Scott asked whether the plant had not employed colored persons in the past, telling the manager that Dow W. Harten, a Congressman from Illinois, had told him that on a recent visit to the plant, he (Harten) saw colored men at work.

Once Had Laborers

To this, the manager replied that this was only a few laborers who were given work clearing off walks, but that no colored persons were allowed in the building.

Mr. Scott said that evidently every effort is being made to see that no opportunity for sabotage is allowed at the plant.

Every person who approaches is interviewed by a doorman at the entrance to the yards, and a second interview is held at the entrance to the building. Every person who is allowed to enter the building must sign a register.

I observed that if it were a matter of loyalty, it would be far better to trust a colored American than a white foreigner, who might turn out to be in the employ of some foreign government, Mr. Scott said, and to this, he received no reply.

Applicant Is Welder

Scott was applying for work as a welder. He previously did this type of work at the International Harvester Company, when it was located in Akron, he said.

The work is very lucrative, employees being paid by the piece, he said, and during the time he was with the harvester company, it was not unusual for pay envelopes to hold as much as $92 and more each week.

Scott said he had some correspondence with the plant in May regarding the work, but at that time neither he nor the company mentioned race.

"Before telling me that colored people were barred from employment, Mr. Seymour read carefully every letter that I had with me," Scott declared.

These included letters from Mayor Howard Jackson and Senator Millard Tydings.

LABOR - 1939
DISCRIMINATION

MISSOURI

Plaindealer
12-15-39
Kansas City Kansas

THE COCA COLA BOYCOTT

Over in Kansas City, Mo., the Negroes are conducting a fight on the Coca Cola Company. The fight seems to hinge around this point. The Negro Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations are asking that Negroes not spend their money with the company because they do not employ Negroes. From what I can learn about the status of the case, very little headway is being made and will not be made until there is some real concerted action with a program and some objectives that appeal to both the Negro consumer and distributors in the colored districts. The masses of the Negro population in Kansas City, Mo., are not aware that there is such a fight going on and the distributors are indifferent to the movement because they have to do a lot of explaining to the public.

It is a fine thing to bring pressure and it is one way that we will keep our jobs, get more jobs and get good pay. I say continue your fight for jobs, but get together and don't fail, because if you do, the Negroes of Kansas City, Mo., will become the laughing stock of the middlewest.

During the machine rule in Kansas City, Mo., there were places of business that did not dare sell Coca Cola because the bosses passed out the word and those who knew what was healthy did not disobey. But with the Negro boycott, it will take more than passing out the word. The public will have to be educated, the newspapers must join in and mold sentiment, ministers and school teachers must speak out, the working man and the working woman must talk about it, the school kids must be educated to not spend their nickels and the housewives must be educated to gossip over the telephone. When the Negroes of Kansas City, Missouri set the above machinery into action there will be some results. It may take months and it may take a year or two, but always remember that the American white man does not like to lose on his investments. Profits look better at the end of the year than losses.

LABOR - 1939 NEW JERSEY

DISCRIMINATION

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
August 15, 1939

NEW JERSEY MOB ATTACKS NEGROES

Alleged mistreatment of Negroes in the South is a favorite topic for some of the "advanced" thinkers in other sections of the nation. Few incidents of the kind that most Southern white people deplore excape the headlines if they happen in the Southern States.

The Northern States are depicted as havens of refuge for the oppressed but, just the same, unfortunate incidents happen in that area, even if the news is not so widely distributed. For example, we call attention to the mistreatment of seven Negro potato pickers near Cranbury, N. J., last week. Here are the details, as sent out by the Associated Press:

CRANBURY, N. J., Aug. 13—State police questioned residents of this borough today in an effort to determine the identities of fifteen white men who, they said, raided a shack occupied by seven Negro potato pickers, stripped them and smeared a young married couple with white paint.

Corporal E. D. Netterman, of Hightstown barracks, said he had questioned several men, adding that no arrests have been made.

The white men came to a farm near the town limits shortly after midnight, police said, entered the shack, smashed windows and chased five Negroes through nearby fields after they had been stripped. They fired at the fleeing Negroes with shotguns, aiming high so as not to hit them.

Jacob Treston and his wife, both 23, who said they lived in Coleman, Ga., were forced into a car, driven seven miles and left in a field where they were smeared with white paint. They said they were told to "get back down South where you belong."

They were taken to a hospital, where the paint was removed.

Police could not account for the raid, they said, unless it was in retaliation for a commotion caused last night by three other Negroes who had been arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Two were fined $10 and the other given a suspended sentence.

The Negroes were employed on the farm of Raymond Dey on the Old Trenton road. Many come North during the potato picking season to obtain temporary employment.

Well, we notice, for one thing that the New Jersey police seek to "determine the identity" of the mob that aattacked the Negroes in New Jersy. For another thing, we observe that the attack was made because "of a commotion caused by three other Negroes who had been arrested for disorderly conduct." For a third thing, we see that the unfortunate workers were told to "get back down South where you belong."

Some Southern Congressman ought to keep his eye on this Cranbury affair. If New Jersey police fail to discover the guilty parties, it might be a good idea to let a Congressional committee of Pennsylvania-New York snoopers go into New Jersey to ascertain the reasons therefor.

Of course, so far as we are concerned, we condemn the rowdyism in New Jersey, just as we condemn similar rowdyism that occurs in the South. Our sympathy goes out to the unfortunate Negroes in New Jersey who, "seeking to make a living, have their homes sioned, are painted white and shot ata by disreputable hoodlums.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
August 15, 1939

Negroes In New Jersey

A GROUP of white men raided a shack in New Jersey the other day, and drove out seven negroes. The negroes, one of them a woman, were stripped of their clothing.

There were 15 white men in the party. They smashed out the windows of the shack—the negroes living there while temporarily employed as potato pickers. Five of the negroes were chased through the fields, and guns were fired to frighten them. The other two negroes were placed in a car, driven seven miles away, and then left in a field. They were smeared with white paint. One of these was the woman. They were then told to "get back down South where you belong."

The reason for this outrage is not quite clear. Police think that perhaps it was in retaliation for a commotion caused by three other negroes who earlier in the evening had been arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

It has been a long time since an outrage such as that has occurred in the South. We have had such outrages, but they are rare. They are far rarer, we suspect, that they would be in New Jersey did New Jersey have the same proportion of negroes that we have. Those negroes were told to "get back down South where you belong." We submit to you that they do not necessarily "belong" down South. They have as much right to circulate in New Jersey as do the agitators and reformers from New Jersey to infest the South.

Columbia. S. C. Record
August 17, 1939

Race Prejudice in Jersey.

At Cranbury, N. J., last week a "band of 15 masked men"—if it had happened in a Southern state they would have called it a "mob" which it was—invaded a shack occupied by seven negro potato pickers, wrecked everything in the building, stripped the seven negroes, one of them a woman, and drove five of them across the fields under a barrage of shotgun fire. The other two, the woman and her husband, were taken further afield and daubed with white paint.

New Jersey state police announced that an investigation is being planned, but that no arrests had been made and that there were no definite suspects.

It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the Northern newspapers and others who have been making a pastime of indicting the whole South for similar exhibitions of mob violence and race prejudice in Southern states. The South although it fails in many particulars in its treatment of the negroes at least has not denied them the right to find work on farms.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
August 18, 1939

NEGRO MIGRATION CAUSING TROUBLE

Seasonal Influx Potato Pickers Bothering New Jersey

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 18.—(U.P.)—Gov. A. Harry Moore said today he would undertake some action to curtail the seasonal migration of Southern Negro farm workers to the potato fields of New Jersey.

His announcement followed numerous complaints from the authorities and residents in the potato-raising areas of the state that the annual influx of Negroes was creating serious relief, law enforcement, labor and health problems.

Last Saturday at Cranbury a dozen white men attempted to frighten seven Georgia Negroes out of the state by evicting them from their shack, firing shot guns over their head, daubing a couple of them, a man and his wife, with white paint, and ordering them to "head south."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
August 17, 1939

What Is Banished But Set Free?

White men of New Jersey are reported to be driving negroes out of that state, ordering them to "walk South." Within the last quarter century the arrest of persons for "enticing" negroes to leave South Carolina was common, and always it was silly.

Colored people who wish to vote and become prominent Democrats as well as to receive other benefits should be free to migrate to New Jersey, to enlist under Vice Chairman Frank Hague of the National Democratic committee, and congress should pass a law making the banishment of colored people from that state of bliss by mobs a criminal offence.

Colored people on relief are paid much more in New Jersey than in South Carolina, and they should be encouraged to go to New Jersey for relief.

The greater the negro migration from the South to the great Northern cities the greater will be the certainty of the "Liberal" Democrats controlling them and perpetuating the Roosevelt administration in office.

The attempted expulsion of negroes from New Jersey was probably a desperate measure taken by the Republican party to prevent the negro Democrats capturing the state for the Rooseveltian New Dealers in 1940.

ATTACKED WORKERS HEADING FOR DIXIE

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12 — Arrangements were completed this week by providing passage home for five of the seven migratory farm workers who were brutally assaulted last August near Cranbury, N. J., officials of the N. A. A. C. P. said last week.

'GREEN LIGHT' FOR MOB RULE, SAYS N.A.A.C.P. LEADER

Men Who Assaulted Seven Negro Potat Pickers Placed on Parole; Walter White Shocked at Leniencv

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The eight white mobbist who brutally assaulted seve Negro potato pickers including a woman, near Cranbury, N. J., last August 11, received suspended sentences of from two to three years in prison and were ordered placed on parole for three years by Judge Adrian Lyon in the Middlesex County courthouse here Friday morning.

All of the eight defendants (the ninth, a youth, was turned over to Juvenile Court Authorities) were present. A packed court-room included representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from various parts of New Jersey and New York.

Call

They heard the sentence in stunned silence. The hearing lasted fifteen minutes. Thurgood Marshall special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P.; and Dr. David Anthony, president of the New Jersey State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches, were also present when sentence was pronounced.

10-6-39

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been leading the fight to have members of the mob punished, sent the following telegram to New Jersey's State prosecutor Charles Morris,

Kansas City, Mo.

Questions Prosecutor

"In view of suspended sentences for Cranbury mobbists, may we inquire whether you intend to present to grand jury other crimes committed by mob, whether you will seek additional indictments and whether you will request grand jury investigation of background of these crimes?"

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, issued the following statement shortly after the sentencing of the mobbists:

"We are shocked that mob rule has been practically given the green light by the law enforcement agencies of New Jersey. Here were eight members of a mob who had ruthlessly kidnapped seven defenseless farm workers, viciously assaulted them, threatened to rape a woman victim, and defied all decency inherent in good citizenship. The members of the mob were guilty of the same sort of criminal action which all thinking citizens have condemned in states like Mississippi. The State of New Jersey will have to answer for this weak gesture, which will certainly offer no deterrant to future outbreaks of mob violence in this state. Releasing these mobbists on probation brings out into the light the real fight for citizenship rights that have to be won for Negro citizens, not only in New Jersey, but throughout the country."

Hold Public Meeting

The story of Cranbury, New Jersey, which is the story of southern migratory workers coming to New Jersey to pick potatoes, and being met with the same terror that is their lot in the deep South, was told to more than 800 persons in Newark, New Jersey, Sunday evening, September 24 by Mrs. Jake Preston.

Speaking at the St. John A.M.E. church, the only woman among the victims of the mob, gave a graphic picture of the terror to which these migratory workers were subjected.

"When they told me to take my clothes off," she said, Preston said to me, 'Don't you do it honey,' and when they kicked him and told him to shut up he told me, 'If they want your clothes off let them take them off themselves."

Raise $110

A few more words about the attack, and Mrs. Preston's voice choked. She was unable to proceed, and had to be assisted back to her seat on the platform. Other speakers on the program included:

Walter White, Dr. David Anthony, Frank Wimberly, an attorney; Thurgood Marshall, E. Frederic Morrow, coordinator of N. A. A.C.P. branches; the Rev. E. P. Dixon and the Rev. W. C. Thompson. Both Senator W. Warren Barbour and Senator William A. Smathers, of New Jersey, had advised the association earlier in the fight that they felt adequate punishment should be meted out to members of the mob.

The sum of $110. $25 of which was reported by the Princeton, N. J., N. A. A. C. P., branch, was raised at the meeting. The victims of the mob attack are still in Newark, N.J., association officials said, and are expected to remain there until the case is closed.

Scales of Justice Tripped Again

UP in New Jersey's Middlesex County, Judge Adrian Lyon last week sentenced eight white mobbists to from two to three years for assaulting seven Negro workers during a "night ride" which would have done credit to the Nazi Gestapo or the Soviet OGPU, as well as our own native-bred KKK, dread secret terrorists all.

Journal Guide

10-7-39

Had he stopped with the sentencing of these men, who in addition to assaulting six men in the party, undressed their woman companion and threatened criminal assault, he might have struck a crucial blow against budding mob rule in New Jersey and thereby stemmed a rising tide of lawlessness that may well engulf New Jersey's entire system of law enforcement and its white as well as its black citizens.

Norfolk, Va.

But Judge Lyon took one step further. He suspended the sentences and set the assailants free to continue to ruthlessly substitute mob violence for the due process of law. By inference, he condoned the procedure by which a working man is visited in the night, dragged from his quarters, insulted, humiliated, stripped, robbed, beaten, and finally told to leave his job, forsake the employment by which he earns the bread to feed his family, and take to the open road.

Though criminal guilt would not render such conduct right, it is significant to note that the victims were not even suspected of any crime against the laws of the commonwealth. All they did was to work honestly for a meagre living.

Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, has criticized the judge for giving the "green light" to lawlessness in New Jersey. We would add, New Jersey may find it more difficult to turn on the red light when lawlessness strikes at white jurists, politicians, rich men and other outstanding citizens.

When injustice and intolerance get accustomed to running roughshod over the rights of poverty-stricken minorities, they develop an absolute disregard for all stop signals. The scales of justice are delicate. Too much tipping puts them out of commission.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

NEW JERSEY

JAIL TEN IN NEW JERSEY LABOR STRIFE

Bee

Probe Attack on Negro Workers

9-10-39

CRANBURY, N. J., Sept. 7—(ANP)—Ten men who admittedly stripped seven Negro potato pickers and chased them through fields at the point of guns on the night of August 11 were arrested by the New Jersey State police, it was announced Saturday.

All admitted, according to Corporal E. O. Netterman, white, in charge of the Highstown barracks, that they descended on the potato pickers' shack on the farm of Raymond Dey, bound their victims' hands and told them to "go back South where you came from."

Chicago Bee

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Preston, of Gainesville, Ga., were smeared with sticky white enamel and forced to walk seven miles.

Resent Workers

The assault of the Negroes was an outgrowth of resentment of residents of Cranbury against the presence each summer of approximately 1,000 Negroes, hired under contract to harvest the rich Middlesex county potato crop.

Netterman declined to disclose the names of those arrested, "for fear of reprisals," he said, against his sources of information. All were charged with assault and battery and held in $250 bail for the county grand jury.

Efforts were made by friends and relatives of the arrested night riders to bribe the victims into refusing to press charges, but they met with no success due to the coaching of an NAACP representative.

The NAACP had an investigator on the scene less than 48 hours after the incident, and sent a request to the Dies committee on un-American activities that it investigate, and a complaint bearing the details of the outrage to several departments of the New Jersey state administration.

Nine Out on Bail

All of the 10 men arrested for the atrocity were released on bail except one, who, because he was under 16 and a juvenile, was released in the custody of his parents. The boy was reported to have "just tagged along" on the nocturnal automobile raid.

Netterman said the state police knew the identity of the members of the mob three days after the incident but had to proceed slowly. "We wanted to be sure we had the right ones," he said. "We rounded them all up and confronted them with the evidence and they all admitted they were in it."

Most of the prisoners are residents of Cranbury township. Several drive trucks for farmers. Their motive in frightening the Negroes, they told police, was not that local residents have been displaced from jobs, but that they thought southern labor "undesirable."

"There seems to be an opinion on their part," said Netterman, "that Negroes were engaged in brawls, and sometimes insulted their relatives. They just decided to go out and put fear into some of them."

The victims were picked at random, Netterman said, not because they were known to have offended anyone. As a matter of fact, Dey, their employer, says his help is as well-behaved as any in the county.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

NEW JERSEY

NEGROES TARGETS IN JERSEY MIXUP

News

Potato Raisers Defend Right To Hire Southern Group To Gather Crop

9-1-39

TRENTON, N. J.—(AP)—The practice of hiring Southern Negroes in preference to local relief labor during the potato picking season was defended today by farmers of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties in a brief presented to Gov. A. Harry Moore.

The farmers' action followed the arrest of 10 men in connection with a recent raid by whites on a Negro shack near Cranbury. The governor had condemned the incident as unwarrranted after state police reported the raiders told the Negroes to "go back down South where you belong."

Moore earlier had expressed the opinion that importation of 4,000 Negroes from the South had kept that many New Jersey relief clients from getting jobs. The farmers told him this was not the case but agreed that appointment of a coordinating committee of state officials and agricultural representatives might lead to better regulation of the situation next year.

The brief, presented by Secretary of Agriculture W. H. Allen, pointed out that on many farms local relief labor was hired as well as the imported labor, but "actual experience and study definitely indicate that relief clients do not make satisfactory laborers for harvesting farm products."

It was pointed out that many relief clients are too old and physically unfit for the work and others refuse jobs for the short season because they fear being dropped permanently from relief rolls.

The farmers contended the imported laborers were paid from $2.50 to $4 a day, well fed, properly housed and are "quiet, law-abiding persons who cause very little trouble."

Allen said further that the Negroes spend 80 per cent of all they make in nearby communities before returning to their homes in the South. He said any instances where some remain and get on local relief rolls could be overcome "if such is the desire on the part of local authorities."

JERSEY COPS NAB NINE WHITES FOR RAID ON PICKERS

Tribune
9-2-39

CRANBURY, N.J.—Nine white men and a 15-year-old white youth have been arrested by New Jersey state police in connection with a raid on August 11 by white men on a shack occupied by six Negro potato pickers.

Because there is "a tense feeling" between Negro and white residents, Col. Mark O. Kimberling, superintendent of the state police, refused to divulge the names of those arrested.

Charged With Assault

Washington D.C.

Picked up, one by one, the nine men and the boy were arraigned Thursday and Friday nights before Police Recorder Walter Harris on charges of assault and battery and, in the case of the boy, juvenile delinquency. They were released on $250 bail each, pending action by the Middlesex grand jury, which will convene this month.

Three automobiles loaded with white men descended on the shack, which is on the farm of Raymond Dey, a white man. The raiders made the six Negroes strip, and smeared white paint over Jake Preston and his wife, Frances, both 23 years old. The six persons then were chased through the fields, after being told they must must "go back South."

Exchanged Harsh Words

Police indicated the raid and the "tense feeling" were the result of insulting remarks which were exchanged between the white residents and the Negroes, who recently came up from the South.

Three of the Negroes are from Florida, the Prestons are from Georgia, and the remaining man is from Philadelphia.

Police denied the racial feeling had an economic base. The white men held, it was understood, were not farm workers, but worked in town.

It was reported here last week that efforts have been made to "buy off" the Negro victims, by offering them advanced wages and other privileges if they wouldn't testify against anyone arrested.

Mob Of Fifteen Enters Home, Shoots At Five, Kidnaps Two Others

Victims Went to New Jersey To Work in Potato Fields; Labor Jealousy Believed Motive

8-18-39

Atlanta, Ga.

CRANBURY, N. J.—(SNS)—Negroes throughout the state, baffled by an outbreak on several members of the group in this little town by whites, voiced a mass protest to the state government and demanded an investigation to bring the "white hoodlums" to justice, who staged a raid on a shack occupied by seven potato pickers, all of whom were stripped, and two including a woman smeared with white paint.

According to information received the white men (15 in all) went to the farm, entered the living quarters of the hands, smashed windows and stripped all their clothing from them, and chased five through nearby fields amid blazing shotguns.

The other two, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Treston, both 23, of Coleman, Ga., were forced into a car drive seven miles and then left in a field where they were smeared with white paint. They said they were told to 'get back down South where you belong and stay there.'

The victims were employed on the farm of Raymond Dey, on the old Trenton road, and came North during the potato picking season to obtain temporary employment. State police who are making an investigation, said that the only reason they saw for the attack was that several of the men had been arrested for disorderly conduct and fined $10 and given suspended sentence. However, on the other hand it is believed that the white men became angry because the farm hands had taken jobs once held by them.

Seek to Check Mob Violence In New Jersey

Journal and Guide
9-16-39 Norfolk, Va.

FAR HILLS, N. J.—Aroused by the increasing number of cases involving mob violence of whites against Negroes, the state conference of NAACP branches will hold a conference here Saturday, September 16, to outline a program of action, according to an announcement made late last week by Dr. David Anthony, of Princeton, chairman of the state-wide body.

The conference, which will be held at the family home of Mrs. Grace Fenderson, national board member of the NAACP, will include in its agenda, plans for a mass meeting to be held in Newark early in October as a protest against enroachments on civil liberties of colored people throughout the state.

Prominent in the discussion will be the forthcoming trial of ten white persons including a 15-year old boy, in the vicious attack on seven Negro migratory workers outside Cranbury, N. J., August 11. Other cases up for discussion include: the Long Branch segregation case and police brutality in Hightstown. National staff members of the Association will be present at the conference.

SEEK BETTER METHOD

In an earlier statement Moore said the importation of 4,000 laborers from the South kept that number of state relief clients from getting jobs. The farmers replied this was not true but agreed that appointment of a committee of state officials and agricultural representatives might lead to better regulation of the situation next year.

The brief pointed out that on many farms local relief labor was hired as well as imported labor, but "experience and study definitely indicate that relief clients do not make satisfactory laborers for the harvesting of farm products."

It was pointed out that many relief clients are too old and physically unfit for the work and others refuse jobs for the short season because they fear being dropped permanently from relief rolls. Farmers contended the imported laborers were well paid, from $2.50 to $4 daily, well fed, properly housed, and are "law abiding persons."

Mobbists Plead Guilty To Assault on Workers

Journal and Guide 9-23-39 Norfolk, Va.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Nine members of the mob of white hoodlums who brutally attacked seven Negro potato pickers, including a woman, August 11, on the farm of Raymond Dey, white landowner near Cranberry, N. J. pleaded guilty last week in Middlesex County Courthouse to charges of assault and battery.

The mobbists, all of whom were men, will be sentenced here by the Court Friday, September 22, at 10 a. m. A tenth member of the mob, a white boy, whose home is said to be in Brooklyn, N. Y., is scheduled to appear before the Juvenile Court here sometime next week. The NAACP learned that police are seeking two unidentified members of the mob who have escaped capture to date. They are said to have fled the state.

By pleading guilty and throwing themselves on the mercy of the court the members of the mob forestalled possible indictments at the hands of the Middlesex grand jury and a trial.

Their appearance here before the court followed a serie of moves on the part of th the State police of New Jersey that appeared questionable t officials of the NAACP until they were explained.

The first action on the part of police involved the Negro potato pickers. When Dr. David Anthony, president of the New Jersey state conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches, arrived at the Dey farm in Cranbury to arrange transportation of the migratory workers to Newark, N. J., where they were to be lodged in a hotel until the trial, at the expense of the Association, he was told by one of the four remaining potato pickers (who had not been assaulted by the mob) that the seven workers had been whisked away by police to be held as material witnesses in the case, as soon as the workers were paid off.

START PROBE

Dr. Anthony went immediately t Newark. where he met E. Frederic Morrow, of the Association's staff, who had come prepared to pay for the board and lodging of the workers. The two went to New York, where an investigation got under way immediately.

TWO PASTORS MARCH AT HEAD OF PICKETS; ROOSEVELT SEES IT

Courier 5-6-39

NEW YORK, May 4.—Formal opening of New York's $157,000,000 World's Fair Sunday afternoon was marked by a mass demonstration of 500 pickets at one of the main entrances. The pickets bore huge placards which stated that they were fighting the "anti-Negro employment policy" of Grover Whalen, president of the fair. These placards greeted the eyes of President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman when the two executives arrived for the opening ceremonies.

REV. IMES, POWELL LEAD DEMONSTRATION

Two Harlem ministers, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes and the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., marched at the head of the demonstrators, bearing their own signs. They are both serving as co-chairmen of the Greater New York Co-Ordinating Committee for Employment under which auspices the demonstration was held.

Elaborate precautionary measures had been taken to safeguard the President, and when the pickets first assembled, police and Federal secret service men attempted to disperse them.

This resulted in a vigorous protest by the two ministers and the pickets were finally permitted to resume their march. Just before the President arrived, they were halted and shunted to the sidelines temporarily to permit passage of him and his escort.

THOUSANDS OF THROWAWAYS DISTRIBUTED BY PATRONS

Thousands of throwaways were distributed to fair patrons by the demonstrators. These pointed out that only two per cent of those employed at the fair were Negroes, and that these were employed in menial capacities, such as rest room attendants and maids.

"This is a clear case of discrimination," the throwaways read. "This committee maintains that the fight for equal opportunities for qualified Negroes is the fight for all progressives—Negro and white. Bring this notice to the attention of any organization to which you may belong."

Picketing was resumed Monday afternoon in front of the Empire State Building in Manhattan, where President Whalen has his executive offices. Last week, in the City Council, Coucilman Nimfo took the floor to accuse Mr. Whalen of Fascist leanings. He said the fair not only discriminated against Negroes, but also Italians and Jews.

HARLEM CONFERENCE SEES 'DISCRIMINATION'

Fair Management Scored for Negro's 'Menial Position' There

5-7-39

The World's Fair management, which, it was said, has provided only menial jobs for Negroes, was condemned by the Harlem Community Cultural Conference at a two-day series of panel discussions which began yesterday at the Harlem Community Art Center, 290 Lenox Avenue.

Louise H. Johnson, who presided, declared that the "position alloted the Negro gives a false picture of his place in the World of Tomorrow."

"We take as the theme of our conference," she said, "the World of Tomorrow. The Fair portrays the social and economic accomplishments of man up to the present and attempts to look into the future as well. In view of the blind attitude on the part of the World's Fair, the future seems to hold the gloomiest prospects. The Negro is being given only a menial part in a great Fair which is supposed to typify the truly democratic world of tomorrow."

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution condemning "discrimination" by the Fair management and expressing the conviction that the Negro of the future will hold "a higher place in the cultural and economic world of tomorrow than that to which he has been relegated by the World's Fair Corporation."

Other speakers included Rachel Dubois of the Department of Sociology at New York University, Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the Harlem Communtiy Art Center; E Simms Campbell, cartoonist, and Richard Wright, author.

World's Fair Pickets Stop When President Rides Through

~~Black Dispatch~~

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Though it was planned to have more than 10,000 pickets at the World's Fair on opening day to protest against alleged discrimination against employing colored at the fair, less than 200 actual pickets appeared. There were more Negroes inside the grounds than there were pickets.

Leaders of the picket line declared a truce Sunday out of respect for President F. D. Roosevelt, to permit him to depart after his opening address. All lowered their signs and hushed their slogans as he departed, stating "We did not want to place the president in the position of being forced to pass a just picket line."

5-13-39

The committee plans to continue their picketing until its grievances are adjusted, and that looks as if it means a job for the duration of the fair, for officials show no signs of relenting.

Discrimination Revealed In Washington W.P.A. Set-Up

5-13-39

WASHINGTON, May 11—(ANP)—Proof of the racial discrimination that exists in this city is adequately given in the latest release of the WPA concerning the tasks of the junior race relations officer, assigned to act in a liason capacity between the colored population and the officials of the WPA.

Says this report: "His (the junior race relations officer) studies revealed the need for projects employing Negro personnel above the levels required for char-workers and messengers. He was also faced with the task of finding project sponsors who would recognize the abilities of all persons regardless of race, creed or color.

"Howard university, Freedmen's hospital, Miner Teachers college, the United States Department of Interior and the board of education here are among the sponsoring agencies which employed white-collar workers on the District of Columbia WPA."

One redeeming passage in the report says, "In a score or more cases, the superior work of the individual project employes has opened up job opportunities in private enterprises."

Citing the difficulty which the official met, the release mentions the work done in connection with projects embracing housekeeping aides, household demonstrations, handicapped children, matrons for public schools, adult education, nursery schools and recreation. Also the intergration of Negro workers in the Department of Agriculutre, the Bureau of Census and statistical projects and various other programs.

United States Shipping Lines Refuse To Accept Race Seamen

Courier 9-16-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes Turned Down In Favor of Suspected German Spies—Company Says First Class Passengers Don't Want Race to Wait on Them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Evacuation of stranded citizens from foreign countries is being held up in many instances, Negro members of the National Maritime Union charged today, because short-handed American rescue ships prefer to remain in New York ports rather than hire willing colored seamen.

Charges were made by rank and file union members after the S. S. Manhattan delayed European sailing thirty-six hours before embarking Saturday. Company officials said they could not complete the crew because white seamen demanded $250 bonus and $25,000 insurance policies. Sailing finally was made under a compromise agreement.

Negro union members charged, however, that much of the delay was occasioned by refusal of the United States Shipping Line to accept colored seamen sent over by the N.M.U. They quoted company officials as telling N.M.U. officials: "We will be handling first-class passengers and we cannot ask them to acept service from Negroes."

Ferdinand Smith, Negro vice-president of N.M.U., was contacted by The Courier Monday, but was too busy with union affairs to discuss the Negro situation then. Smith is in charge of the New York offices while Joe Curran, president, is conducting bonus negotiations in Washington. Rank and file members discussed freely, however, and accused U. S. Lines of widespread discrimination against Negroes, although a majority of stock is owned by U. S. taxpayers.

Courier

One seaman said: "Although only American citizens are supposed to work on ships of U. S. Lines, a large number of foreigners is kept at work and protected by officials of the shipping lines. In many cases they seek to keep these men working against their own will. Recently the whole kitchen crew of one ship, composed mainly of Germans, quit their jobs rather than sail into the war zones. The U. S. Line officials replaced them with white workers and turned down every Negro recommended by the union."

9-16-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro members also charged that the S. S. Orizaba, another U.S. Line ship, only accepted seven Negro union members before sailing last Friday because white workers flatly refused to sail on the ship.

WIN VICTORY OVER JIM CROW SHIP COMPANY

National Maritime Union Says 462 Have Been Registered

By FAY M. JACKSON

Defender 9-30-39 Chicago

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Close on the heels of press reports that pro-German sympathy of many seamen on American liners was making it difficult for the government to bring stranded Americans back from Europe, the National Maritime Union announced this week that 462 Race seamen were registered and employed last fortnight on four ships engaged in rescue work.

Employment of these men, many of whom had been thrown out of work after the Munson and Red D Lines went out of business and the American Republic and Grace lines, respectively, took over their routes, marks a distinct victory for the N.M.U.

Seafarers Fail

The Seafarers International union, an A.F. of L. affiliate, assertedly failed to break up discrimination suffered by Race unionists.

The S.S. St. John and Acadia have all Race crews, it was learned this week. The Iroquois and Orizaba have 126 Race seamen on deck. Ratings of the men range from able bodied and ordinary seamen, bakers, lounge stewards, pantrymen, head hallmen, waiters, chefs, stewards to all forms of services aboard ship.

It was explained that while the S.S. St. John and Acadia were sailing under Eastern Lines, they carried an S.I.U. crew. When these ships were chartered by the U. S. Lines, the S.I.U. crew had to abandon ship for the N.M.U. crew.

"This action," declared Ferdinand Smith, national vice president of the N.M.U., "strongly emphasizes the necessity for one unit of seamen.

N.M.U. Breaks Lines

"Had these S.I.U. men been members of the N.M.U., they would have been transferred with their vessels when the new charters were effected.

"Action of the N.M.U. in breaking up U. S. Lines discriminatory policy should demonstrate to colored seamen that their place is with the National Maritime union," Smith stated.

When word flashed at waterfront headquarters that ships were sailing with N.M.U. crews, Septimus Rutherford, secretary-treasurer of the stewards division, rushed the highways and byways of Harlem and other eastern seaboard centers where the rejected Race men had gathered, and enlisted them for work.

Issues Statement

Vice President Smith issued a statement to the N.A.A.C.P. and the industrial relations department of the Urban League denying that Nazis or Nazi sympathizers influenced the policy of the union and clarified the union's stand with regard to the rescue of stranded Americans.

"The N.M.U. constitution expressly forbids discrimination against members of the union for reasons of race, religion or political creed," he said.

WHITES REPLACE RACE JANITORS

Courier 9-30-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—(ANP)—Reports gained circulation this week in Harlem that nine Negro custodians of the Harlem River homes, a federal financed project, had been fired and their places taken by white workers.

An immediate protest meeting was held by the tenants and in answer Resident Manager Roger Flood denied that all Negro employes had been fired. He did say, however, that all employes must be those who had passed a civil service examination.

Tenants are expected to fight to the last ditch this order of the housing authority. They have had organized for some time a very militant body. The Harlem River homes consist of over 600 apartments.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK

Bosses Discriminate Against Negroes in Laundry Industry

Union

Negro Men and Women Leaders in Union; Fight On to Establish Rights to all Jobs and Equal Opportunities

2-2-39

New York—Laundries in the metropolitan area employ a larger number of Negro women than any other industry.

Negro women were pioneer workers in laundering. They have contributed greatly in building up an industry which serves New York's millions with clean linen and relieved housewives from the drudgery of the wash tub.

Today the Negro laundry workers are organized solidly in the Laundry Workers Joint Board. The C. I. O. victory was achieved through the great wave of unity that was born between the Negro and white workers during the summer of 1937. This unity was the weapon that broke the employers' resistance to unionization. The bosses had to give in when they realized that their policy of "divide and rule" didn't work any longer.

The Negro workers have made a great contribution to the union. They responded with great enthusiasm to the organization drive. The union benefitted greatly from the service and activity of many Negro leaders including:

Noah C. A. Walters, assistant manager of the Joint Board; Sabina Martinez; Ivan Lorand, business agent of Local 300; Charlotte Adelmond, business agent in Local 327, who represented the laundry workers ably as a member of the Minimum Wage Board and Charles Owens, vice president of Local 327 and member of the Joint Board and the Board of Directors.

GREATER VOICE

The union has a big job ahead in eliminating all discrimination from the industry.

Negro women are usually given the hardest jobs and the lowest pay at press work, ironing and in the mangle. Despite the fact that many qualify through years of experience as markers, assorters, classifiers and packers and floor girls. It has been the policy of the employers not to promote Negro girls to these better jobs when vacancies occur.

Negroes have been almost completely barred as drivers and helpers and some laundries refuse to hire any Negro workers.

Discrimination exists not only against the Negro workers. There has been many examples of discrimination by the employers who have rejected workers applying for jobs because of their nationality and religion, especially Jewish workers.

In uniting together, the Negro and white laundry workers can break down all discrimination and establish the right of the Negro workers to all jobs in the industry.

Giving the Negro workers a greater share and a greater voice in union affairs will help to strengthen the union and consolidate the ranks of the laundry workers.—The Daily Worker.

METROPOLITAN ADMITS JOB BIAS AT PROBE

Bee

2-5-39

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Despite he fact that officials of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company promised last year to employ Negroes among its 19,000 personnel so far nothing has been done about t. This admission was made by William J. Harper, personnel rector of the company before New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population.

Asked why nothing has been done to remedy a shocking situation the failure of a powerful corporation to employ a single Negro citizen, although millions of dollars in profits have been taken from the Negro people—Harper replied: "We have not employed Negroes," the inference seeming to be, "And that's that."

Will "Explore" Situation

Harper had the moral support, at least, of Leroy A. Lincoln, president of the company, who, subpoenaed to come and tell why the Commission's instructions had not been complied with, said he would be glad to "explore" the possibilities of hiring Negroes. He was reminded that the situation was brought to his attention last year and that the answer at that time, also, was that he would be glad to "explore" it.

Negro Custom Guards Charge Treasury Dept. With Discrimination

A complaint that the Treasury Department is discriminating against Negro customs guards in this city has been forwarded to Congressmen from the New York area by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The N. A. A. C. P. action was promoted by a move on the treasury department calculated to promote some customs guards to higher positions. The men being investigated for promotion did not include a single Negro, although there are said to be numbers of colored guards with excellent records and with citations for special achievement.

The N. A. A. C. P. has had the situation of the Negro customs guards here under investigation for more than eight months. It has been revealed that these men have been overlooked as to seniority, passed by for promotion, and otherwise disregarded by the treasury department.

The N. A. A. C. P. has taken up the matter with Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan and with other Congressmen in New York and Brooklyn in whose districts the colored guards live. Recently a protest lodged with the treasury department directly secured an agreement from an official there that an investigation would be made into the discrimination. Meanwhile, the department selected men for promotion, ignoring, as usual, the colored guards.

WAKE UP!

LAST SEPTEMBER, City Councilmen Digiovanna and Ninfo introduced a bill, C. No. 315, to amend the Administrative Code in relation to the licensing of barbers, and the establishment of a barbers board. On February 3rd, a public hearing was held at which representatives of the various barber organizations throughout the city were present and unanimously endorsed the proposed legislation. The hearing was widely advertised but not a single Negro barber attended.

2-25-39

We have studied the proposed legislation and can find nothing in it which will work any hardships on Negroes in the barbering profession. However, it is a sad commentary that Negroes in that profession have shown such a lack of interest in something which vitally affects their livelihood that not a single Negro appeared to offer any suggestions or concur with white barbers in approving the proposed legislation.

It is high time that our Negro barbers wake up and form some organization which will seek to protect their interests. And it is time for all of us to take more interest in proposed legislation which affects us all, especially such legislation as is introduced in the City Council, where, thanks to Proportional Representation, we have no Negro representative.

PROTESTS TO FAIR ON JOB EXCLUSION

NEW YORK, Mar. 23 (ANP)—Charging that Negroes have been excluded from employment with the New York World's Fair except as maids and porters, the N.A.A.C.P. sent a protest to Grover A. Whalen, Fair corporation president, and other officials, asking that they reverse this policy.

"In an exposition which purports to indicate the trend toward the world of tomorrow, the association believes that among the first considerations should have been a recognition of the unfairness of discrimination between peoples and the justice of opportunity for all on the basis of merit," the message said.

NEGROES PROTEST TO FAIR

Charge They Are Excluded From All but Menial Jobs

Times 3-16-39 New York

Negroes have been excluded "from all employment with the New York World's Fair, 1939, except in the capacities of maids and porters," it was charged yesterday in a resolution of protests made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The resolution, adopted on Monday at the March meeting of the association's board of directors at its headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, calls upon Grover A. Whalen, Fair corporation president, and other Fair officials to reverse this policy.

"In an exposition which purports to indicate the trend toward the world of tomorrow, this association believes that among the first considerations should have been a recognition of the unfairness of discrimination between peoples and the justice of opportunity for all on the basis of merit," the resolution said. "This association believes that New York particularly, being in the forefront of cosmopolitan and liberal thought in America, should set a pattern for the rest of the country."

The association issued a new booklet, entiled "Let's Be Honest About Democracy," in which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, one of its directors, lauds the association's fight to end lynchings and "to obtain for colored people educational opportunities." The booklet appeals for funds to support the program.

COMMITTEE PLANS CAMPAIGN TO FORCE JOB RECOGNITION

Courier 4-8-39
Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, April 6.—Ten thousand men and women were expected to picket the offices of the World's Fair Corporation here in the Empire State building and the World Fair grounds in Flushing, Long Island, this week, as the result of the decision made by 150 representatives of church, trade unions, fraternal, political and civic organizations, Saturday.

The representatives were called together by the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, of which the Rev. Adam C. Powell is chairman. The object of the committee's campaign is to force the Fair management to give Negroes employment in all job categories.

Sunday, telegrams were sent to all churches in Greater New York, calling for pickets and support for the mass demonstration.

White Workers Replace Negro Workers In Federal Housing Project

Black Dispatch 9-23-39 Oklahoma City

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Reports gained circulation this week in Harlem that nine Negro custodians of the Harlem River homes, a federal financed project, had been fired and their places taken by white workers.

An immediate protest meeting was held by the tenants and in answer Resident Manager Roger Flood denied that all Negro employees had been fired. He did say, however, that all employees must be those who had passed a civil service examination.

Tenants are expected to fight to the last ditch this order of the housing authority. They have had organized for some time a very militant body. The Harlem River homes consist of over 600 apartments.

NEGRO PAINTERS FIGHT

Age 3-25-39 New York

FACED WITH discrimination within the ranks of organized labor, Negro union painters have opened fire on union contractors who openly discriminate and refuse to employ them on subway, school and other public works contracts.

Despite the fact that New York City has a staff of civil service painters, all painting jobs in the subways and schools are let out to independent contractors by the Board of Transportation and Board of Education, respectively concerned with the operation and maintenance of subways and schools. The charge of discrimination may not be levelled against the city since the work is done by contractors. Negro painters, cognizant of this fact and realizing the job that confronts them, have set out to get all city departments to include in subsequent contracts that they include a provision against racial discrimination.

In a few minor instances the Negro painters have been successful in getting some of the contractors to hire them on pubic works painting jobs but this has been more the exception than the rule. One has but to check on the number of Negroes employed as painters on public buildings in the Harlem area to learn just how wide the practice of discrimination is. And the unfortunate thing about it is that there is apparently nothing the Negro union painters can do about it unless they resort to picketing.

There is no reason in the world why Negroes should not be given the major portion of whatever jobs there are available in the Harlem area, not only as union painters but in other classifications, because after all this is our community and if we are excluded from working here where else can we look?

The public is being asked by Negro painters to write the Board of Transportation, Board of Education and other public agencies asking that all future job contracts carry with them a provision against discrimination employment.

VOTE TO PICKET FAIR

Negroes, Charging Discrimination, Plan Mass Demonstration

Times 4-24-39 New York

A mass picketing demonstration of 10,000 Negroes at the opening of the New York World's Fair next Sunday as a protest against the Fair's failure to hire more Negroes for technical and white collar jobs was voted last night at a mass meeting in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street.

The meeting was called by the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, a Negro organization which has been active in seeking proportional representation for members of their race in various businesses and industries in the city.

Folke Thunborg, a member of the Swedish Commission to the Fair and executive secretary of the Swedish Social Democratic Youth League, in Sweden, was the only white speaker. He congratulated the Negroes on their courage in "fighting for their rights in a democracy."

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK

Replace Pro-German Seamen With Idle, Loyal Negro Sailors, NAACP Suggests

Organization Wires Union And Maritime Commission

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Press reports carried here this week stating that the pro-German sympathy of many seamen on American liners was making it difficult for the Government to bring stranded Americans back from Europe prompted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today to urge the Maritime Commission of the United States and the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. seamen's unions to break down discriminatory bars and employ idle Negro union seamen whose loyalties to America are beyond question.

Daily Record
9-12-39

Pointing out that Negro union seamen have suffered unemployment at the hands of the ship owners, the Federal Government, and the seamen's unions, the Association's telegram to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, said in part:

Atlanta
Ga.

"We urge Maritime Commission to replace pro-German seamen immediately with loyal Negro seamen and to utilize this crisis in which lives of American citizens are at stake, to break up notorious discrimination against loyal, efficient and experienced Negro seamen."

In similar telegrams addressed to Joseph Curran, president of the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union; and Harry Lundberg, president of the A. F. of L.'s Seafarers International Union of North America, the Association, after urging the breaking up of discrimination suffered by Negro unionists at the hands of a large part of the rank and file membership, added:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People agrees with union contentions for greater monetary and other rewards for sailors who undergo additional risks during times like these. But union should come into court with clean hands and practice the justice which it demands for itself."

The telegrams were signed by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP

Negro Movie Operators Lose Jobs to Whites

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—(ANP)—In an effort to replace Negro operators in several Harlem movie houses with white operators, AF of L pickets have been placed in front of these houses. Colored pickets are being used in an effort to fool the public.

Bee

According to officials of the Motion Picture Projectionists association, composed of colored operators, there are but 27 Negro operators in the AF of L union local and all of these are working. If the present workers in the picketed theatres are fired it will mean jobs for white operators.

10-22-39
Chicago

It was pointed out that in New York a peculiar situation exists in that Negro operators are permitted to work only in houses where the patronage is predominately colored. Most of these houses in Harlem have a mixed crew but none of the downtown theatres will have a mixed crew, according to the MPPA officials.

They claim there are five theatres in Harlem catering to an almost exclusive Negro trade which employ all white operators.

Big Drive Against Negro Job Bias Mapped

Daily Worker
11-12-39
New York

Conference Plans U. S. Campaign to Defeat Job Discrimination

By Angelo Herndon

Encouraged by numerous successful victories in the fight for jobs for Negroes in Harlem, the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment of Negroes, laid plans at a conference for an even more vigorous drive against the big corporations and utilities which discriminate against Negroes.

The conference, held at the 135th St. branch of the YMCA, was attended by 45 delegates representing organizations totaling over 6,000 members.

Leading members of the committee who participated in the conference included the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, who together with Rev. H. Clayton Powell Jr. heads the Committee, A. W. Berry, organizer of the upper Harlem section of the Communist Party Audley Moore, leading Negro woman Communist. Arnold Johnson, executive secretary of the committee.

LAUNCH DRIVE NOV. 20

The campaign will get under way officially on Nov. 20 with a mass meeting where all interested persons and organizations will be invited to participate.

Delegates to the conference agreed on a plan to concentrate on the bread and milk companies that do a profitable business in Harlem, but refuse to employ Negroes. A committee was set up to direct the work in Brooklyn and Dr. Imes voiced the hope that the work of the committee would stimulate similar actions among Negroes in other parts of the country.

Dr. Imes declared that "only by co-ordinating our efforts in New York with those of other cities can we move forward and again for our group those things to which we have dedicated ourselves."

URGE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Because of increased poverty and unemployment among Negroes caused by the European war, Dr. Imes proposed to the conference delegates the calling of a nationwide job conference in the early part of next Spring.

The report of the committee's work for the year revealed that unemployment is so great among Negroes in Harlem that the achievements made so far, hardly scratch the surface.

Contrary to the belief held by certain Negro leaders that the war in Europe would increase employment for Negroes, the conference concluded that hostilities on that continent would not improve the economic situation of the Negro by any stretch of the imagination.

Mounting prices on food and WPA layoffs were found to have seriously aggravated living conditions of Harlem citizens.

The work of the committee, which began more than a year ago, has proved its great value and worth. Its campaign against Lever Brothers and D. A Wood, manufacturers and distributors of Lux and other toilet products, resulted in the hiring of four Negro sales girls. Through its efforts, the committee secured the employment of 250 Negroes at the New York World's Fair and forced the New York

Edison Co. to hire four Negro girls as clerks.

The fight against the Silver Cup Bread of Long Island City, forced the company to employ several Negro girls last summer, and recently Hazel Sharpen, a Negro, was appointed to the sales promotion department. Ellis Williams, publicity director of the committee, was also employed with the company as salesman with a regular salary of $3,000 a year.

Mr. Williams was particularly active in breaking down discriminatory practices against Negroes, and said when he received his new job that the fight would be continued for the employment of more Negroes with all companies forced to back down on their anti-Negro policies.

While the profiteers are hauling in millions of dollars from the war by boosting prices on food and gambling with the peoples lives there is every reason for the closest unity and concerted action of all civic and political organizations in Harlem.

Certainly the Negro, who has always been kept down at the bottom of the social and economic ladder can expect no improvement in his already intolerable situation unless the profiteers and warlords are checked in their mad and furious rush to coin millions out of the blood and suffering of human beings.

In this respect, the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment of Negroes is a vital instrument of the people

---

DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING IS NOT FORBID, RULING

Labor Leaders Decline To Comment Until Decision Studied

Age-Herald

12-12-39

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—(AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held Monday that the national labor act did not prevent an employer from discriminating against union or non-union members in hiring workers.

The decision, the first of its kind, was by a 2-to-1 vote, the majority declaring that it was only after an employer-employe relationship had been actually established that the employer was required to refrain from discrimination.

Bham News

Most local labor leaders declined comment, saying they first wanted to study the opinion in all its implications. One CIO source, however, said informally that his organization did not appear affected, since CIO agreements with management usually required employes to join the union only after a stated period of employment.

AFL's Policy Cited

The American Federation of Labor has a policy of requiring employers in some crafts to select new employes from a 100 per cent union list. This is done, however, under the authority of private labor contracts and the court remarked that the employer "may," but not must, "require membership in the labor organization which has been legally chosen to represent his employes."

Dissenting from his colleagues, Judges A. N. Hand and Thomas W. Swan, Judge Learned Hand said it appeared beyond doubt to him that it was unfair labor practice "merely to refuse to employ men because of their union activities."

"Surely," he added, "it tends to 'discourage membership in any labor organization (a phrase from the act itself)' to know that a record of union agitation will prevent one from getting back one's old job."

The case involved the National Labor Relations Board and the National Casket Company, of Oneida, N. Y. The board had directed the company to "cease and desist" from discouraging employes from joining an AFL union and from interfering with their "right of self-organization." The corporation also had been ordered to reinstate seven men who claimed they had been discharged for union activity.

The court's majority approved the board's desist orders and directed the reinstatement of one of the seven discharged men.

As to the other six the opinion held:

"The section (in question), 8 (3), confers rights upon employes, not upon applicants for employment. The purpose of the act is not to compel an employer to hire members of one union rather than another, to select an AFL man in preference to a CIO man, or a non-union man in preference to either."

Ruling Is Explained

"The board would then have to enforce the rights of the non-union men not to be discriminated against. Between applicants for work who are not employes, we think an employer is free to employ one who has not previously engaged in union or anti-union activities, or vice versa.

". . . . It should be noted that the board's reading of 8 (3) would not lead to the hiring of union rather than non-union men in all instances. Where the employer hired a union man, rather than a non-union man, of equal merit because the former was a member of the union, there would be discrimination in hire which tended to encourage membership in a labor organization, an unfair labor practice in the board's eyes. The board would then have to enforce the rights of the non-union men not to be discriminated against."

Ruling that there was no justification for awarding damages to the six men not reinstated, the court held that such an action would "go far beyond" the act and "in effect promote a policy which would result in the employment of oonly union labor."

Too, it added, under such a construction difficulties might be created as between equally qualified members of separate unions.

LABOR - 1939
DISCRIMINATION

NORTH CAROLINA

White Women Tobacco Aides Replace Colored

8-17-39

Philadelphia Pa

Tribune

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug.—(ANP)—Negro tobacco workers throughout the state are alarmed over the Kinston, N. C., "experiment" of using white women instead of Negroes as tobacco stemmers and which has resulted in throwing hundreds of colored employes out of work.

David Stowe, assistant administrator, state employment service, said last week that after filling an order for 100 white workers, his office had been requested to supply 400 more as stemmers and tyers. Reasons for the "experiment" as given by the white tobacconists reportedly were as follows:

Reported dearth of young colored women efficient enough to earn the minimum wage of 25 cents per hour.

The inability as yet of stemming machines to imitate the human touch in processing tobacco.

This reason's rule of employers that stemmers must be able to remove 25 to 30 pounds of stems a day in order to make their employment profitable under the Wages and Hours act.

Prior to the act, workers did "piece work" and were paid a straight wage rate per pound of tobacco stemmed. Some of the colored women trace their present trouble to disgruntled white housewives who pay Negro servants top wages of $4 and $5 a week, then protest when the domestics leave in the Fall when their earnings may be doubled by stemming tobacco.

Shortage of Labor Blamed For Hiring White Stemmers

Journal and Guide

9-16-39

Kinston Situation Somewhat Relieved By Explanation

Special to Journal and Guide

KINSTON, N. C. — Widespread publicity given the recent displacement of colored women as tobacco stemmers by white women at Kinston, last week drew a statement from Frank Barfield, secretary of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce, in which he stated that members of the race had not been replaced by white women.

The reported displacement, which emphasized that approximately 500 colored women had been thrown out of jobs by the hiring of white women caused much unfavorable comment throughout the state and was publicized through the press of other states.

Called to the attention of the State Commission of Interracial Cooperation, L. R. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina and Virginia Commission, immediately contacted Mr. Barfield in an effort to improve the situation.

In a communication to the secretary of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reynolds said:

"I am writing you as the responsible representative of the Chamber of Commerce and one interested vitally in the good relations between the races to see if something might not be done locally to appease this situation."

NO DISCRIMINATION

In his reply, Mr. Barfield pointed out that there had been no attempt at discrimination in the hiring of white stemmers, stating that "white women were hired because Negro labor was not available at the time" as many were employed in other fields when the tobacco crop was at its peak.

Following the complaint, it is reported the manager of one of the Kinston plants announced that he had released his white workers because of their inability to perform the standard of service rendered by the colored stemmers.

The complete text of Mr. Reynold's letter and Mr. Barfield's reply follow:

Mr. Reynold's letter to Mr. Barfield:

"Considerable newspaper publicity has been given to the displacement of Negro tobacco stemmers by some 500 white stemmers so the papers state.

"It occurs to me that while there may be some ground for this drastic change, it is unfortunate that it should be applied en masse. Everyone knows that some Negroes are trifling and inefficient and also that there is the same kind to be found among our own race.

"I am writing you as the responsible representative of the Chamber of Commerce and one interested vitally in the good relations between the races to see if something might not be done locally to appease this situation. Perhaps you have already been at work on it. I hope you have seen the editorial in the News and Observer which I think expresses the growing conviction of the increasing number of influential white people in the South that we can not be fair to ourselves and be unfair to others. The Lord knows we have too many sub-marginal white people who need jobs, but Negroes must live, and I think most of them want to live honestly and are willing to do so by the sweat of their own brows. At any rate, it would seem only fair to divide the few jobs we have and not close the door in the face of Negroes merely because they are black.

"I am not writing you by way of criticism, but in the firm belief that there is enough sense of fair play in local leadership among white people to correct what appears in the newspapers to be the kind of discrimination we cannot feel proud of in a democracy. If there is anything that any of us can do by way of interviewing the business men responsible for this reported discrimination, I am sure that all you have to do is to let this be known."

Mr. Barfield's reply to Mr. Reynolds:

"In regard to displacement of Negro labor in our tobacco plants I believe you have been misinformed.

"No Negroes were displaced, in fact, white women were hired because Negro labor was not available at that time. I noticed a story in a recent issue of the paper in which the manager of one plant said that he had released his white workers. He also states that the white women were not satisfactory as the Negroes.

"These white women were employed when the gathering of crop was at its peak and most of our rural Negroes as well as many of those living in Kinston were working in the fields and there was a scarcity of labor in any race.

"I am looking forward to your conference and will be glad to help you on anything that you need."

TO STUDY PROBLEMS

The incident has revealed that the State Commission of Interracial Relations has accepted an invitation from the Kinston Chamber of Commerce to hold its 1940 State conference there. The request was supported by the Mayor, and all of the civic clubs and churches of Kinston.

"We accepted this invitation and have definite plans for the next State conference to be held in Kinston," Mr. Reynolds said in a letter to the Journal and Guide.

"They said they needed the support of our organization in furthering the good relations now existing and improving opportunities for their Negro people. I plan to go down there and see what can be done after hearing from Mr. Barfield." he said.

Mill Owners Attempt To Divide Employees, NAACP in Protest

Practice of Discharges Increasing as Southern Firms Have to Pay Hourly Rate Under Fair Labor Standards Act

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 24.—Many white workers, demonstrating their increasing understanding of the need for Negro and white solidarity, have been opposing Southern textile mill owners firing of Negro employees and replacing them with white workers.

The practice of the owners, discriminating against Negro workers, has been increasing recently as the mill barons have had to meet the higher minimum wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which calls for 32½ cents houly.

Daily Worker

12-25-39

The firings are an open attempt to create friction among Negro and white employes.

New York

This was the view expressed by officials of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who have filed a complaint in Washington with Col. Philip Fleming, administrator of the Act. The complaint, which is directed against the Erwin Cotton Mills of Durham, and filed through the national office of the NAACP in New York includes the affidavits of two Negro women workers at the textile mill, who stated that they were fied from the $10-per-week jobs as cleaners Oct. 13, shortly after the wage increases for textile workers went into effect and their places taken by white workers.

The affidavits also state that all the Negro cleaners in the mill were fired except one, "who works there still cleaning spittoons and toilets."

That some of the white employes do not approve of the action taken by the mill owners is indicated by a statement made in the affidavits that these employes have expressed a willingness to "furnish any information they were able," whenever the investigation takes place.

In his letter to Col. Fleming requesting an investigation, Walter White, executive secretary of the Association said:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requests that an investigation of these cases be ordered by you to the end that not only these individuals may be protected from the apparent injustice which has been meted out to them but that this treatment may be stopped by decisive action by the Wage and Hour division."

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

OHIO

OHIO HOUSING PROJECT BARS NEGRO LABOR

Bee

5-7-39

Cleveland

Union Color Bar Blamed

By S. S. BOOKER, Jr.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 4—(ANP)—You can politiely call it discrimination, or you can brand it as segregation. Yet, on the Youngstown Housing authority project there is not three percent colored skilled labor as agreed by the United States Housing officials. If you want it straight, (with a plea to Dr. Richard Weaver) there is not even one perient. Better still, there is not a single colored skilled laborer.

The huge government project is gradually taking form. The ramshackle houses have been torn down to make way for the modern housing construction. There remains but one structure, that of a colored undertaker, to be lowered. On the housing site, huge steam shovels and tractors are being operated. Everywhere there is a scene of hustle-bustle. Five buildings have been started already.

Labor Union Bars Negro

Bricklayers, electricians, and the remaining skilled laborers have answered the call and are now working in earnest. Bu there is not a single colored skilled laborer on the project.

For years the skilled labor unions, with the exception of th bricklayers' group and their membership fee of $100, have barre Negroes. Now, since the loca housing project is a union affair the skilled sepians are not eligibl for the project because they ar not union workers, and they ar not union workers because th unions don't want them. Despit the fact that three per cent of th skilled laborers were to be Negroes as agreed originally, the local housing authority has ignore the plan. It is a pathetic story.

Negro common laborers were victims of the same practice but after weeks and weeks of agitation, they were finally allowed to join the common labor unions. This has not been the case of the skilled men; they have had no one to take up the fight for them.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

PENNSYLVANIA

Beaten Worker Accuses White Merchant Of Fostering Work System Similar To Peonage

Tribune 2-16-39 Phila. Pa.

Mill Hand Testifies Employer Kicked, Punched Him In The Face; Denied Workers Lunch Hour

A system similar to peonage, fostered by a merchant who allegedly subjects his employees to cruelties was brought to light, last Friday morning, in Magistrate Edwin Lindell's court, Filbert street near 13th

According to testimony given at the hearing, the merchant, Isadore Newnan, owner of a paper mill at Delaware avenue and Tasker street, refuses his employees the privilege of a lunch hour. When they protest, he threatens to discharge them, it was testified.

Newman, it was also testified, kicks and punches any employee who makes a mistake while working.

Directly responsible for the facts in the case is William Billard, 1302 An-lin street, latest victim of Newman's alleged tryanny. He had the mill owner arrested on charges of brutality and aggravated assault and battery.

Limps Into Court

Billard, who was represented by Lewis Tanner Moore, attorney, limped into Magistrate Lindell's office, aided by his wife. He said that Newman, during a fit of temper on February 1, kicked him in the face, knocking his glasses off, and punched him repeatedly because the machine he operated failed to work correctly.

"He kicked me in the head when I stooped to pick up some paper," Billard said. "After that," he continued, "Newman punched me in the mouth, in the jaw and told me to get out."

Asked by Moore if anyone witnessed the altercation, Billard said: "Yes, Newman's brother, Louis. He stopped him from beating me."

Billard said that he had been employed at the mill for nearly four years, declaring that Newman had struck him before for practically the same thing. "He hits all the employees who talk back to him."

Newman, who remained silent during Billard's testimony, refused to testify on the advice of his attorney. He was held in $500 bail for court.

COURT BATTLE VICTORS IN UNION JOB CRUSADE

2 Colored Movie Projectionists Upheld By Court As Whites Attempt To Displace Them

Tribune 8-5-39
Philadelphia, Pa.

North Philadelphia Theatre Owner Tells Court He Prefers Colored Operators At House

Judge George H. Parry, sitting in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Friday, denied an injunction to two white men who contended that they had been replaced as moving picture projection operators by two colored men, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

The defendants named in equity were the Philadelphia Youth Movement, Samuel Evans, president, and all officers and members of the organization. The injunction was sought by Louis Zubrin and T. K. Mayes, regular and relief projectionist at the Strand Theatre, 12th street and Girard avenue.

Through their attorney, Norman R. Dutton, they contended that Evans and his group brought agitation to replace them with Negro projectionists because the patronage of the Strand Theatre was almost 100 per cent colored.

OWNER BACKS NEGROES

Harry Schwartz, owner of the theatre, wrceked the plaintiff's contention by testifying he, as owner, desired to hire colored projectionists because his patronage was all-colored and he thought it was a good business policy to do so.

It was significant that in its procedure to gain employment for colored projectionists, the Youth Movement, through its leader, Evans, did not violate any laws and did not even resort to picketing. The two colored employees are Wilbur Jackson of 5031 Funston street, regular operator, and Robert Derry, of 2037 N. 18th street, relief operator.

Keeping Colored "In Their Place" Costs Money, Governor James

DEAR GOVERNOR JAMES:

There are approximately 500,000 colored citizens in Pennsylvania. They constitute the largest distinct segment of Pennsylvania's complex population.

It is our opinion that Pennsylvania needs these citizens to help bring prosperity back to this Commonwealth.

Tribune 5-25-39

While THE TRIBUNE is published primarily to assist and help colored people in their climb toward equality of opportunity, its publishers are aware of the fact that colored people can not make progress unless Pennsylvania goes forward. Likewise Pennsylvania can not prosper with a half million citizens carrying burdens borne by no other class.

Philadelphia, Pa

It is, therefore, important both to Pennsylvania and its colored citizens that the custom which prevents colored people from engaging in gainful occupations be broken.

You have appointed a Secretary of Commerce to develop business and industry in this State. We believe it is an excellent program. But it will not succeed so long as the brain and muscle of a half million citizens are kept idle because of despicable discrimination.

It appears the height of stupidity to brand colored citizens as "lazy and thriftless" and at the same time erect barriers which make it impossible for them to work.

The experts, with a gleam in their eyes, point to the large number of healthy, able-bodied colored citizens on relief as proof that they do not want to work. The statistics which show such a large proportion of colored people on relief are never analyzed to show why. The truth is, business men refuse to employ colored men and women except in special kinds of work. Labor unions, which plead for a square deal for American workers, deny colored workers membership, except in rare instances.

These labor leaders yell their heads off about how terribly persecuted are American workmen, while at the same time they take bread from the mouths of thousands of their fellow citizens.

It was Booker T. Washington who said nearly a half century ago "you can't keep a man in the ditch unless you stay down there with him. PENNSYLVANIA CAN NOT KEEP COLORED PEOPLE ON RELIEF UNLESS IT PAYS FOR THE PRIVILEGE WITH HIGHER TAXES.

A half million citizens working can purchase the products of Pennsylvania's mines and factories. They can pay taxes and help carry the burden of government. A half million citizens forced into a ghetto cost the State millions of dollars. It is not fair to colored citizens, and most certainly it is a hardship on the State. Perhaps there are a few people who are willing and able to pay for the pleasure of keeping colored people "in their place", but when the system tends to wreck the whole governmental structure it is time to call a halt.

Because THE TRIBUNE is anxious for prosperity to return to Pennsylvania, the problem is presented to you with the hope that you will do something about it. We realize that you are busy and sweating with big problems; but in fact and truth there is not one single problem the solution of which would speed the wheels of our factories as rapidly as a square deal for colored citizens.

And the quickest and surest way to get colored people to work in private industry is for the James Administration to point the way by giving them employment in the State government according to their respective abilities.

Respectfully yours,
THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE.

LABOR-1939
DISCRIMINATION

TENNESSEE

DISCRIMINATION IN TVA CHARGED BY G. O. P. SOLONS

Congressmen Report On Denial Of Jobs To Colored Workers By Valley's Bosses

(Special Dispatch)

Washington, April 6—Discrimination against Negroes in connection with the employment of trained personnel at the Tennessee Valley Authority Dams was charged in a report made to Congress this week by the Republican minority of the Joint Committee to Investigate the T. V. A.

The report was signed by Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio and Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, all Republicans. Their charges were confirmed by the majority of the investigating committee.

The Committee reported it had found that contention made before the committee some months ago by Charles H. Houston, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had been supported adequately by evidence.

In addition to the findings of the Republican Minority on the Committee in regard to treatment of Negroes at T. V. A., Dr. Leonard D. White, former Republican member of the Civil Service Committee and now associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago made a report to the Committee on this subject.

"TVA CAN AND SHOULD STOP DISCRIMINATION," MAJORITY REPORT SAYS

4-13-39

NEW YORK, Apr. 13—While a majority of the Joint Congressional committee, which has been investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority for the past nine months, voted to uphold the work of this federal agency, criticism was levelled at the TVA for permitting gross discrimination in the employment and treatment of Negro workers, according to the committees' report released this week.

AUTHORITY SHOULD DO MORE THAN IT IS DOING

Pointing to the fact that discrimination is not in the policy of the Authority but nevertheless is exercised in practice the report said:

"On paper the Authority policy toward Negroes is one of no discrimination and a proportionate share of jobs. In practice the Authority has not felt able to enforce this policy as fully as could be desired . . . The Authority cannot solve the race problem in a year or in 10 years, but it can and should do more for the Negroes than it is doing."

In making this last assertion the report backed up the testimony of Charles H. Houston, who testified at a public hearing on the TVA conducted at Knoxville, Tenn., in August, 1938, as a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On the employment of Negroes the report said:

ONLY ONE NEGRO GETS SALARY OF OVER $2,000

"Negroes make up 10 per cent of the population of the Valley area. About 11 per cent of the Authority employees are Negroes, but they receive only 7 per cent of the payroll. On June 30, 1938, of the 245 Negroes on annual pay, only 15 received more than $1,260 salary. Only one—the head of the Negro training division—received a salary of more than $2,000."

To correct this situation the committee stated that "since white-collar positions are filled from all over the country, it should not be hard to secure well-qualified Negroes for some of the better-paying jobs."

On the question of specific complaints from Negro workers against the bad treatment accorded them by TVA supervisors, the report again backed up the testimony of Houston, saying:

"In general there is evidence that field supervisors of the Authority have not carried out the announced policy of equal treatment for Negroes. The committee does not have evidence of any case where a supervisor accused of mistreating Negroes has been disciplined."

Discrimination Against Race Is Revealed In Report To Congress

Charge Jim Crow in Connection With Employment of Trained Personnel At Tenn. Valley Authority Dams

(Special Dispatch)

4-7-39

WASHINGTON—Discrimination against Negroes in connection with the employment of trained personnel at the Tennessee Valley Authority Dams was charged in a report made to Congress this week by the Republican minority of the Joint Committee to investigate the T.V.A.

The report was signed by Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio and Charles A Wolverton of New Jersey, all Republicans. Their charges were confirmed by the majority of the investigating committee.

The Committee reported it had found that contentions made before the committee some months ago by Charles H. Houston, counsel for the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People had been supported adequately by evidence.

In addition to the findings of the Republican Minority on the Committee in regard to treatment of Negroes at T. V. A., Dr. Leonard D. White, former Republican member of the Civil Service Committee and now associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, made a report to the Committee on this subject.

TEXT OF REPORT

"The stated policy of no discrimination against the employment of Negroes," asserted Dr. White, "should remain unchanged; further effort should be made by the Personnel Department to secure the appointment of Negroes in skilled labor positions and whenever possible on annual appointments; and the present policy of providing similar or equivalent housing and recreational facilities on construction jobs should be carefully followed out."

The text of the part of the Republican Minority Report dealing with the Negroes at T. V. A. in full follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its attorney, Charles H. Houston, presented five basic grievances which that association has against the TVA, arising from the TVA's treatment of colored people. Those grievances are (1) that TVA has no integrated program for the Negro; (2) that TVA regards the Negro as a commodity of labor; (3) that TVA has introduced a new pattern of segregation; (4) that Negroes have been abused in the construction work at Chickamauga Dam; and (5) that TVA policies have closed the doors of opportunity to Negroes in whatever benefits TVA may bring to the valley..

MORGAN SPEAKS

"This testimony is adequately supported in this record. Dr. A. E. Morgan (former chairman) has made the statement that TVA employs Negroes in relation to their population in the area. The fact, however, is that in the few instances where Negroes are employed by TVA in construction work, it is not in proportion to the Negro population. At Hiwassee Dam there are only five Negroes in the employ of the TVA in the construction work and those are employed as hospital orderlies. On the other hand at Chickamauga Dam, 33 per cent. of the workers are Negroes because there is an abundant supply of colored labor in Chattanooga. The Negroes are treated like a commodity—no construction camp is prepared for them at that dam.

"Negroes are employed only in construction work and none are found in the administration or managing offices. There is not even a Negro file clerk or messenger and only a few Negro janitors and no Negro secretaries. The only Negro in the entire Knoxville force is a supervisor of Negro training. Except on the construction of the colored village at Pickwick Dam no Negro electricians were ever employed by TVA.

"A startling disclosure is the fact that Mr. Francis Steele applied for a job as assistant engineering draftsman in the department of operations at Chattanooga and he was accepted. His application had been sent in by mail but when Mr. Steele left Harvard, where he was studying and appeared at the Chattanooga engineering office, it was discovered that he was of the colored race. Though TVA stated to him that he could have the position for which he had applied and been accepted, he was told that, because all of the other workers in the Chattanooga office were of the Caucasian race, it would be necessary for them to segregate him from his office associates and that a desk was being prepared for him so segregated. The conditions of employment were so presented to him that he felt he could not take the position.

"TVA has completely barred Negroes from apprenticeship training for the building crafts, for the machinists, for electrical workers and for administration. Negroes have been entirely excluded from the housing project at Norris even though one-quarter of the population there has never had any connection with TVA. Negroes have been excluded from the recreational centers at Norris. The Tennessee Segregation Statute does not apply to property owned by the United States Government."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 25, 1939

EMPLOYES UNION HITS TVA HIRING OF NEGROES

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 24 (AP).—A formal protest against the announced policy of TVA to hire Negro messengers was sent to the TVA board tonight by the American Federation of Government Employes, Lodge 136.

The letter, signed by President Jack Comer, said the action was taken following the announcement that six of the fifteen or eighteen messengers in the Knoxville office of the TVA will be removed and replaced by Negro messengers.

The "removal or transfer" of the white messengers and "their replacement" by Negroes was described in the letter was an "absolute discrimination against the white race."

TVA Discriminates Against Negroes At Chickamauga Dam Project...Hampton

Daily World 6-23-39
Atlanta, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—SNS

Walter H. Hampton and employee of the TVA project supervised by A. T. Anz was very indignant over the fact that Negroes on this propect are being reduced from skilled labor to common labor Hampton claims further that he and others working on this project and other projects are members of the Hod Carries Union, which is affiliated with the A. F. and L. Unions The initial fee for joining the union is $22.50 and afterward tribute is payed every month of from $1.50 to $2.00. Not withstanding the fact Negroes are memers of a union whre they pay their money for labor protection, Negroes around Chattanooga are getting very little protection, Hampton claims that Negroes are at a loss since the Union will not fight their battle to find some authority to whom they might appeal. Employee Relationship Policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority page six section seven reads as follows; "Dispute between an employee and the management growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of the published rules and regulations of the authority governing labor standards, rates of pay, classification, hours of work, employment conditions and the like shall be handled by the employee or his representative through established supervisory channels, up to and including the designated chief supervisory officer concerned as defined from time to time by the proper administrative officers Failing prompt and satisfactory adjustment, the employee or his representative may appeal the dispute to the central office of the personnel division for investigation and adjustment". Mr. Hampton says, that he and others are determined to carry this fight to the highest authority in organized labor for redress and if failure is met there they will appeal to Secretary of Labor Perkins, a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet of Washington. D. C.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 14, 1939

Negro Workers Here Charge Discrimination

◆

A group of Negro carpenters charged Nashville labor unions and contractors with discriminating against them in employment on school building projects in a hearing before the school committee of the City Council last night.

Chairman John Lechleiter announced at the conclusion of the meeting that a second hearing at which representatives of the various building trades unions, the Public Works Administration, and other Negro workers will be held.

Testimony before the committee developed that the discrimination charges came from Negro carpenters who said they are unable to get employment on the school projects.

Neely Hilliard, a member of the Negro local of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, charged that the business agent of the union, a white man, John E. Gatlin, "never will assign any of us colored people to jobs." Gatlin, he said, is the paid agent of the white local, but serves the Negroes free of charge.

"Mr. Gatlin claims the contractors never ask for Negro carpenters and that he can't assign us to jobs unless they ask for us."

Summing up the discussion of the meeting, Chairman Lechleiter said, "the matter appears to me to be one of discrimination on the part of the business agent of the carpenters union, rather than that of any contractor. We have no jurisdiction over the union's business agent, and all we can do is pass a resolution condemning the practice, and asking that the discrimination cease."

LEGAL STAFF OF NAACP IN FIGHT FOR R. R. WORKERS

Attorneys Seek To Retain Seniority Rights Of Colored Firemen, Brakemen

Globe

7-28-39

[illegible] Times

JACKSON, TENN., July 20—(ANP)—Colored railway workers, especially firemen and brakemen, through their organizations—the International Association of Railway Employes and the International Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen—this week pressed their fight to retain seniority rights and to stop the replacement of colored workers by whites.

Activity among the colored trainmen was given impeus following a conference of leaders with officials of the NAACP during the recent annual conference in Richmond, Va. Present at that meeting were L. R. Moloy, representing IARE; J. A. Reynolds and Richard Birkes of the colored trainmen's association; Thurgood Marshall, Leon R. Ransom and James M. Nabrit, Jr., of the NAACP legal staff and Charles Houston and Joseph Waddy, counsel for the colored trainmen's association.

The conferees discussed the present status of colored workers on the railroads of the South, particular attention being given to the case of Ed. Teague, veteran fireman of the G. M. and N. Railroad who was displaced in the switching service.

Moloy, employes' representative of IARE general organizer told the group that the Interstate Commerce Commission has before it an order that all coal burning engines over a certain tonnage over the minimum. He said the only engines which will be hand-fired in 1943 will be yard engines and switch engines. He also said, that under a secret ontract between the railroads and the Brotherhood (white), regarding mechanically stoked engines, the white firemen get preference on regular runs.

Attorney Houston expressed the opinion that when seniority rights prevail, a senior firemen has a property right in his job as against a junior fireman and that anyone who violated the right was liable. Further, that in the Teague case the Railroad and the Brotherhood were in conspiracy to destroy Teague's rights under the senority rule.

Attorney Nabritt said that the Brotherhood, as bargaining agent, could not use its position to destroy the minority, that such action was not representation, but misrepresentation, fraudulent and an action in bad faith.

All present at the Richmond conference were agreed that this secret contract (between the railroads and the Brotherhood) could ultimately be broken. Work has already been started on the case. Organizer Moloy said the case should interest colored rail workers all over the country, especially firemen and brakemen, because if the secret contract or agreement is not broken, in a few years Negro firemen and brakemen will be a thing of the past. He based his prediction on the fact that no new colored employes are being hired in these jobs and those already working are being rapidly displaced.

jobs should be carefully followed out."

The text of the part of the Republican Minority Report dealing with the Negroes at T. V. A. in full follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its attorney, Charles H. Houston, presented five basic grievances which that association has against the TVA, arising from the TVA's treatment of colored people. Those grievances are (1) that TVA has no integrated program for the Negro; (2) that TVA regards the Negro as a commodity of labor; (3) that TVA has introduced a new pattern of segregation; (4) that Negroes have been abused in the construction work at Chickamauga Dam; and (5) that TVA policies have closed the doors of opportunity to Negroes in whatever benefits TVA may bring to the valley..

MORGAN SPEAKS

"This testimony is adequately supported in this record. Dr. A. E. Morgan (former chairman) has made the statement that TVA employs Negroes in relation to their population in the area. The fact, however, is that in the few instances where Negroes are employed by TVA in construction work, it is not in proportion to the Negro population. At Hiwassee Dam there are only five Negroes in the employ of the TVA in the construction work and those are employed as hospital orderlies. On the other hand at Chickamauga Dam, 33 per cent. of the workers are Negroes because there is an abundant supply of colored labor in Chattanooga. The Negroes are treated like a commodity—no construction camp is prepared for them at that dam.

"Negroes are employed only in construction work and none are found in the administration or managing offices. There is not even a Negro file clerk or messenger and only a few Negro janitors and no Negro secretaries. The only Negro in the entire Knoxville force is a supervisor of Negro training. Except on the construction of the colored village at Pickwick Dam no Negro electricians were ever employed by TVA.

"A startling disclosure is the fact that Mr. Francis Steele applied for a job as assistant engineering draftsman in the department of operations at Chattanooga and he was accepted. His application had been sent in by mail but when Mr. Steele left Harvard, where he was studying and appeared at the Chattanooga engineering office, it was discovered that he was of the colored race. Though TVA stated to him that he could have the position for which he had applied and been accepted, he was told that, because all of the other workers in the Chattanooga office were of the Caucasian race, it would be necessary for them to segregate him from his office associates and that a desk was being prepared for him so segregated. The conditions of employment were so presented to him that he felt he could not take the position.

"TVA has completely barred Negroes from apprenticeship training for the building crafts, for the machinists, for electrical workers and for administration. Negroes have been entirely excluded from the housing project at Norris even though one-quarter of the population there has never had any connection with TVA. Negroes have been excluded from the recreational centers at Norris. The Tennessee Segregation Statute does not apply to property owned by the United States Government."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 25, 1939

EMPLOYES UNION HITS TVA HIRING OF NEGROES

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 24 (AP).—A formal protest against the announced policy of TVA to hire Negro messengers was sent to the TVA board tonight by the American Federation of Government Employes, Lodge 136.

The letter, signed by President Jack Comer, said the action was taken following the announcement that six of the fifteen or eighteen messengers in the Knoxville office of the TVA will be removed and replaced by Negro messengers.

The "removal or transfer" of the white messengers and "their replacement" by Negroes was described in the letter was an "absolute discrimination against the white race."

TVA Discriminates Against Negroes At Chickamauga Dam Project...Hampton

Daily World 6-23-39
Atlanta, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—SNS

Walter H. Hampton and employee of the TVA project supervised by A. T. Anz was very indignant over the fact that Negroes on this propect are being reduced from skilled labor to common labor Hampton claims further that he and others working on this project and other projects are members of the Hod Carries Union, which is affiliated with the A. F. and L. Unions The initial fee for joining the union is $22.50 and afterward tribute is payed every month of from $1.50 to $2.00. Not withstanding the fact Negroes are memers of a union whre they pay their money for labor protection, Negroes around Chattanooga are getting very little protection, Hampton claims that Negroes are at a loss since the Union will not fight their battle to find some authority to whom they might appeal. Employee Relationship Policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority page six section seven reads as follows: "Dispute between an employee and the management growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of the published rules and regulations of the authority governing labor standards, rates of pay, classification, hours of work, employment conditions and the like shall be handled by the employee or his representative through established supervisory channels, up to and including the designated chief supervisory officer concerned as defined from time to time by the proper administrative officers Failing prompt and satisfactory adjustment, the employee or his representative may appeal the dispute to the central office of the personnel division for investigation and adjustment". Mr. Hampton says, that he and others are determined to carry this fight to the highest authority in organized labor for redress and if failure is met there they will appeal to Secetary of Labor Perkins, a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet of Washington. D. C.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 14, 1939

Negro Workers Here Charge Discrimination

◆

A group of Negro carpenters charged Nashville labor unions and contractors with discriminating against them in employment on school building projects in a hearing before the school committee of the City Council last night.

Chairman John Lechleiter announced at the conclusion of the meeting that a second hearing at which representatives of the various building trades unions, the Public Works Administration, and other Negro workers will be held.

Testimony before the committee developed that the discrimination charges came from Negro carpenters who said they are unable to get employment on the school projects.

Neely Hilliard, a member of the Negro local of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, charged that the business agent of the union, a white man, John E. Gatlin, "never will assign any of us colored people to jobs." Gatlin, he said, is the paid agent of the white local, but serves the Negroes free of charge.

"Mr. Gatlin claims the contractors never ask for Negro carpenters and that he can't assign us to jobs unless they ask for us."

Summing up the discussion of the meeting, Chairman Lechleiter said, "the matter appears to me to be one of discrimination on the part of the business agent of the carpenters union, rather than that of any contractor. We have no jurisdiction over the union's business agent, and all we can do is pass a resolution condemning the practice, and asking that the discrimination cease."

LEGAL STAFF OF NAACP IN FIGHT FOR R. R. WORKERS

Attorneys Seek To Retain Seniority Rights Of Colored Firemen, Brakemen

Globe

7-28-39

JACKSON, TENN., July 20—(ANP)—Colored railway workers, especially firemen and brakemen, through their organizations—the International Association of Railway Employes and the International Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen—this week pressed their fight to retain seniority rights and to stop the replacement of colored workers by whites.

Activity among the colored trainmen was given impeus following a conference of leaders with officials of the NAACP during the recent annual conference in Richmond, Va. Present at that meeting were L. R. Moloy, representing IARE; J. A. Reynolds and Richard Birkes of the colored trainmen's association; Thurgood Marshall, Leon R. Ransom and James M. Nabrit, Jr., of the NAACP legal staff and Charles Houston and Joseph Waddy, counsel for the colored trainmen's association.

The conferees discussed the present status of colored workers on the railroads of the South, particular attention being given to the case of Ed. Teague, veteran fireman of the G. M. and N. Railroad who was displaced in the switching service.

Moloy, employes' representative of IARE general organizer told the group that the Interstate Commerce Commission has before it an order that all coal burning engines over a certain tonnage over the minimum. He said the only engines which will be hand-fired in 1943 will be yard engines and switch engines. He also said that under a secret ontract between the railroads and the Brotherhood (white), regarding mechanically stoked engines, the white firemen get preference on regular runs.

Attorney Houston expressed the opinion that when seniority rights prevail, a senior firemen has a property right in his job as against a junior fireman and that anyone who violated the right was liable. Further, that in the Teague case the Railroad and the Brotherhood were in conspiracy to destroy Teague's rights under the senority rule.

Attorney Nabritt said that the Brotherhood, as bargaining agent, could not use its position to destroy the minority, that such action was not representation, but misrepresentation, fraudulent and an action in bad faith.

All present at the Richmond conference were agreed that this secret contract (between the railroads and the Brotherhood) could ultimately be broken. Work has already been started on the case. Organizer Moloy said the case should interest colored rail workers all over the country, especially firemen and brakemen, because if the secret contract or agreement is not broken, in a few years Negro firemen and brakemen will be a thing of the past. He based his prediction on the fact that no new colored employes are being hired in these jobs and those already working are being rapidly displaced.

LABOR- 1939
DISCRIMINATION

TENNESSEE

Herndon Says Negro Mechanics Are Not Getting Fair Break

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)— Mr. Monroe Herndon, one of the leading colored brick masons in this section of the country, said at a meeting of colored mechanics held at Odell Lowery's Shop on East Ninth street, Wednesday, November 22, 1939 that he was responsible for the presence of Mr B. Johnson, a representative from the labor department at Washington, relative to Negro participation in government projects by way of labor.

Daily World

Herndon further stated that Negro mechanics are not getting but a small part of the work that is being done in Chattanooga and vicinity

12-1-39

ROBINSON PLACES NEGROES ON CWA

Atlanta, Ga.

Herndon, in the climax of his speech said "the Negro mechanics of Chattanooga have not had a break by way of labor since the days of the CWA, and at that time Walter Robinson, publisher of the Observer and a member of the advisory board of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, was responsible for us getting work. Every Negro bricklayer, carpenter, painter and plasterer was given an opportunity during the days of the CWA, but the Negroes fought Robinson and defeated some of his program therefore, Negro mechanics have never been able to get work since.

LABOR-1939
DISCRIMINATION

VIRGINIA

Negro Womanhood and Slavery

One of the most shocking, revolting abuses of Negro womanhood was unearthed and brought to light last week by the Jurnal, and this issue is following up that expose by printing a public letter to President. Roosevelt.

Journal

We are not patting ourselves on the back for digging up the facts in that case; we merely did our duty and it is the duty of every good newspaper to ferret out and publish the news; we don't make it—we print it.

1-7-39

No race-loving, race-conscious Editor could stand supinely by and permit 150 women of his race to work in a condition that smacks of exploitation, oppressions, and yes, slavery, without heralding the news to the world in an effort to check the perpetration of such a moral outrage.

Jacksonville Fla

Our investigation shows that those women need work, but they are not physically able to do this particular kind of work; again pushing wheel-barrows is a man's job, not a woman's. . . The Federal Government is not working white women on such projects; sewing projects and other projects designed to aid destitute mothers and widows are made available for the white women of Georgia and other Southern States.

There is no woman in the world greater or better than the Negro woman; she is so good, in fact until thousands of white men of the South are yet talking about their black mamies; they are so good until the best white homes in the south would not be without a colored woman; they are so good until they have tolerated all kinds of insults; all kinds of conditions, and despite all of this the Negro woman stands out as a cornerstone of the American home; she stands out as a molder of good character, of good loyal citizens; she holds her own under all conditions; she is a pearl that glitters beyond the veil of prejudice that tries to shadow her outstanding qualities.

tions, take advantage of such a rugged true and tried institution—the American Negro womanhood; that has been such a loyal supporter and protector of the stars and stripes? God help and sustain our President in the correction of these abuses of our women.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO SWITCHMEN AIRED

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 9—The general grievance committee of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen have protested to the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company unfair working conditions of Negro switchmen and brakemen on the Norfolk and Western railroad. The Negro switchmen and brakemen are working under an agreement which the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (white) negotiated with the Norfolk and Western. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is the bargaining agent for switchmen and brakemen on the Norfolk and Western by virtue of the fact that their members represent a majority of the switchmen and brakemen working on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Courier
11-11-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

The Railway Labor Act gives the majority of the railway workers in any class the power to negotiate agreements covering all the railway workers in the same class. The white brotherhood will not admit Negro switchmen and brakemen to membership and the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen claims that the Brotherhood has taken advantage of its majority position to negotiate agreements which cripple Negro employment and deprive Negro switchmen and brakemen of their seniority rights.

The Association is also fighting a similar case of discrimination against Negro switchmen on the Southern Railway in the Knoxville, Tenn., yards.

The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, last July, entered into a working agreement with the International Association of Railway Employes, Inc., another group of Negro Trainmen, whereby both Associations will pool their strength to fight these cases of discrimination. The International Association, with the assistance of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, is fighting a case on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railway where a senior colored fireman, Ed. Teague, was taken off his run and displaced by a junior white fireman, under an agreement negotiated between the railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (white). The N.A.A.C.P. is helping both Associations on the Teague case.

In the conference which the general grievance committee of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen had in Roanoke with the general superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, the general superintendent stated that he had not been aware of the discrimination against the Negro brakemen and switchmen and would make a personal investigation.

The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and the International Railway Employes are represented by Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, D. C. and J. Henry Claytor of Roanoke, Va.

Sues Virginia Civil Service Commission

Tribune
11-30-39

Norfolk Citizen Seeks Right To Take Policeman's Examination

Philadelphia Pa.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov.—(ANP)—Ernest Wright, well known Norfolkian has filed suit in U. S. District Court to compel the city to grant Negroes the privilege of taking civil service examinations for positions on the police force. Attorney F. J. Thorogood is representing Wright.

Wright said he filed an application early in October with the Civil Service Commission, for the exam set for October 21, but on October 17 he was informed that only white men were eligible for the test.

The suit was brought, said Wright, "for the benefit of himself and other qualified members of the Negro race who were and are denied lawful examinations for appointment as members of the division of police of the city of Norfolk".

Members of the city council reportedly declared that the city has the right to employ whom it chooses for any municipal position. A decision in the case is expected in the near future.

LABOR - 1939
DISCRIMINATION

WASHINGTON

FORT LEWIS DROPS BARS OF DISCRIMINATION

Northwest Enterprise 12-7-39

Seattle, Wash.

A Tacoma youth, dismissed from the Fort Lewis workshops because of his color, can return for training on a status with other apprentice workmen. This information was revealed in a letter from Lieut. Col. J. H. Mellom to Bernard E. Squires, executive secretary of the Seattle Urban League

Acting after a conference with Squires Nov. 13, concerning the dismissal of Clarence Cabell, who was sent to the shops through the Tacoma N. Y. A., Lieut. Col. Mellom has made the necessary arrangements for Cabell to return as an apprentice. In his letter to Squires the Army official stated:

"I have made such investigation as is necessary regarding the matter of placing the colored boy Clarence Cabell, NYA, in the shop as an apprentice workman.

"It appears that the decision made in this case to provide against mixing the personnel of the NYA, was somewhat immature and perhaps not fully justified. Because of this, I think it would be advisable to let this boy come back if he wants to do so, and we shall try to give him something to do as is being done for the other boys in the same status.

"I regret that this matter has arisen and hope that the final result will be entirely satisfactory to the boy and to those who may be concerned in his welfare. I will take the necessary steps at this end to notify the NYA authorities to have him come back to work."

Very sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. MELLOM
Lieut. Colonel, Q. M. C
Quartermaster

Young Cabell was chosen with nine other youths from the NYA rolls in Tacoma to report for work at the Fort Oct. 2. After spending a full day in the shops, Cabell was told by an NYA truck driver that orders had been given that he or any other Negro was not wanted at the Fort Lewis workshops. A letter with instructions not to send any more Negroes to the Fort for training was sent to Harold A. Kern, District Supervisor of NYA in Tacoma.

The incident was reported to the Northwest Enterprise and the Seatle tUrban League, and the investigation followed. During a conference with Mr. Kern, it was learned that the orders were issued by Sergeant Sullivan, temporarily in charge of the shops. The committee then called on Sullivan at the fort and learned that he (Sullivan) has issued the order to "prevent the occurence of an unpleasant situation for Negroes." Sullivan admitted that no one in the shops had objected to working with Cabell because of his color, or for any other reason. He also admitted that General Sweeny had issued warnings to all army officials at the fort that discrimination would not be tolerated.

It is believed that Cabell's return to Fort Lewis shops will pave the way for a large number of young Negroes interested in learning a trade.

LABOR - 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

Charleston S C Evening Post
December 7, 1939

FOR NEGRO WOMEN

Night Class in Domestic Service Will Be Held

A night class in domestic service for negro women will be inaugurated at the Burke Industrial school in January.

This was decided at a meeting of the city board of public school commissioners, held last night. Miss Lillian Hoffman, head of the home economics department of the state department of education, will send a representative here in the near future to confer with local officials in regard to plans for the course.

The resignation as of December 15 of Frank M. Petit as instructor in physical education at the Charleston junior high school was read. The place was not filled.

It was decided that city schools will close on December 22 for the Christmas holidays, reopening January 2. Miss Sarah Belle Levy, chairman of the Memminger student council resolutions committee, presented the board with a resolution of thanks for the new auditorium-gymnasium on Beaufain street.

Mrs. John C. Wieters, who succeeds Miss Mary V. McBee on the board, was sworn in and inducted by J. Arthur Johnson, vice chairman of the board. A portrait of M. Rutledge Rivers, chairman, a gift of Mrs. Rivers, was asserted and has been placed in the entrance hall of the junior high school.

Mr. Johnson presided in the absence of Mr. Rivers, who is recovering from an illness.

LABOR - 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

HOW TO GET A MAID DEBATED BY WOMEN

Times - 11-29-39
N. Y. City

500 Spend Day Seeking to Solve Problem of Shortage —National Parley Urged

MRS. ROOSEVELT ATTENDS

As an Employer, She Pleads for Recognition of Housework as Dignified

Five hundred women eager for a solution of the problem of a shortage of household help despite the extent of unemployment crowded the conference rooms at the Hote Roosevelt yesterday for a symposium in which delegates fron twenty-four organizations participaetd. An all-day discussion failed to offer any panacea, but brought forth recommendations which many felt might lead to definite progress.

Although preliminary announcements that no action would be taken precluded any official vote, the consensus was that the Women's Bureau of th Department of Labor should be requested to cal la national conference on the subject next Spring. This suggestion came from the Women's Trade Union League through its legislative chairman, Mrs. Irving Ottenberg.

Another of the affiliated gorups, the Women's City Club, proposed that the delegates take back to their units the consensus that education of both employers and employes on the factors involved would hasten an adjustment of the lag between jobs available and satisfactory individuals to fill them, and that each group form subdivisions to study the question further, especially in view of measures expected to be introduced to the Legislature at the ensuing session.

Mrs. Roosevelt a Speaker

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as an employer, and Miss Mildred Stewart of Philadelphia, as a trained, experienced household worker satisfied with her job, presented their individual points of view at the luncheon session. Mrs. Roosevelt urged that women recognize the fact that running a home should be a business proposition operated as such for the most satisfactory results.

"I think it is one of the challenging questions of the day," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "We are having less immigration, which used to furnish so many household employes, and we have a whole field for employment here, if we put it on a professional basis where it will appeal to Americans with professional standards. There are plenty of people who would do this type of work if they could feel that they may have lives of their own.

"Then we have the other side. We have many untrained workers who are not trustworthy, resentful and incompetent on the job; but that is part of the whole picture we are considering. You have to have a reciprocal attitude on both sides. With the recognition that people have been lazy on this job, you have to see that the thing has to be worked out cooperatively."

Where employers have adopted proper standards and have systematized the work to be done, there is less shirking and dissatisfaction on both sides, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted.

Miss Stewart was warmly applauded for her presentation of her own experience, which included a course in the Philadelphia Institute on household occupations. Culinary training is received in the schools there, she said, the remainder of the course being given in an actual home, set up under normal conditions to teach the students how to cope with the tasks and the emergencies that arise.

"The trained worker's attitude toward this job has changed," she declared for her associates of the Institute Club. "It is not degrading work done only when nothing else is obtainable. They may command and they do get more respect. Their jobs have been put socially and financially on a level with others. They take pride and satisfaction in their work. If difficulties arise they feel free to discuss these with their employers, making solutions satisfactory to both."

Pay Standards Set Up

Standards of the institute, she added, include minimum starting salary of $8 for a fifty-four-hour week for girls living in, increasing after a month to $10, and a minimum starting salary of $10 for a forty-eight-hour week for girls living out, increasing to $12 at the end of the first month. Working in a family with one boy of 7 and an infant girl, she has had two pay rises in one year, has managed to include a college course in her leisure hours, and thinks herself much more fortunately placed than girls who prefer factory work.

The drift of girls who formerly would have worked as domestics into the factories, it was reiterated through the conference, is due largely to the unsatisfactory working conditions in homes. Lack of leisure in which to live their own lives is one of the biggest drawbacks to private employment, it was emphasized especially by Dr. Amey Watson of Haverford, Pa., acting secretary of the National Council on Household Employment.

Summarizing the round-table discussions held during the day, Dr. Watson reported that wages ranging from $1 a week to $150 a month, exclusive of room and board, had been reported; that women weighing more than 200 pounds had been found unsatisfactory in domestic work; that in the opinion of the delegates the cost of living should be considered in setting a wage for any worker, and that $90 a month was what most of those present felt was merited only by those with high degrees of skill, who should not, however, be requested to work longer hours than the average maid, simply because they earned more.

There was great diversity of opinion, Dr. Watson added, as to whether professional standards should be set up for training, as in the nursing profession, or whether the work should be regarded as manual labor, with the more skilled receiving higher pay.

Fannie Hurst, addressing the luncheon group, characterized the present situation in the household employment field as an archaic survival and urged women employers to look well into the many phases of the problem.

Domestics Training School Is Started

Daily World 11-28'39

MEMPHIS, Tenn.,—(SNS)—

An effort begun last year by the Urban League of Greater Little Rock has resulted in the establishment of a training school for household employees, it was announced by Robert E. Black, executive secretary. The league presented the need of such course to the state and city educational departments and plans were immediately begun toward a practical program. The Little Rock Public School System agreed to sponsor the project under its vocational department.

The course will give Negro girls and women an oportunity to learn by doing household work and cooking. This course will prepare those who seek domestic employment and those already in service an opportunity to secure the exper training and advice which will enable them to render more satisfactory service.

The use of a modern two-stor house, fully equipped with all modern appliances and facilities, ha been secured for the classes. Mrs W. H. Bass, who has trained u special courses at Columbia University and is thoroughly experienced in this field of work is supervisor of the project.

Subjects taken up in the cours include personal appearance, healt and hygiene, food preparation, mea planning and table service, marketing, laundering, household cleaning, child care, use and care o household equipment, and employer-employee relations. Trainee may select subjects preferred.

Florence, Alabama—Times
November 20, 1939

FREE COURSE OFFERED TO LOCAL NEGRO MAIDS

A class in home domestic and personal service will be taught for negro maids of Florence with the first regular class to be held Tuesday night at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Mildred Bean, instructor, said it would be appreciated if the employers would encourage their negro maids to attend this course, as it will be very helpful in everyday service and is free.

Mrs. Bean is a graduate of Auburn, in 1938, and has her degree in home economics.

The classes will be held at the negro Baptist church under the diversified occupations program of Coffee High school directed by W. L. Grubbs.

N.Y. City
Times
11-29-39

SPEAKERS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT

Fannie Hurst, novelist; Mildred Stewart, who is employed as a maid, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday.

Newport News, Va Press
November 5, 1939

COOKING SCHOOL AT COMMUNITY CENTER SET FOR THURSDAY

Mrs. Shockley to Hold Special Session for Negro Housewives, Supplementing Regular Classes

A special cooking school session for Negro housewives and domestic workers will be held at 2 p. m. Thursday at the shipyard community center, Thirty-fifth street and Orcutt avenue, it was announced yesterday. This session is complementary to the cooking school for white housewives to be held at the Paramount theater.

Mrs. J. Watson Shockley, instructor of the cooking school at the Paramount, also will conduct the class for Negro women, it was announced. The school is sponsored by the Daily Press, Inc.

A number of prizes, and several market baskets filled with groceries, will be presented to women attending the school. There is no charge for attendance.

Mrs. Shockley, using modern kitchen equipment, will give directions for the preparation of a number of modern dishes. The dishes not only will be attractive to the palate, but will be of the kind that are easy on the pocketbook.

But she won't merely tell how it's done. She will actually prepare them, before the eyes of the audience, and cook them to the proper degree of "doneness." The instruction also will include details of the management of modern kitchen and other household appliances.

LABOR- 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

Servants Save Former Follies Star From Jail

Tribune

White Ex-Wife of Negro Physician Arrested On Narcotics Charge

8-31-39

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. — Helen Lee Worthing, white, former Broadway beauty and Follies girl, who once startled the country by marrying Dr Eugene Nelson, Negro physician, was saved from prison, Tuesday, by four colored servants who had been her cook, chauffeur and maids.

Miss Worthing pleaded guilty to a narcotic charge, admitting that she forged a narcotic prescription. She has applied for leniency.

Probation officers revealed that the four former servants offered to contribute $15 a month each for Miss Worthing's support and to pay her way through a beauty culture course They believe she may rehabilitate herself as an instructor.

The court is studying the plan.

Seek Openings For 5,000 Domestics

Defender

11-11-39

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10—A job campaign to place unemployed Race domestic workers into Race families of higher income was reported on foot by the American Industrial League whose national office is located at 1960 Second street, Northwest.

The league reports that there are approximately 2,000 Race families in this city with incomes ranging from $200 to $700 a month, and are therefore able to employ domestic workers. At present only 300 of these families employ domestic help, it reports.

Of the approximately 5,000 domestic workers reported without employment here, the league plans to place many of them in local families of their own race. The Labor department is interested in the work of the league and has appointed a campaign committee to lend its efforts toward placement of the workers.

Chicago

Tupelo, Miss News
October 21, 1939

Domestic Help Gets Training At WPA School

The meeting place of the Training School for Colored Servants is being held in the social room of St. Paul's Methodist church.

The purpose of this school is to train the servant in cooking, house cleaning, table serving and nursing. The school is being conducted by Georgia McEwen under the WPA adult education program.

Classes are held each Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Tupeloans are urged to send their servants to this training center for efficient domestic service conducted in co-operation with the Tupelo Employment service. This class is able to turn out competent, trained workers, completing the course in about eight weeks.

Syphilis Tests For Domestics Not Necessary

Tribune
11-9-39
Philadelphia

John Hopkins Medical Prof. Makes Statement Defending Negroes

NEW YORK.—Dr. Joseph E. Moore, of Johns Hopkins University, in a speech before the New England Graduate Post Assembly of Harvard University, last week, denied that compulsory syphilis examinations for domestics were necessary.

Acclaiming the statement of the Hopkins Medical professor as a scientific truth which cracks another linke in the chain of prejudice built up against Negro citizens in this country, the NAACP urged the United States Health Department to include this type of sane investigation in its program on the treatment of disease.

"Many employers and housewives have taken advantage of the educational campaign to relieve Americans of this disease, to exercise their prejudice against Negroes." the statement said. "They have thereby thrown thousands of Negroes out of work. False claims plus the prejudice of many research scholars in the field of medicine have forced many Negroes who comprise the largest percentage of workers in the domestic field, to submit to compulsory syphilis treatments.

"A great deal of this distorted handling of the program of syphilis eradication in this country has been aimed at these citizens purely on the false assumption that Negroes are more susceptible to the disease than whites.

"Dr. Moore's clarifying statement before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard should do a great deal to stimulate an honest and intelligent campaign against the spread of this disease, which certainly is not a respecter of race, color or creed."

Maid Willed $6,000 For Kindness To Old Woman

Defender 11-11-39 Chicago

WASHINGTON, D.C. Nov. 10—Because she was kind in a few instances to an old white woman, 19-year-old Jessie Wilkerson, maid to a white family, was bequeathed $6,000 by the late Mrs. Julia Blakely who died last summer.

Mrs. Blakely was only a friend of the white woman who employed her, Miss Wilkerson said this week, and had come to the home a few times since she had been employed there. She used to stay at the home several days at a time.

The young maid did not realize that she had been exceptionally kind to the old woman, she said, and was surprised to find herself in the will.

She is a native of Coatesville Pa., and worked at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Johnson in Silver Spring, Md., a suburb of this city, as her first job since she left school.

Miss Wilkerson learned that she had been bequeathed the money in July, but that she had to wait until the estate was settled. She received word this week that she would receive her share of the estate the first of the year, she said.

In naming the maid in her will, the wealthy woman gave as the reason, "This colored girl was so good to me."

Bartow, Fla., Record
November 17, 1939

Colored Maids Instructed In Use Of Appliances

The local gas company has finished a series of five weeks instruction to colored maids in the use of their appliances. For their final meeting last night the services of Mrs. Thelma Brown, home economics director for the Florida Power and Light company, Lakeland division, was secured. Mrs. Brown's ability to impress her audience is well known throughout the state and in Wednesday night's meeting at the local gas office she cooked a complete meal giving instructions as she progressed and served to 15 colored maids of Bartow.

The object of this work is to fit the maids for better service in the homes.

This series of meetings has been developed by Joe Taylor, local manager of the Central Florida Gas Corporation.

Another class will be formed in January starting right after the new year.

To those girls who have been to all lectures a diploma was issued stating their ability to carry on and that they had given close attention to all lectures.

Miss Esta Whidden, office assistant, assisted Mrs. Brown.

"Compulsory Syphilis Exam for Domestic Workers Unnecessary

Johns Hopkins Professor Gives Lie to Age-Old Device Aimed at Negroes

Tribune
11-2-39
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK. — The compulsory examination of domestics, cooks, waiters, barbers ad beauticians to determine whether they have syphilis, is wholly unjustified, because ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of all infections with syphilis are acquired by means of one or another form of sexual contact and by this means only."

This was the revealing statement made by Dr. Joseph E Moore, of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University, in a speech before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard, in Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, October 31.

Acclaiming the statement of the Hopkins medical professor as a scientific truth which cracks another link in the chain of prejudice built up against Negro citizens in this country, the NAACP urged the Untied States Health Department to include this type of sane investigation in its program on the treatment of the disease.

Many Made Jobless

"Many employers and housewives have taken advantage of the educational campaign to relieve Americans of this disease, to exercise their prejudice against Negroes," the statement said. They have thereby thrown thousands of Negroes out of work. False claims and plain ignorance on the part of otherwise intelligent citizens plus the prejudice of many research scholars in the field of medicine, has forced many Negroes, who comprise the largest percentage of workers in the domestic field, to submit to compulsory syphilis treatments.

"A great deal of this distorted handling of the program of syphilis eradication in this country has been aimed at these citizens purely on the false assumption that Negroes are more susceptible to syphilis than whites.

"Dr. Moore's clarifying statement before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard, should do a great deal to mulate an honest and intelligent mpaign against the spread of disease, which certainly is not specter of any race, color or eed."

Doubt Is Expressed That Training Aids Domestics

Journal and Guide
11-18-39
Norfolk Va

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Admissions that colored domestic help may be losing semi-skilled jobs through lack of preparation were countered with assertions that prevailing wages in the South for such services do not make formal training profitable, in the recent sessions of the State College faculty seminar.

The seminar was led by Miss Elizabeth Hayes, director of the Georgia State home economics department, who described the present expand program of more than one-hundred departments of vocational education for colored in the state.

The principal discussion was centered on the problem of the occupational training of colored high school students in yiew of their distribution in the colored community.

MANY JOBS LOST

In the course of discussion it shown that an increasingly large proportion of colored high school graduates are entering the fields of personal and domestic service.

It was also suggested that highly remunerative jobs such as dietitians, chefs, and other workers are being lost to colored because of the lack of well-trained persons in the field.

On the other side, it was suggested that the wages paid for such service would not make formal training profitable.

While no consensus of opinion was taken, it was agreed that whatever was done should be done honestly and thoroughly and that there is grave danger in setting up courses of instruction which "fool the public" by doing slip-shod work.

OTHER SPEAKERS NAMED

Speakers who have already appeared before the seminar include: R. L. Cousins and L. M. Foster, officials of the State department of education; Chancellor S. V. Sandford of the University system of Georgia, and M. D. Mobley, director of the division of vocational education.

Future speakers include: H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State; Dean W. B. Washington of Tuskegee, Arthur Raper, Forrester B. Washington, Ira M. Reed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 12, 1939

SURVEY IS CONDUCTED AMONG COLORED MAIDS

A survey among employers of Negro female domestics is being conducted by Malissa Bobo Lott, adult education teacher of classes at the Phillis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Monday and Thursday from 4 to 6.

Sixteen adults were regular attendants at the classes last week, and as a result of the training given in preparing and serving teas, parties, the proper forms in waiting table, maid service in private and public, six students secured jobs who were among the unemployed of the group.

LABOR - 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

ALL-COLORED CULINARY STAFF USED TO PREPARE MEALS FOR ROYAL COUPLE

Journal 6-23-39 [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15 (ANP)—Artistic and culinary history for the Negro race was written here last Thursday at the state dinner in the White house given by the president of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt, and honoring Britain's King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Featured soloist on the all-American music program arranged for entertaining the royal visitors was famed Marian Anderson, contralto, who recently gained world prominence when Southern bigotry twice raised the color bar against her appearance in recital in the nation's capital—in the DAR and public school auditoriums.

Ignoring the narrow-mindedness which prompted the discrimination, Miss Anderson rose to new heights on last Easter Sunday when she appeared here in a free outdoor concert that attracted 75,000 persons of high and low estate and of both races. Co-starring in the White house program Thursday with Miss Anderson were the North Carolina Negro spiritual singers, whose "Humble Yourself' and "Wade in de Water," thrilled the royal visitors and distinguished guests attending the president's dinner. The singers were trained by Mrs. Neil Hunter, who selected 13 musicians from WPA community singing groups in Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C., and carefully coached them for the White house appearance.

Culinary history was made at the state dinner, because all the food eaten from President Roosevelt's personally-designed $9,000 set of china was prepared, cooked and served by colored masters of the catering art. The menu was selected by a nationally famous colored woman dietician and cooked under her supervision. Butlers, waiters and other attendants, both men and women, who dispensed the food and drinks, were all colored.

The dinner menu was as follows:

Clam Cocktail
Calf's Head Soup
Terrapin, Corn Sticks
Boned Capon, Cranberry Sauce
Peas, Buttered Beets
Sweet Potato Cones
Frozen Cheese and Cress Salad
Maple and Almond Ice Cream
White Pound Cake, Coffee

BILL WILL INCREASE WAGES OF SERVANTS

Courier 6-24-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (ANP)—At last the thousands of house servants in California, a large percentage of whom are colored, have been placed under the protection of state law as to wages and working hours. This is due to a bill passed Thursday placing domestic servants working more than 52 hours per week under the workmen's compensation act. This will not only cause an increase in their wages, but also regulate their hours to a great extent.

The author of the bill is Augustus Hawkins, young and militant colored representative from the 62nd assembly district. This was one of the planks in his platform that even his strongest supporters who helped elect him did not believe he would ever be able to back . Other representatives in the past, although urged to take similar measures, would not even attempt it, perhaps fearing reaction from the wealthy class able to employ domestics.

During the past five years, colored domestics have been regaining the place they once held of being in the majority in the homes of Hollywood movie stars and rich socialites in the exclusive districts of Beverly Hills and other sections. But during the late '20s, Japanese and Filipinos were rapidly replacing them, due to their willingness to do the work of two or more for less than the wages of one. In one instance, at the home of Pauline Starke, then a leading movie star, a colored woman cook, the butler and chauffeur, also colored, were replaced by a Filipino who offered to do it all for the same wages. "I do very good wash too," he added.

However, certain matters had their effect on the situation when growing distrust of Japan caused fears of spies, and accusations that Filipinos displayed deires to socialize with the female members of the families of their employers took effect.

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
July 15, 1939

Domestic Servant Training School For Negroes Is Planned

By REV. J. S. BENN, Jr.,
Secretary

Out of the "Negro New Thought Program" and the "Back to the Farm Movement" has come a "Domestic Servant Training School or Agency".

This school has come as a result of the observation of lethargy and inadequacy on the part of so many persons who have no earthly hope of a livelihood except that offered in the field of domesticity. And yet, the unskilled and untrained constitute the rule and not the exception.

All of us believe that bread is the staff of life, but health, happiness and longevity depend largely upon how that bread is prepared. There are reasons for believing that the effort to set up a domestic agency, or school, in the Tri-Cities for special training for colored people was divinely inspired. PrPesent indications vindidate its initiation and usefulness to the hundreds of housewives in the Tri-Cities who stand high in the social world and other endeavors.

Especially will it serve its objective if properly supported and conducted. Like any other institution or agency, it needs feet upon which to walk. Notwithstanding, the sponsors of the above named agency predict that this school will be a potential factor in solving some of the job-getting problems for colored people, now so prevalent in our Tri-Cities as well as the nation; at present there is no source of financial revenue available.

The undertaking has been launched purely on faith and the humanitarian service it purposes to be to the underprivileged, and the efficient service it might render to the housewives.

We feel that in proportion as the negro's efficiency is lifted, correspongingly will the scale of wage be raised and his social and economic status changed.

While the business men of the Tri-Cities have supported the "Negro New Thought Program" charitably, this is our first appeal to the general public for its moral and financial support.

Details for the operation and maintainance of this agency, at the lowest possible cost are being carefully worked out by the committee. As to the course the School offers; there is a special underprivileged course in the making by Tuskegee Institute—a part of their own domestic curriculum, and president Patterson's moral support is bringing to us an interne from that school to instruct in this set up. We also have the approval and the backing of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

And now with the support of the philanthropists, business concerns and other friends of our own community, we predict an indispensible agency for good in the Tri-Cities.

All donations will be publicly acknowledged and accounted for. The same should be made to the "Negro New Though Program", P. O. Box 743, Sheffield, or sent to headquarters, 506 South Atlanta avenue, telephone 446, Sheffield.

Servant

June 8-14-39

In Raleigh, N. C., a Negro servant named Eugene was told by his master to guard his car, stayed faithfully in it four days and three nights. Meantime his master forgot where he had parked, concluded Eugene had run off, stalked darkly homeward after notifying the police.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
July 28, 1939

New NYA Center To Train Negro Girls

Colored girls in Aiken County who have not had formal training in all branches of house work now have the opportunity of remedying that deficiency. The new National Youth Administration Resident Center, opposite Schofield School on Kershaw Street trains enrolees to work efficiently for themselves and others and gives employment to those who would otherwise be without work. The plan of these centers, which are being opened throughout the State, is to employ two groups of about fifteen girls each ,during alternate weeks. The girls are paid $11 a month. The girls are placed on a rotating schedule which includes care of house and yards, cooking, serving, marketing and sewing. The materials used in the sewing class are now being solicited from outside clubs and societies as no materials of this description are furnished by the project. After the articles are completed they are returned to the donors of the materials. The Home Mission Societies of Cumberland, Friendship and Wesley Churches were the first to take advantage of the plan and all other churches in the county, white or colored are urged to participate.

County Nurse Robinson assisted by Nurse Jackson are conducting classes at the Center in Home Nursing.

Each group of girls live at the Center from Monday through Friday, being permitted to spend the weekends at home.

Marie Brown, Ph.C., is the supervisor of the local project. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Aiken Branch is the sponsor. The local unit has assumed the responsibility of rent payments amounting to fifteen dollars monthly. The Friendship Church and the Royal Aikenites have each pledged rent for one month. Donations from other organizations are requested by Tillman Crawford and Wm. McGee, president and secretary, respectively of the Aiken Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. It is hoped the Center will enjoy a long and useful existence in the community. Applications for centers in other counties should be addressed to Josie Hazel. Supervisor. Columbia.

LABOR - 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

ALL-COLORED CULINARY STAFF USED TO PREPARE MEALS FOR ROYAL COUPLE

June 24 39
Norfolk Journal

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15 (ANP)—Artistic and culinary history for the Negro race was written here last Thursday at the state dinner in the White house given by the president of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt, and honoring Britain's King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Featured soloist on the all-American music program arranged for entertaining the royal visitors was famed Marian Anderson, contralto, who recently gained world prominence when Southern bigotry twice raised the color bar against her appearance in recital in the nation's capital—in the DAR and public school auditoriums.

Ignoring the narrow-mindedness which prompted the discrimination, Miss Anderson rose to new heights on last Easter Sunday when she appeared here in a free outdoor concert that attracted 75,000 persons of high and low estate and of both races. Co-starring in the White house program Thursday with Miss Anderson were the North Carolina Negro spiritual singers, whose "Humble Yourself' and "Wade in de Water," thrilled the royal visitors and distinguished guests attending the president's dinner. The singers were trained by Mrs. Neil Hunter, who selected 13 musicians from WPA community singing groups in Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C., and carefully coached them for the White house appearance.

Culinary history was made at the state dinner, because all the food eaten from President Roosevelt's personally-designed $9,000 set of china was prepared, cooked and served by colored masters of the catering art. The menu was selected by a nationally famous colored woman dietician and cooked under her supervision. Butlers, waiters and other attendants, both men and women, who dispensed the food and drinks, were all colored.

The dinner menu was as follows:

Clam Cocktail
Calf's Head Soup
Terrapin, Corn Sticks
Boned Capon, Cranberry Sauce
Peas, Buttered Beets
Sweet Potato Cones
Frozen Cheese and Cress Salad
Maple and Almond Ice Cream
White Pound Cake, Coffee

BILL WILL INCREASE WAGES OF SERVANTS

Courier
6-24-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (ANP)—At last the thousands of house servants in California, a large percentage of whom are colored, have been placed under the protection of state law as to wages and working hours. This is due to a bill passed Thursday placing domestic servants working more than 52 hours per week under the workmen's compensation act. This will not only cause an increase in their wages, but also regulate their hours to a great extent.

The author of the bill is Augustus Hawkins, young and militant colored representative from the 62nd assembly district. This was one of the planks in his platform that even his strongest supporters who helped elect him did not believe he would ever be able to back . Other representatives in the past, although urged to take similar measures, would not even attempt it, perhaps fearing reaction from the wealthy class able to employ domestics.

During the past five years, colored domestics have been regaining the place they once held of being in the majority in the homes of Hollywood movie stars and rich socialites in the exclusive districts of Beverly Hills and other sections. But during the late '20s, Japanese and Filipinos were rapidly replacing them, due to their willingness to do the work of two or more for less than the wages of one. In one instance, at the home of Pauline Starke, then a leading movie star, a colored woman cook, the butler and chauffeur, also colored, were replaced by a Filipino who offered to do it all for the same wages. "I do very good wash too," he added.

However, certain matters had their effect on the situation when growing distrust of Japan caused fears of spies, and accusations that Filipinos displayed deires to socialize with the female members of the families of their employers took effect.

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
July 15, 1939

Domestic Servant Training School For Negroes Is Planned

By REV. J. S. BENN, Jr.,
Secretary

Out of the "Negro New Thought Program" and the "Back to the Farm Movement" has come a "Domestic Servant Training School or Agency".

This school has come as a result of the observation of lethargy and inadequacy on the part of so many persons who have no earthly hope of a livelihood except that offered in the field of domesticity. And yet, the unskilled and untrained constitute the rule and not the exception.

All of us believe that bread is the staff of life, but health, happiness and longevity depend largely upon how that bread is prepared. There are reasons for believing that the effort to set up a domestic agency, or school, in the Tri-Cities for special training for colored people was divinely inspired. PrPesent indications vindidate its initiation and usefulness to the hundreds of housewives in the Tri-Cities who stand high in the social world and other endeavors.

Especially will it serve its objective if properly supported and conducted. Like any other institution or agency, it needs feet upon which to walk. Notwithstanding, the sponsors of the above named agency predict that this school will be a potential factor in solving some of the job-getting problems for colored people, now so prevalent in our Tri-Cities as well as the nation; at present there is no source of financial revenue available.

The undertaking has been launched purely on faith and the humanitarian service it purposes to be to the underprivileged, and the efficient service it might render to the housewives.

We feel that in proportion as the negro's efficiency is lifted, corresspongingly will the scale of wage be raised and his social and economic status changed.

While the business men of the Tri-Cities have supported the "Negro New Thought Program" charitably, this is our first appeal to the general public for its moral and financial support.

Details for the operation and maintainance of this agency, at the lowest possible cost are being carefully worked out by the committee. As to the course the School offers; there is a special underprivileged course in the making by Tuskegee Institute—a part of their own domestic curriculum, and president Patterson's moral support is bringing to us an interne from that school to instruct in this set up. We also have the approval and the backing of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

And now with the support of the philanthropists, business concerns and other friends of our own community, we predict an indispensible agency for good in the Tri-Cities.

All donations will be publicly acknowledged and accounted for. The same should be made to the "Negro New Though Program", P. O. Box 743, Sheffield, or sent to headquarters, 506 South Atlanta avenue, telephone 446, Sheffield.

Servant

Time 8-14-39

In Raleigh, N. C., a Negro servant named Eugene was told by his master to guard his car, stayed faithfully in it four days and three nights. Meantime his master forgot where he had parked, concluded Eugene had run off, stalked darkly homeward after notifying the police.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
July 28, 1939

New NYA Center To Train Negro Girls

Colored girls in Aiken County who have not had formal training in all branches of house work now have the opportunity of remedying that deficiency. The new National Youth Administration Resident Center, opposite Schofield School on Kershaw Street trains enrolees to work efficiently for themselves and others and gives employment to those who would otherwise be without work. The plan of these centers, which are being opened throughout the State, is to employ two groups of about fifteen girls each ,during alternate weeks. The girls are paid $11 a month. The girls are placed on a rotating schedule which includes care of house and yards, cooking, serving, marketing and sewing. The materials used in the sewing class are now being solicited from outside clubs and societies as no materials of this description are furnished by the project. After the articles are completed they are returned to the donors of the materials. The Home Mission Societies of Cumberland, Friendship and Wesley Churches were the first to take advantage of the plan and all other churches in the county, white or colored are urged to participate.

County Nurse Robinson assisted by Nurse Jackson are conducting classes at the Center in Home Nursing.

Each group of girls live at the Center from Monday through Friday, being permitted to spend the weekends at home.

Marie Brown, Ph.C., is the supervisor of the local project. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Aiken Branch is the sponsor. The local unit has assumed the responsibility of rent payments amounting to fifteen dollars monthly. The Friendship Church and the Royal Aikenites have each pledged rent for one month. Donations from other organizations are requested by Tillman Crawford and Wm. McGee, president and secretary, respectively of the Aiken Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. It is hoped the Center will enjoy a long and useful existence in the community. Applications for centers in other counties should be addressed to Josie Hazel. Supervisor, Columbia.

LABOR- 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
January 5, 1939

Negro Maids To Attend Cooking School In City

Warren W. Simmons, local supervisor of evening school work, announced today that Mrs. Jessie Carlson, state trade and industrial education instructor of Nashville, is scheduled to direct a cooking demonstration at 7:30 o'clock tonight at the Washington County Gas company headquarters on East Main street. The class will be for negro girls enrolled in a maids' service course.

Friday night will be for white girls, Simmons said, and explained that all students are invited to bring interested guests.

Sponsored by Tennessee State Employment Service in charge of Miss Edith Barton, the course will continue for two more weeks. Mrs. John Lacy is instructor for the classes.

1,000,000 Women in Domestic Work

Colored Workers Are Sixth of Their Sex in U.S. Because of Men's Low Pay Scale

Afro American 1-28-39
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The fact that one in every six women workers in the United States is colored is due to the low earnings of colored men, Jean Collier Brown of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor says in "The Negro Women Worker."

In this popular type pamphlet (not statistical) Miss Brown notes that in 1930 there were nearly 2,000,000 colored women workers in America, although white women outnumber colored more than 9 to 1 in the United States Two out of five colored women were gainfully employed in 1930 while one in five whites worked Despite increases in clerical work and professions, only 5 per cent fields as compared to 56 per cent of colored women were in the of the whites.

Over Million Domestics

Domestic and personal service claimed the services of the bulk of colored women in 1930, the author states. Here is the occupational distribution:

Domestic and personal	1,152,560
Agriculture	495,284
Manufacturing and mechanical	101,070
Professional	63,027
Transportation and Communication; Trade	16,776
Clerical	10,862

The gain in the personal service brackets from 1920 represented nearly 50 per cent, and the number of women in household employment jumped 81 per cent

In this classification the approximate figures are listed as:

Private homes	600,000
Laundresses (not in laundries	250,000
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing plants	50,000
Housekeepers and stewards	18,000
Midwives, untrained nurses	16,000
Hairdressers, manicurists	13,000
Charwomen and cleaners	11,000
Elevator operators	4,000

So fierce is the competition offered by colored laundresses working in their homes that Southern lanudry owners complain that they may have to go out of business, Miss Brown says.

Almost Equal at Shore

In Atlantic City in 1930 colored laundresses received $7.64 weekly as compared to $7.99, while Chicago offered $9.83 the highest laundry wage for colored. White Chicago laundresses received $11.14.

The widest difference in laundries was in Memphis, where whites received $9.21, and colored $5.57. Miss Brown noted that "in no Southern city did the average earnings of colored women reach the exceedingly low minimum of $5.60 set by the NRA" for laundries.

Taking a study of Tennessee as her example, Miss Brown notes that although colored workers have more hotel employment than whites, the average for chambermaids and general cleaners was $5.65 per week.

Kitchen workers fared better with meals to augment their $5.50 average pay. Head cooks in restaurants in most cases received less than $10 per week.

With beauty shop workers rising from 3,800 in 1910 to 13,000 in 1930, the author stated that a survey of four cities showed that two-thirds of the workers received less than $10 a week, and only in 16 received as much as $15 a week, for 48 hours or longer.

Citing the plight of many day workers in the cotton areas, the pamphlet points out that some women pickers receive as low as 41.67 for the season of 90 to 150 days.

Factory Workers Drop

Between 1920 and 1930 the number of colored women in manufacturing plants dropped slightly. Tobacco stemmers in Virginia and North Carolina furnished large numbers for relief with 87 per cent receiving less than $12 weekly.

Afro American 1-28-39
Baltimore Md

In many Tennessee plants where nuts are shelled, burlap bags, chairs, fruit boxes, paper boxes and other articles are made, the pay rates ran from $2.55 to $4.50.

Teachers account for most women in professional classes. Salaries for rural teachers averaged but $388 for colored women in 1934, and $945 for whites. The lowest average salary for colored women teachers was $150 in Mississippi; the highest was $812 for Maryland.

Clerical Pay

Studies by the Women's Bureau, according to Miss Brown showed that colored clerical workers in Chicago averaged $8 per month as compared with $9 for whites.

The writer concludes that the nation pays dearly for substandard conditions imposed upon colored women workers. In 1935 one-fourth of them were on relief.

Their inability to spend more Miss Brown notes, deprives all classes of the benefits resulting from adequate purchasing power.

She says that scant beginnings have been made toward relieving this general situation by social legislation, and suggests that the women workers must do a large part of solving their own problems.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 5, 1939

PHENIX STUDENTS BEING TAUGHT ART OF HOME SERVICE

Course in Maidcraft Instituted at Local School; Details of Points to Be Studied Outlined

A course in maidcraft, designed to acquaint Negro women with the art of home service and similar duties, has been instituted at Phenix school, Robert M. Newton, superintendent, announced. Mrs. Cecil T. Lewis of Hampton institute is instructor.

The course is sponsored by the Elizabeth City county school board at no cost to the taxpayers, it was said, due to the fact the $126 cost of the course is being borne by the State and federal governments ($84), and the College Woman's club, Negro, ($42).

The first unit of the five-month course, which was completed last month, cited the necessity of physical examinations for competent maids, the value of employer-employe relationships, and how to make applicationo for a job.

Unit two teaches the various types of equipment available in a kitchen and mentioned the use and care of the equipment. It also stressed the importance of knowing food values in order that meals may be properly planned, time scheduless adhered to, food marketed and prepared intelligently.

Other subjects to be studied include planning and serving of luncheons, afternoon teas and dinners; and the setting of tables and serving for formal occasisos. Other items include making of beds, cleaning metals, washing and ironing practice, removing of stains from clothes, care of children, and planning of special parties, with thought being given to the menus, decorations, waiting on tables, and managing of the whole affair.

FIRST LADY ON WPA TOUR

Afro-American

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, shown (right) watching a pupil at work in the household service project in Washington. This department of the WPA trains maids for all kinds of household work, including laundering, cooking, bedmaking, etc.

DOMESTICS MAY PROFIT BY NEW RELIEF BILL

Bee

2-5-39

Chicago

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2—(ANP)—With a widespread shortage of labor in at least one occupation, that of cooks and domestic workers all over the country, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of the relief bill has under consideration urgent requests for some of the money to be earmarked for expansion of the domestic training projects started last year in the $725,000,000 emergency relief funds.

Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes told the committee on Monday that there still were close to half a million unfilled jobs in the homes of America for trained, healthy domestic service workers.

The last Congress, he pointed out, took a long step forward by authorizing "training for domestic service" in the work relief bill for 1938. This was the first time such schooling had received Government sanction.

Program Should Be Expanded

"It is our belief," said Brown, "that the household training projects should be further expanded and the number increased several thousands, with sufficient funds for more equipment, supplies and qualified instructors, since this is the only field where a good worker can always be placed today nearly everywhere in the country. This program should go hand in hand with the household aids service, the sewing projects, adult education and the promotion of self-help cooperatives for those women who cannot be absorbed in private employment."

Brown explained that there never were enough satisfactory cooks and household workers to supply the need, and, if qualified persons on the relief rolls were trained, hundreds of thousands of them could find permanent places and thus cut own the Government's relief cost by a very substantial sum.

Members of the subcommittee indicated they were sympatheic to the proposal. Brown also urged that WPA workers in Washington, because of the high cost of living here, be placed in the higher wage bracket of workers in large metropolitan areas, which would mean an increase of $10 for workers here. Sick leave with pay for all federal employes, including those of the WPA, was also requested.

N. Y. DOMESTICS WATCH UNPAID WAGES CASE

White Maid Sues to Collect

Bee

2-19-39

Chicago

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—(CNA)—Harlem domestic workers, often gypped of their wages by unscrupulous employers, are watching with keen interest the attempt of Tessie Voggensberger, white domestic, to collect unpaid wages from Adrian [illegible] Humphries, white trial examiner in the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of the McKesson and Robbins case.

Humphreys, who lives at 112-38 Euclid Street, Forest Hills, Queens, has been served with a judgment obtained by Miss Voggensberger, who said that when she left his employ last April he owned her $136.50 in back wages. The judgment, with costs, totaled $162.

In Flushing Magistrate's Court, Queens, Humphreys contended that he was exempt from the provisions of the Penal Law which covers such cases. He insisted that it applied only to persons owing wages in business or manufacturing and denied that the provisions protected domestic workers. He also asserted that he was not liable for the amount, inasmuch as he recently filed a petition alleging debts of $257.036 and assets of $33.949.

LABOR- 1939
DOMESTIC SERVICE

Unfair Competition

Journal and Guide
2/22/39
Norfolk Va.

THERE is something cowardly and morally degenerate about the management of business concerns that would deliberately libel an entire racial group of competitors with unfair and, what is worse, hidden and insidious propaganda.

This comment is inspired by what, from every physical standpoint, appears to be a news story in an Elizabeth City paper and what is identified only by the abbreviation "Adv." at the end, as an advertisement.

The article tells of a Negro laundress who is haled into court on a liquor charge. But the news story does not, as one would suspect, deal with the disposition of the liquor violation charge but instead, concerns itself with the fact that the woman suffered from syphilitic infection and points out that she did the laundry for many white families. The article plainly inferred that white people who have their laundry done by Negro women are running the risk of infection with venereal disease.

The article was headed in the orthodox news fashion, "Washerwoman Dangers Brought Out in Court." No newspaper should allow its columns to be so prostituted by unscrupulous persons using advertisements camouflaged in the mechanical style of a straight news story.

The syphilis bugaboo is not new to us. Propagandists, interested in replacing Negro domestics with white servants, waved the syphilis flag around vigorously a few months back and attempted to brand an entire group of Negro workers with the plague. Fortunately, this scheme was short lived.

In connection with these insidious movements to take from Negro people the jobs upon which a large proportion of the race depends for a livelihood, it is pertinent here to point out that on the authority of no less a personage than United States Surgeon General Thomas Parran, we learn that syphilis was given to the Negro by the white man, that only in active cases can the disease be transmitted, and that the chances of its transmission in the process of laundering are exceedingly remote.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
April 28, 1939

NEGRO TRAINING MOVE OPENS

Rev. Ovletree Seeks Cooperation

In the opinion of the Rev. J. W. Ovletree of the Mt. Olive Colored Methodist Church, the negro seems best destined to serve the white population as cooks, maids, laundresses, chauffers and the like. Holding this view, he has inaugurated a movement here to help the negro learn how to perform his household duties more satisfactorily to employers, and is appealing to Orlandoans to help him with the initial equipment and advice.

Rev. Ovletree has conducted a similar work in Miami, where he had the cooperation of leading citizens of the Southern metropolis, and is now urging Orlando to help the negro help himself while lightening the causes of friction due to incompetent servants. The Mt. Olive Church has a well ventilated basement of sufficient size to start a cooking school with equipment which has been requested from the Orlando Public Utilities and others. Later other schools will be started in other lines of domestic service.

Ovletree is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a teacher for many years in Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. He saw service with the A. E. F. in France where he was a chaplain, and was at one time a social worker for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Birmingham, Ala.

DOMESTIC SERVANT PROBLEM

Age
4-22-39
New York N.Y.

ANOTHER JOB. ONCE considered the exclusive property of the Negro, is being invaded by whites in New York and if present plans are successful, the domestic service field may become unionized and the Negro will find himself on the outside, just as he did when foreign competition entered the hotel field, and several other fields which the Negro had previously considered his special province.

Before us is a circular from an organization which calls itself "My Lady's Housekeeper" and which has offices at 2067 Broadway. Says the circular:

> **"We completely vacuum and dust your apartment, wash the kitchen and bathroom floors and fixtures and make the beds.... Our WHITE MAIDS, thoroughly trained and uniformed keep your apartment spic and span—references have been thoroughly investigated."**

A charge of $3 per week per room is made for this service. On the face it it, this new competition seems a serious bid to housewives to replace their present service with this new type of organized and supervised service. We believe that the fee charged per week is only a bait and that as soon as the new service has secured enough contracts and organized enough white workers under their control, they will jack up the price and make the employers like it.

We are unable to report just how much progress this group is making but we believe that some effort should be made to meet this competition through those now employed in this type of work trying to improve their service and through organization among themselves to protect their own interest.

The chief trouble with domestic service is the long hours.. The newly organized housekeeping service proposes to control the hours of work by limiting each member of its staff to a stated time for the completion of the daily maid service of a room. A similar program might well be considered in behalf of the Negro.

Domestic Slavery

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
5/13/39

THERE is something radically wrong with both the mind and heart of an employer the recent Petersburg case reminds us, who feels justified in paying a domestic worker seventy-five cents, or one or two dollars per week to slave in his household. The average domestic worker is invariably called upon to cook, wash, look after the children, cater to the fastidiousness and pampered ego of a spoiled wife, and safeguard the family's valuables while they travel to distant lands and make merry in amusement centers.

Such an employer is often quick to excuse the matter with the assertion that the pittance he hands out is not so bad since the servant is given board and lodging. Upon close investigation, this excuse proves to be a poor alibi. The board and lodging of which he so haughtily boasts, if on the level, is paid for by the servant through the ingenuity of the employer whose resourcefulness is unlimited, particularly if the servant is illiterate or easily cowed. If this board and lodging business should be investigated by some Federal agency, it would produce a national scandal.

The domestic workers of the man and wife variety who must stay on the employer's premises fare many times worse than the day worker. They have no regular working hours. If the employer is wealthy, they must be ready to put in extra hours serving impromptu parties, packing luggages for sudden trips, stay up all night feeding medicine to the sick of the family; they must keep the mansion immaculate and the kitchen and dining room spick and span; and there are, sometimes, relatives and friends too poor to hire help to whom they must cater for fear of losing their jobs.

The wonder is not that, once in a while these servants steal, but that such slavery is tolerated by decent people in a Democracy.

DOMESTICS IN ~~DRIVE~~ FOR PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

By Ernest Calloway

Globe 5-14-39 Nashville Tenn

Greatly dissatisfied with the present structure of social and labor legislation, the organized domestic workers of Chicago are seeking ways and means to amend existing legislation with the hope of abolishing the "domestic employment" exclusion clauses found in New Deal legislation affecting workers.

The recent formation of the Committee on Legislation for Household Employment by the Chicago Domestic Works' association is considered the first step in the direction of bringing the situation to the attention of the legislative bodies of the state. The legislative committee is now making a study in this field and a report is being planned for a city wide conference some time this fall.

SEEK CORRECTIVE LAWS

The committee announced recently that a conference had been held with officials of the Women's and Children's department of the Illinois Department of Labor and cooperation had been extended by this agency in the collection of data for a proposed bill before the Illinois State legislature.

Approximately 3,000,000 women are employed as domestic workers throughout the country. In Chicago, it is estimated that 52,00 women domestic workers either find temporary or permanent employment in the various homes throughout the city.

For this work, the average wage obtained is reported to be $8 a week for approximately 72 hours of work. While various state legislatures have occasionally discussed this problem, only a few have passed protective legislation for domestic workers. Wisconsin maintains a minimum wage law and Washington has enacted a maximum hour bill.

Georgia State Employment Service Cannot Get Enough Colored Cooks And Maids To Supply Demand

WOMEN SHOULD APPLY AT ONCE AT 25 EAST BAY STREET

There are plenty of jobs available for colored woman in Savannah if they will apply, according to Mr. NeSmith, Area Supervisor, who called the Publisher of The Journal for a conference Tuesday to help solve the ploblem.

Journal 6-30-39 Savannah Ga

Over forty calls came in Tuesday morning for cooks and maids, Mr. NeSmith pointed out, and he didn't have one woman to send. This is nearly a daily occurrence, he said, and his office would appreciate it if women desiring work would register at his office at once, 25 E. Bay Street.

These jobs not only pay good money, Mr. NeSmith explained, but the women get their board.

The Area Supervisor told The Journal that if the women will come he will see to it that they will not have to stand in line over ten minutes at the time. His workers have been instructed to go out every ten minutes and take all of the colored women out of the line, he said.

Clearwater. Fla Sun
June 12, 1939

Cooking School for Negro Maids Opens

Classes opened this morning in a cooking school for negro maids, given at the Pinellas High School here by Henrietta Dominis, Pinellas County jeans teacher.

The school, sponsored by the Pinellas County Federation of Woman's Clubs, is designed to enable maids to render more efficient service to their employers and also improve housekeeping methods in their own homes.

Classes will also be taught in Dunedin, Tarpon Springs, Oldsmar and Safety Harbor.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 11, 1939

Classes Arranged For Negro Maids

Pinellas County Federation of Womens clubs is sponsoring a cooking school for negro maids. Aim of this school is to enable maids to render more efficient service to their employers and also improve methods of housekeeping in their own homes.

These classes will be taught by Henrietta G. Dominis, Jeanes teacher in Pinellas county. She is a graduate of Florida Normal, in St. Augustine, and also Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., and has rendered faithful service for 12 years in Pinellas county. Before coming here, she was director of home economics at Langston university, Fort Valley College, Fort Valley, Ga.

First classes will open Monday at the Pinellas high school, Clearwater; at Dunedin, Tuesday, from 9:30 to 3 o'clock; at Tarpon Springs, Thursday from 9 to 3 o'clock; at Oldsmar, Friday morning and at Safety Harbor, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Bill By Race Legislator Increases Pay Of Servants

Daily World 6-18-39

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—At last the thousands of house servants in California, a large percentage of whom are colored, have been placed under the protection of state law as to wages and working hours. This is due to a bill passed Thursday placing domestic servants working more than 52 hours per week under the workmen's compensation act. This will not only cause an increase in their wages, but also regulate their hours to a great extent.

The author of the bill is Augustus Hawkins, young and militant colored representative from the 62nd assembly district. This was one of the planks in his platform that even his strongest supporters who helped elect him did not believe he would ever be able to back up. Other representatives in the past, although urged to take similar measures, would not even attempt it, perhaps fearing reaction from the wealthy class able to employ domestics.

Atlanta Ga

During the past five years, colored domestics have been regaining the place they once held of being in the majority of the homes of Hollywood movie stars and rich socialites in the exclusive districts of Beverly Hills and other sections.

But during the late '20's, Japanese and Filipinos were rapidly replacing them, due to their willingness to do the work of two or more for less than the wages of one. In one instance, at the home of Pauline Starke, then a leading movie star, a colored woman cook, the butler and the chauffeur, also colored, were replaced by a Filipino who offered to do it all for the same wages. "I do very good wash, too," he added.

However, certain matters had their effect on the situation when growing distrust of Japan caused fears of spies, and accusations that Filipinos displayed desires to socialize with the female members of the families of their employers took effect.

LABOR- 1939
MIGRATION MOVEMENT

harleston S. C. News & Courier
April 24, 1939

The North Attracts the Negroes

In 1930 the following American cities had larger populations of negroes than Charleston has: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, St. Louis, Washington. Fourteen of these twenty-six cities are not Southern.

New York's negro population was about eleven times Charleston's; Chicago's about eight times Charleston's; Philadelphia's seven times; Detroit's four times. Pittsburgh's negroes were not quite twice as many as Charleston's.

The northward migration of negroes has not halted, and the census of 1940 will show much larger proportions of negroes in Northern and Western states. To the present time they have congregated in the cities, but they are likely soon to seek homes in the country districts and small towns.

In all these Northern and Western states strong inducements to negro settlers are offered. They are paid nearly double the WPA wage that they receive in the South; they will receive old age pensions more than double those that they can hope for in the South; they are encouraged and assisted in voting in the North; they are given many political offices, and they send their children to the same schools and colleges that the whites attend.

The other day it was announced that in South Carolina 47,000 workers were on WPA rolls, and of them but 17,000 were negroes although they are 46 per cent. of the whole number of inhabitants. We are informed that in the North about 35 or 40 per cent of the negroes are on the government's payrolls. It is much easier for negroes to get on WPA rolls in the North than in the South.

The eagerness of Northern cities to induce negro immigration is indicated by the publication of lurid tales in a part of the Northern New Deal press, especially the "liberal" weeklies, of the woes and miseries of the Southern sharecroppers and tenants.

It would be only natural for the leading Northern Democrats, Chairman Farley, Senators Wagner, Van Nuys, Guffey and others, to make strenuous efforts to bring Southern negroes to their cities in the next twelve months, because their votes will be needed desperately to defeat the Republicans in November, 1940.

To this time Southern negroes have not migrated west in large numbers beyond Kansas City and Chicago, except to Los Angeles, but it is probable that they will soon discover other inviting districts of that region.

Seventy-four years, that is the period that the negroes have been free, the Southern states have been painted as an abode of terror for them, and the congressmen who press for the so-called "anti-lynching bill" are still so painting these states. In these times anybody can pick up and leave one state for another, and it is perhaps easier for the poor than the well-to-do to move. Owners of property, persons having a stake in a community, usually stay in it.

The colored people of the South should invite their white champions of the North, especially their great Democratic friends, to come into the South and tell them of the attractions of the North as a place of residence for them.

It is singular but true that in the last five years—it was then that the Democrats began to take the Northern colored voters into camp—none of the leaders has come to the South and delivered addresses to them. Secretary Ickes in the campaign of 1936 spoke to a convention of negroes in Baltimore, but Baltimore is not exactly in the South.

Senator Byrnes has said publicly that the negroes control the Democratic party, but it seems to The News and Courier that the great Democrats, including the president, strangely, and studiously, neglect the Southern negroes.

We remember when General Wade Hampton often addressed negroes in South Carolina, but we have never heard of President Roosevelt following his example although he has been in office six years and often visits the South.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
April 20. 1939

Negroes To Return To The South

From the Athens Banner-Herald

For the past twenty years or more there has been a general exodus of negroes from the southern states to the large cities in the northern states. Especially is this true of the migrating of the negroes to Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. These cities have been overrun with the southern negro. In times of prosperity, as laborers, they were sought and encouraged to remain in these cities, but since the days of depression, there has been little for them to do and their services have not been in demand. Many of these negroes felt that the inducements offered them by the people in these cities to make their home with them that they should now be protected and taken care of regardless of conditions. In that position, the negro is correct. It was not his making that these people offered him such inducements and now that times have changed for the worse "cuffy" is left to shuffle for himself—"root how or die" like. In Chicago, the negro has found that his presence is not in demand and for that reason he is looking backward to the days when life was free and easy down on the farms of "Dixie."

A few days ago, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, the only negro representative in congress, called on President Roosevelt and proposed a mass return of the negro to the south, in a vast rural resettlement program. Denying that there is any true equality for the negro in the north, he sees in the future of the negro better opportunities for him in the south where he was born and brought up under the tutelage of the southern white man. It is understood that the president looked with favor on the proposition and when he returns to Washington, it is likely that he will take up the suggestion again with Congressman Mitchell.

Mitchell is a southern negro, born and bred in Alabama where he lived until manhood. Locating in Chicago, he entered the practice of law and soon became identified with the politics of that city. At that time, a negro republican represented the district in congress. Mitchell seeing the writing on the wall turned to the democratic party for his hope, the then congressman being very popular with the republicans, both white and black in that district. Mitchell announced his allegiance to the democratic party and in the election of 1932, he was overwhelmingly elected on the democratic ticket, riding in on the Roosevelt wave. His election practically wiped out the future of the republicans and the district elected a democratic negro in the place of a republican negro. The swap strengthened the democratic party by one vote in congress, and since that time, the Alabama negro democrat has represented the former republican district in Chicago as its representative in Washington.

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
May 5. 1939

Negroes Are Moving

In one of its daily optimum editorials The Greenville News pronounces the scheme of the Mississippian Bilbo for the deportation and settlement of the American negroes in Africa as "fantastic." It may be so.

Deportation of the American negroes has been discussed a century or more. Mr. Lincoln, the "liberator", was interested in it we believe, and that brilliant member of The News and Courier's staff, the late Carl McKinley, wrote a book on the subject ("An Appeal to Pharaoh") that aroused national, if short-lived, interest in it about fifty years ago.

At this time the only negro congressman the sterling Farley and Roosevelt Democrat from Chicago, Arthur Mitchell, is urging deportation of negroes from Northern cities and their colonization in Southern states. He says that President Roosevelt is "interested", and that is a suggestion containing no more novelty than the Bilbonic proposal.

The News and Courier advocates the purchase by the United States of counties or districts in Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon, California, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and the resettlement of American negroes in them. It would have them provided with decent houses and other comforts, forty acres and a car.

The colored people should be given homes by the United States in the parts of it where slavery long has been abhorred and the oppression of them by the South most hated and condemned.

If one of these colonies should be established in Illinois it should have military protection, as the bloodiest race riots or massacres of colored people, in the last seventy-five years have occurred in Chicago and Springfield—that Springfield which was so long Mr. Lincoln's home and where he is buried.

The Greenville News sagely observes that "we shall have a great body of negroes for an indefinite time to come, and must seek to solve the problems of our interracial relationships in the best possible manner in the light of that fact." That is righteous talk, we applaud it, and remind that Greenville and the other counties of the Piedmont country have been steadily solving their race question the last thirty years by notably increasing their white population in proportion to negroes.

Since 1910 a negro majority of more than 151,000 in South Carolina has been displaced by a white majority of 150,000, and we suppose the displacement has been for the most part in the northern and northwestern counties. The ratio of negroes to whites in the two most populous counties in South Carolina, Greenville and Spartanburg, is not greater than in some of the Northern cities

One predicting in 1910 the change in relative population of the two races in twenty years in South Carolina would have been described as of "fantastic" imagining. The News and Courier now predicts that the census of 1960 will disclose South Carolina with no larger proportion of negroes than the average Northern or Middle Western state will have. The whites are capturing South Carolina and occupying it; the negroes are scattering.

Nor will it astonish The News and Courier if American negro leaders shall soon be pleading for colonization in Africa even as Congressman Mitchell is pleading for the colonization of Northern city negroes in the South in the hope that they will be spared the stern, fierce competition of the white man.

Dawson, Ga., News
April 13, 1939

Negroes to Return to the South

From the Athens Banner-Herald

For the past twenty years or more there has been a general exodus of negroes from the southern states to the large cities in the northern states. Especially is this true of the migrating of the negroes to Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. These cities have been overrun with the southern negro. In times of prosperity, as laborers, they were sought and encouraged to remain in these cities, but since the days of depression, there has been little for them to do and their services have not been in demand. Many of these negroes felt that the inducements offered them by the people in these cities to make their home with them that they should now be protected and taken care of regardless of conditions. In that position, the negro is correct. It was not his making that these people offered him such inducements and now that times have changed for the worse "cuffy" is left to shuffle for himself—"root hog or die" like. In Chicago, the negro has found that his presence is not in demand and for that reason he is looking backward to the days when life was free and easy down on the farms of "Dixie."

A few days ago, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, the only negro representative in congress, called on President Roosevelt and proposed a mass return of the negro to the south, in a vast rural resettlement program. Denying that there is any true equality for the negro in the north, he sees in the future of the negro better opportunities for him in the south where he was born and brought up under the tutelage of the southern white man. It is understood that the president looked with favor on the proposition and when he returns to Washington, it is likely that he will take up the suggestion again with Congressman Mitchell.

Mitchell is a southern negro, born and bred in Alabama where he lived until manhood. Locating in Chicago, he entered the practice of law and soon became identified with the politics of that city. At that time, a negro republican represented the district in congress. Mitchell seeing the writing on the wall turned to the democratic party for his hope, the then congressman being very popular with the republicans, both white and black in that district. Mitchell announced his allegiance to the democratic party and in the election of 1932, he was overwhelmingly elected on the democratic ticket, riding in on the Roosevelt wave. His election practically wiped out the future of the republicans and the district elected a democrat negro in the place of a republican negro. The swap strengthened the democratic party by one vote in congress, and since that time, the Alabama negro democrat has represented the former republican district in Chicago as its representative in Washington.

Migration of Colored Laid to Capital Lack

6-21-39

Petersburg, Va., June 20 (AP).—Leaders of the white and colored races heard discussions by educators of sociological and historical aspects of the Negro race and its problems at the opening at Virginia State, here today, of the regional interracial conference.

Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural economist of V. P. I., spoke on declining Negro land ownership in Virginia and blamed lack of capital and knowledge needed for proper improvement as the dominant factors causing colored migration to industrial centers.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
July 12, 1939

SAYS NORTH WON'T ABSORB NEGROES

G. Ross Amason, who for a number of years operated an automobile agency at Montezuma, but who has returned to Macon, says he thinks the Negro problem is more acute than people realize. The Negroes, he says, are leaving the farm expecting to go North and get jobs in the industries, but they are returning to the South without knowing what to do. He thinks it makes a serious economic problem.

LABOR- 1939
MIGRATION MOVEMENT

Charleston S C News & Courier
March 8, 1939

Offered Bonuses to Migrate

Conceding (solely for discussion's sake) that the indictment of the South's treatment of the Southern negroes in schools is substantial and strong, The News and Courier asserts that the "negro question" has ceased to be "Southern."

If the negro is denied justice in the South, the United States is before him. It is a "whale of a country."

Since the "Missouri decision", publications of various sources are filled with the indictment of the South. "The Carolina Magazine", organ of the "Carolina Publications Union of the University of North Carolina", teems, reeks, with it.

Not because they are negroes but because as consumers they are taxpayers The News and Courier resents that in primary schooling the negroes are not fairly treated in Southern states. Meanwhile, it holds that states discharge their obligations to the young when they give them the rudiments of education and that whites and blacks alike should pay tuition for high school and advanced education. Secondary and higher education at public expense is more than the Southern public can afford.

A century and a quarter white people have been leaving the South Atlantic states. They have gone to Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, as well as to the Gulf states and the far Southwest. Duncan Wallace's history stresses this impoverishment of South Carolina.

Who is keeping the negroes in the South?

The Southern white emigrants from 1810 and onward found new lands. That is indisputable. They cut their way through and into wildernesses. Thousands of them perished in their search for better conditions. In 1939 men and women can move swiftly and with little expense. Michigan is open to the Southern negroes. So are Montana and Oregon. American citizens, they may go as they will, and millions of acres, millions of jobs, are open to them on equal terms with the whites.

Why this preposterous assumption that Southern negroes have a peculiar right to remain in Southern states and "crash" white men's schools and colleges? Granting that they have equal talents, equal courage, equal daring and enterprise with Southern whites, why do they remain in the South to be oppressed, down-trodden? Are they privileged to possess the South because the "plantation system" made it their slave home? One

would think that of all sections of the United States, if the damning indictment of their champions and spokesmen be true or half true, the South would be the land for them to leave, even as the Israelites shook the dust of hated Egypt from their feet.

The ease of travel and the conveniences already prepared more than compensate for the exhaustion of the cheap lands of a century gone. The whole United States, outside of the South, is beckoning to the Southern negroes. "Come to us and send your children to school with our children," the Westerners and Easterners say. "Our colleges and universities welcome you. We 'draw no color line.' We pay you double the wage, if you be a government worker, that you are paid in the South. You shall have more than double the old age pension with us that you can hope for in South Carolina. Here the 'art', the 'music', the 'actors' and the 'writers' projects are for you. As a farm hand you shall receive a Northern farm hand's wage; you can join our labor unions; you are welcome in our villages as well as in the great cities; you can vote and hold office; nowhere in our Northern and Western lands shall you be jimcrow-ed.'"

The United States is offering the negroes bonuses to leave the South.

That is the prospect held out to the negro of talent and ambition discontented with his treatment in the land of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In these times of movement, with the white boys of the South going wherever the opportunities are most alluring, thirty-seven states outside of the old South extend the same invitation to the persecuted, the down-trodden, colored people. The wide road is paved and smooth, and the government of the United States proclaims that nowhere shall an American freeze or starve!

Greenville S C Piedmont
March 10, 1939

Negro Exodus Figures Given

79,000 Left State For Six Northern, Mid-Western Centers In 10 Years

By R. O. JOHNSON

The population of the south is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Most of this increase is to be found in rural districts. The migration of people from the south to other sections tends to make the south a region for human production and preparation for service for other sections.

Migration has taken from the south many of its ablest people. The search for wider opportunities than are available in the overcrowded, economically undeveloped southern communities drains away people from every walk of life. It is usually the more progressive element which migrates. About one child of every eight born and educated in the south contributes his life's productivity to some other state.

The largely rural states of the south must support nearly one-third of their population in school, while the industrial states support less than one-fourth. Moreover, in their search for jobs the productive middle-age groups leave the south in the greatest numbers, tending to make the south a land of the very old and the very young. Another result of this migration is that many households are headed by women, and women constitute a large majority of the percentage of population in the south. In the city of Greenville females constitute 55.4 per cent of the negro populaton and males 44.6 per cent.

Go to Northern States

Where do the migrants go when they leave the south? The following increases in negro population from 1920 to 1930 shown in the states named below give the answer:

Michigan	180 per cent
New York	110 per cent
California	110 per cent
Illinois	80 per cent
New Jersey	78 per cent
Pennsylvania	75 per cent
Ohio	66 per cent
Indiana	40 per cent
Total	739 per cent

For these eight states there was an average increase of 92.3 per cent in negro population. The increase in negro population for the nation as a whole was 14 per cent or approximately 1,500,000. The increase in population for the nation for all races was 14 per cent. About 1,045,000 of the 1,500,000 persons representing the 14 per cent national increase in negro population were found in the eight states named above.

In three border states the increase was as follows:

West Virginia	32 per cent
Missouri	31 per cent
Maryland	13 per cent
Total	76 per cent

These three border states showed an average of 25.3 per cent increase over the 1920 population—a numerical increase of 115,000 inhabitants.

Of the thirteen southern states nine showed an increase in population and four showed a decrease. There was an average increase of 12.4 per cent among the nine states showing an increase. There was an average decrease of 6.8 per cent in the four states showing a decrease.

There was an average increase of 6.5 per cent for the thirteen southern states named. Those states showing an increase were as follows:

Florida	31 per cent
North Carolina	20 per cent
Texas	15 per cent
Oklahoma	15 per cent
Louisiana	11 per cent
Mississippi	8 per cent
Tennessee	6 per cent
Alabama	5 per cent
Arkansas	1 per cent
Total	112 per cent

Those states showing a decrease were as follows:

Georgia	8.7 per cent
South Carolina	8.2 per cent
Virginia	6.0 per cent
Kentucky	4.0 per cent
Total	26.9 per cent

The numerical increase in the nine states showing an increase was 619,000; the numerical decrease in the four decreasing states was 225,000. The net increase in the 13 states named was 394,000 or 6.5 per cent.

Between 1920 and 1930, 79,000 negroes from South Carolina settled in six metropolitan centers, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. For the same period 103,000 from Virginia; 110,600 from Georgia; 48,200 from Mississippi; 18,000 from Kentucky; 52,800 from North Carolina; 39,600 from Tennessee had settled in the same six cities.

There were 616,000 negroes from the 13 southern states who settled in these six metropolitan centers during the decade ending in 1930. These figures account for the 105,000 decrease in Georgia, the 71,000 decrease in South Carolina, the 40,000 decrease in Virginia, and the 9,000 decrease in Kentucky, but the reason for this decrease is not herein accounted for.

The decline of the tobacco culture in Kentucky and Virginia is one factor which enters into the equation in these two states. The general decline of agriculture in the south, especially cotton, can in a measure account for the decline in population in South Carolina and Georgia, and the relatively small increase in the South as a whole. The low economic level of the south and the additional burden placed upon the negro by rigid discrimination laws which effect every phase of life are the larger reasons for these conditions.

How did Greenville county compare with trends in the south and the nation? South Carolina showed an actual decrease of 71,000 negroes from 1920 to 1930. Forty-one out of 46 counties in South Carolina showed a decrease or no increase in population. Five counties showed an increase. Greenville led those counties in numerical increase, and was second in percentage of increase. The five counties showing an increase were, in order of their increase:

Greenville	4,394	17 per cent
Spartanburg	2,719	11 per cent
Florence	2,649	13 per cent
Horry	1,912	28 per cent
Marion	1,764	15 per cent

It is significant to note that all these counties are in the upper section of the state, and are largely industrial. Negroes make up 24 per cent of the population of Greenville county and 37 per cent of the population of the city of Greenville.

Portsmouth, Va Star
March 24, 1939

Views of Contemporaries

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

(Christian Science Monitor)

"Pretty soon, if the migration of Negroes to the North continues, we may have to revise the old song, 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River' and sing 'Way Up on the Hudson River' or the Delaware River," former Governor Alfred E. Smith told a New York luncheon audience the other day.

Negroes in the United States now number between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000, or nearly a tenth of the population. In the last census decade, Mr. Smith explained, the number in the North increased by nearly a million. There are now over two and a half million in the North, some nine million in the South, and less than two hundred thousand in the West. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Smith, "the densest Negro population in the world is not in Africa, but in the United States, and it is not 'down South' alone. It's in the great urban centers."

While the Negro population continues greatest in the South, it is clear that problems pertaining to Negroes are no longer sectional, but national.

Perhaps Mr. Smith put his finger on the most vital aspect of the question when he said: "It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem, but that he is so little of a problem and has come so far in only three-quarters of a century out of slavery." The country owes the Negro a Fair Deal, whether he lives North or South.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 18, 1939

Easy to Escape Oppression

The genuine friends in the North and West of the Southern negroes are organizing societies and corporations to assist them to migrate and find homes on the lands where they will not be oppressed, where their wages will be double or treble their wages in the South, where they will be encouraged to vote, where they can be elected to offices, where they can send their children to the same schools and colleges that white youth attend and no one objects, and where they will have fully twice as much in pension money when they are sixty-five years old as they would have in the South. So far as we have observed, the Southern negroes have no genuine friends in the North and West. The negro in the North and West gets twice as much for relief as he gets in the South; he has less trouble in getting on the relief rolls; the United States will not let him starve or freeze. Nothing is so easy as for a Southern negro to leave the land of oppression, and he has the same rights in Minnesota that the white man has. One can think of no village or community of farmers in Washington, Nebraska, Illinois or Iowa that would ostracize a family of negro immigrants from the South, refuse them a cordial welcome or neglect to find for them employment or relief.

Yet the Southern negroes seem to be afraid to seek homes in the North and West except in the big cities.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 24, 1939

Inducements to Migration

The News and Courier is advising no contented negro to leave South Carolina. It is saying that as relief workers negroes can have double the wage in the North that they are paid in South Carolina, more than double the pensions when they arrive at old age, can work in the factories of the North, can send their children to school with the white children in the North, can vote under white encouragement and leadership in the North and be elected to offices. The whole United States is the home of negroes not less than of white people. There is no more reason that a negro should not labor in an Indiana wheat field than in a Texas cotton patch. Iowa is the negro's state not less than is South Carolina. Is not that "Americanism"? That the negroes should be segregated, or "jimcrowed," in the great Northern cities and not welcomed in the villages and on the farms is an insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. That 4,000,000 negroes are now living in the Northern states, nearly all of them cities, demonstrates the emptiness of the saying that the climate of the South is better suited to them.

The Negro in the North

(Christian Science Monitor)

"Pretty soon, if the migration of Negroes to the North continues, we may have to revise the old song, 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River' and sing 'Way Up on the Hudson River' or the Delaware River," former Governor Alfred E. Smith told a New York luncheon audience the other day.

Negroes in the United States now number between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000, or nearly a tenth of the population. In the last census decade, Mr. Smith explained, the number in the North increased by nearly a million. There are now over two and a half million in the North, some nine million in the South, and less than two hundred thousand in the West. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Smith, "the densest Negro population in the world is not in Africa, but in the United States, and it is not 'down South' alone. It's in the great urban centers."

While the Negro population continues greatest in the South, it is clear that problems pertaining to Negroes are no longer sectional, but national.

Macon Ga Telegraph
April 10, 1939

Returning to the Farms

The local re-employment report that three hundred people had within a short time gone back to the farms is encouraging. It means at least some people are feeling again the spirit of the pioneers. When the federal government rang the dinner bell in town, swarms poured in from the outlying districts to get free food. Many of the farms were depopulated.

Down in Laurens county in the neighborhood of the Buckhorn High School near Dudley farmers say the Negroes have almost completely disappeared. They have forsaken the rural districts to become urbanites.

Yet it is well known that the easiest place in the world to produce an abundance of food is on a Georgia farm. Some Negroes in other communities are proving this. They are growing their own gardens, raising their own chickens, and hogs, and cows, and are living well and comfortably. A prominent Georgian said at one of the fat cattle shows, tears of joy came into his eyes when he saw the beautiful fat steers brought into the show ring by groups of Negro farmers. It proved to him that there is no need for hunger and suffering in a state like this, regardless of the penalties levied and continued as a result of the war of the '60's. Georgia has many well-to-do Negro farmers.

In the Buckhorn High School district, now almost deserted by Negroes, are many descendants of the Lord family from Wilkinson county, white people of the highest standing and of great influence. They settled in that part of Laurens in 1885, and since then Robert reared on his farm eighteen children; and one of his brothers reared fifteen; and another brother, twelve. According to Mr. Robert M. Lord, the Mullises of that county have done even better. Joel Mullis has reared twenty-seven children, and William H. Mullis boasts of twenty-six. Some of the children of these familes went away according to the usual Georgia habit, and tried life in the cities, but came back to the farms of their native county and decided that home was the best place on earth. Some of them had joined the navy and had visited all parts of the world. The more they saw abroad, the better they liked Laurens county.

"They all seem to be able to make a good living on the farm," said Mr. Robert M. Lord.

Dr. L. F. Herring, extension teacher for Oglethorpe University, says the farmers in the Snellville district of Gwinnett county, near Lawrenceville, have refused to accept free school books or any other government subsidy or bounty, because they have always prided themselves on being able and willing to pay for what they get in this life. They didn't like the idea of having their children using books that had not been bought for them by their own parents.

As long as Georgia has millions of idle acres of land, she has plenty of work for her people to do, and it is absurd to say there is any excuse for government breadlines and doles, except during temporary readjustments. The old all-cotton slavery is coming to an end, and people are returning to the farms to get a living.

LABOR- 1939
MIGRATION MOVEMENT

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
August 20, 1939

And if
hings wh
commandn
not, yet he is guilty, an
Leviticus 5:17.

New Jersey And The Negro

GOVERNOR HARRY MOORE of New Jersey has proposed a plan to check and regulate the flow of farm labor from the South to New Jersey. The governor's proposal comes on the heels of an incident in New Jersey in which seven negro potato pickers from the South were stripped of their clothes, two of them were covered with paint, and all were told to get out of the state; to go back South "where you belong."

The governor condemned the incident as unwarranted but pointed out that "a serious condition" was being created through the transporting of labor from the South for temporary employment during the potato picking season.

"We have to remember," he said, "that each of these laborers deprives a New Jersey person from being taken off the relief rolls and given employment on our farms."

New Jersey thus proposes to stop the free movement of people from state to state—a thing which the founders of this country never envisioned. Perhaps New Jersey can do it—others having succeeded—but if the negroes of the South can in any manner circumvent the law and thereby get better wages in New Jersey than they are getting here, then we urge them by all means to do it.

When the East and the North were in dire need of labor, they did not hesitate to come down South to recruit it, and then when business became slack, they proceeded to dump the labor back on the South. They presume to tell the South how we maltreat the negro—how uncivilized we are for keeping the negro in bondage, and they demand that we give him an equal opportunity. It just so happens that some of the most vociferous critics of the South come from Governor Moore's own state of New Jersey. The people of that state contributed large sums to the Scottsboro defense fund so that our courts could be conducted as they chose, and not as Alabama chose. They contended that justice for the negro was a matter of concern to the entire country, not merely to Alabama. Yet now given a chance to give the negro a little assistance, they turn against him. We charge them with high hypocrisy if they use any means, inside or outside of the law, to keep our Southern negroes from going East and picking up whatever cash is available to them as potato pickers iin New Jersey.

It is time that New Jersey practices what it preaches on this racial matter. It is time that these critics of the South do unto the negro as they demand that the South do. No Southern state would dream of adopting such legislation against New Jersey workers as New Jersey now proposes to adopt against Alabama and the rest of the South—but if New Jersey does adopt such legislation, then it is high time for us to act.

If our Southern negroes deprive certain workers in New Jersey of employment, what of it? Do not certain workers in New Jersey deprive our Southern people of the same thing. Alabama annually uses millions of dollars of goods from the factories of New Jersey. Often these factories are competitive with those of Alabama—and every time we permit a New Jersey article to be sold when the same article manufactured in Alabama would serve the same purpose, then we are permitting a New Jersey worker to take the job of an Alabama worker. The New Jersey worker is doing precisely the same thing that Governor Moore says the Southern negro is doing. In other words, if New Jersey wants to play the way Gov. Moore suggests—then the South is willing. The erection of interstate barriers, as every school child knows, is unconstitutional—but a way can always be found. If Governor Moore can find a way to check the use of Alabama negroes in New Jersey, then we can find a way to check the use of New Jersey goods n Alabama. Turn about is fair play.

Mullings, S. C., Enterprise
August 25, 1939

Jersey To Fight Negro Migration

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 18—The annual influx of Southern negro farm workers to potato-raising areas of New Jersey has created serious relief, law enforcement, labor and health problems, Governor A. Harry Moore said today, announcing that he would take some action to curtail the migration.

At Cranbury last week, a dozen white men attempted to frighten seven Georgia negroes out of the state by evicting them from a shack, daubing some of them with white paint, firing over their heads and ordered them to "head back South where you belong."

Moore said he would confer with police, the attorney general and agriculture department officials in order to evolve a plan for regulating migration of the negroes from Southern cotton fields in order to conserve farm work for local residents.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 25, 1939

The Nation Jimcrows Negroes

"Liberal" and humanitarian writers of books and articles for magazines about the "race question" in the South overlook the truth that changes in the circumstances of the country would make its solution easy if the Northern white folk could be induced to do their part in it.

Twenty-five years ago negro migration on a large scale from the South was difficult. Travel was costly. Since then it has been abundantly demonstrated that Southern negroes not only can migrate but wish to migrate. To the number of a million and a half to two millions they have gone to Northern cities since the World war.

The result has been good for both races in the South. Without doubt the decline of lynching is in part caused by the lessening of the labor pressure of the negroes in the South and the bettered appreciation of their services. Since 1910 a negro majority of 150,000 in South Carolina has come to be a negro minority of more than 150,000. The burden of the state, in the schooling of negroes, in caring for their sick and in apprehending and punishing the criminal element among them, has been substantially lightened.

The obstacle to solution of the Southern race problem is the jimcrowing of the negroes by the North. The great cities seem to have all the negroes they are willing to entertain, and the small towns, villages and farms are closed to them.

Were 3,070 counties in the United States each open to residence of 2,000 negroes and were they given in agriculture and industry even the chance that they have in the South, 6,000,000 negroes would leave the South and scatter from Portland, Oregon to Portland, Maine.

These negroes want to move. They would like to go where they would be encouraged to vote and sometimes would be elected to the board of aldermen or to congress. They can get the money to pay their bus fare. They hear that no negro is ever lynched in the North, and they read (many of them do read) that the Northern and Western states are a paradise for colored people.

But they can only find homes and jobs in great cities and in a few mining districts. They are not employed to drive automobiles. One in Charleston every winter sees hundreds of cars of Northern registry and always the chauffeur is a white man. (In the last ten years we have observed one automobile from a state beyond the Mason and Dixon line driven by a colored man—a Massachusetts car.) The principal employment to which the negroes are put in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh is voting, and sometimes they are voted Republican, more recently Democratic.

The shame of the Americans in the matter of the negroes is that they are jimcrowed from the rural North and West. There are no negro herdsmen on the farms of Iowa, no negro dairymen in upstate New York. This is the great jimcrowing, and The News and Courier wishes that the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People would put a stop to it.

Vincennes, Indiana, Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Owosso, Michigan, ought to have as great a proportion of negroes to whites as Charleston, South Carolina, and Indianola, Mississippi, have.

If the Northern Liberals would turn their attention to this nation-wide boycotting, or jimcrowing, outside of the South, something would be effected.

MIGRATING FAMILIES SHOW POOR LIVING CONDITIONS DOWN SOUTH

A

Bee

10-17-39

Danville Va

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12—Facts and figures about Negro migration from rural districts are given in the report on "Rural Migration in the United States," just published by the Division of Research of the Work Projects Administration.

Negroes took a large part in the great migratory movement from rural areas that went on in the decade from 1920 to 1930 About one in every nine migrants from rural areas was a Negro. Moreover, many of the whites who migrated were old people, retiring from farms and the neighboring towns and villages.

It was largely whole families of Negroes that migrated, in what resembled a mass depopulation of some rural districts. And the Negro migrants moved chiefly from southern farm areas to large Northern cities. They were not retiring, but seeking work and a better livelihood.

During the depression the migration of both Negroes and whites from rural areas slowed down and almost stopped because of the lack of jobs in cities. There has been a movement "back to the farm," but Negroes are not largely represented in this movement.

Negro youth and white youth are both bottled up in rural areas where they are few jobs, and inadequate opportunities for getting an education. It is in the rural districts in which the birthrate is highest that economic conditions are usually poorest.

Migration from these rural regions relieves the strain in periods when there are jobs to be had in our cities. But under depression conditions, migration alone offers no panacea for the problems of rural areas.

Corrington Gill, WPA's assistant commissioner, states: "Migration for a limited number is one approach to a solution of rural problems, but only in combination with efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of rural people where they are, and with a declining birthrate."

LABOR- 1939
MIGRATION MOVEMENT

McComb, Miss. Enterprise
March 31. 1939

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

"Pretty soon, if the migration of negroes to the north continues, we may have to revise the old song, 'Way Down Up on the Hudson River' or the Delaware River," former Governor Alfred E. Smith told a New York luncheon audience the other day, says a Christian Science Monitor editorial.

Negroes in the United States now number between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000, or nearly a tenth of the population. In the last census decade, Mr. Smith explained, the number in the north increased by nearly a million. There are now over two and a half million in the North, some nine million in the South and less than two hundred thousand in the West.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Smith, "the densest negro population in the world is not in Africa, but in the United States, and it is not 'down south' alone. It's in the great urban centers."

Perhaps Mr. Smith put his finger on the most vital aspect of the question when he said: "It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a negro problem, but that he is so little of a problem and has come so far in only three-quarters of a century out of slavery."

Commenting upon Al Smith's speech the Vicksburg Herald says, "While the negro population continues greatest in the South it is clear, that the problems pertaining to negroes are no longer sectional but national."

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
March 30, 1939

Negroes in the North

Within recent years there has been a considerable migration of Negroes from the south to industrial centers of the northern states. In Harlem district of New York City they number more than a quarter of a million, and in other large cities of the north they have assembled in large numbers, while comparatively few have migrated to the western states.

People of the south, having been reared with Negroes, know their foibles and failings, and overlook many of their faults and errors. If one is caught stealing he is not always punished, but is forgiven and admonished not to do so again, realizing the fact that they do not possess the same high ideals of honesty and integrity which is expected of our white citizens. But in the northern communities it is different. The people of that section do not have the same sympathetic attitude as those of the south, because they do not overlook infractions of the law like those of the south.

Before the emancipation of the slaves seventy-four years ago their owners gave them the same care and attention which they did members of their own families. They were faithful and loyal to a most remarkable degree. They generally looked upon "poor white folks," who did not own any slaves, as inferior to their owners, and invariably had a contempt for them. In only rare instances were they mistreated. There was generally genuine affection between master and slave, and they performed their tasks cheerfully and willingly. Very few of them have miserly habits. When they earn money they invariably spend it at once. For this reason comparatively few are thrifty, as they believe that money is made for spending.

There are now about 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and almost a fourth of them are living in northern states, and about 200,000 scattered in western states. Those who have proper environments are nearly always good citizens, willing at all ~~times to do their part~~ which ~~is a fact that~~ is most creditable to them

---

S. CAROLINA DAILY URGES NEGROES TO LEAVE DIXIE, NORTHERN WHITES TO COME

Courier
4-15-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Apr. 13—(ANP)—Negroes were urged to leave the South and Northern whites were asked to migrate to Dixie in an editorial published last week in the News and Courier, leading daily paper of this city.

"The South needs white people," said the editorial. "Not only does it need them to work, to develop 'these abundant resources' with efficiency, it needs new blood. The 'homogeneity' of the Southern white masses is an affliction, not a thing to boast. The News and Courier wishes that millions of white families might come into the South, and it would like to see their amalgamation with the white Southerners by intermarriage. Unpopular as the saying might be, it will be resented in some quarters, we dare say that the South needs a large infusion of new blood."

However, this attitude is directly opposite to that taken by leading economists and sociologists who contend the South holds little interest for talented Northerners and that meanwhile, because of low wages and smaller opportunities, the "best brains" of both races constantly migrate to the large urban centers of the East and the North.

NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH ANALYZED

Washington and Cincinnati Are Most Attractive Cities

Times
4/16/39
N.Y.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON.—Washington and Cincinnati are the two major objectives in the northward drift of Southern Negroes, Dr. Lloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University, recently told a House committee. Under the direction of the department of sociology, a group of university students investigated the movement of Negroes from the South. Results indicated that the Negro population of the capital city had increased by more than 65,000 during the past five years.

The studies showed that Cincinnati has also had a large influx of Southern Negroes.

BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT

By REV. C. M. METCALF

Star of Zion
4-13-39
Charlotte
N.C.

According to a recent press issue, U. S. Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, had an audience with President Roosevelt, and talked of a proposal embracing a back to farm movement for the unemployed Negroes in metropolitan cities. I criticize any such proposal coming from our good Congressman.

First it would start a great influx of Negroes now living in the North back to the rural South, whereat the U. S. Government itself offers no protection for these black men and citizens of this land. Freedom and liberty are very costly jewels and it has been tried and proven the south is no place for Negroes seeking freedom and liberty. It is true that many thousands of Negroes in the north, at the present time are unable to support themselves due to widespread unemployment, and they are forced to live on charity. But on the other hand we have several million foreigners in this country holding American jobs, and they are not even citizens of this land, have not shed one drop of blood in its defense. I would rather suggest a back to Europe movement, for the foreigners, rather than a southern movement for the Negroes. The voting ballot is the Negroes political weapon and his strong defense in the north, if the Negro leaves the north in any large measure, his voting strength will be minimized to a small measure so he will not any longer be a commanding factor but a mere helpless minority. I have lived in the south, I know their custom. I lived in the rural parts of Mississippi, as a farmer at Tutwiler, Webb, and Albin, factory work in Helena, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. Railroad shop in Kentucky, and I find general course of miscarriage of justice in the rural south for the Negro. At the present time there is an effort on the part of both government and industry to perfect a plan to stabilize labor and end fluctuation in industry, now since the Negro has weathered the storm up until now why suggest transporting him at the dawn of a new day. Mr. Mitchell is our only Negro representative in Washington. I hope he will give more study to his plan and consider the effect it will have on the Negroes who remain in the north. The U.S.A. is the only civilized nation in the world that will permit non-citizens to work while millions of its own citizens virtually starve in want. Consider Detroit, several thousand men and women from Canada come over here every day and work and go back to Canada every night and still we have Negroes who live here, buying property here, paying taxes here, and still we suggest sending the Negro south, and keeping the foreigner. I say no.

LABOR-1939
MIGRATION MOVEMENT

Greenville S. C. Piedmont
March 10, 1939

Negro Exodus Figures Given

79,000 Left State For Six Northern, Mid-Western Centers In 10 Years

By R. O. JOHNSON

The population of the south is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Most of this increase is to be found in rural districts. The migration of people from the south to other sections tends to make the south a region for human production and preparation for service for other sections.

Migration has taken from the south many of its ablest people. The search for wider opportunities than are available in the overcrowded, economically undeveloped southern communities drains away people from every walk of life. It is usually the more progressive element which migrates. About one child of every eight born and educated in the south contributes his life's productivity to some other state.

The largely rural states of the south must support nearly one-third of their population in school, while the industrial states support less than one-fourth. Moreover, in their search for jobs the productive middle-age groups leave the south in the greatest numbers, tending to make the south a land of the very old and the very young. Another result of this migration is that many households are headed by women, and women constitute a large majority of the percentage of population in the south. In the city of Greenville females constitute 55.4 per cent of the negro populaton and males 44.6 per cent.

Go to Northern States

Where do the migrants go when they leave the south? The following increases in negro population from 1920 to 1930 shown in the states named below give the answer:

Michigan	180 per cent
New York	110 per cent
California	110 per cent
Illinois	80 per cent
New Jersey	78 per cent
Pennsylvania	75 per cent
Ohio	66 per cent
Indiana	40 per cent
Total	739 per cent

For these eight states there was an average increase of 92.3 per cent in negro population. The increase in negro population for the nation as a whole was 14 per cent or approximately 1,500,000. The increase in population for the nation for all races was 14 per cent. About 1,045,000 of the 1,500,000 persons representing the 14 per cent national increase in negro population were found in the eight states named above.

In three border states the increase was as follows:

West Virginia	32 per cent
Missouri	31 per cent
Maryland	13 per cent
Total	76 per cent

These three border states showed an average of 25.3 per cent increase over the 1920 population—a numerical increase of 115,000 inhabitants.

Of the thirteen southern states nine showed an increase in population and four showed a decrease. There was an average increase of 12.4 per cent among the nine states showing an increase. There was an average decrease of 6.8 per cent in the four states showing a decrease.

There was an average increase of 6.5 per cent for the thirteen southern states named. Those states showing an increase were as follows:

Florida	31 per cent
North Carolina	20 per cent
Texas	15 per cent
Oklahoma	15 per cent
Louisiana	11 per cent
Mississippi	8 per cent
Tennessee	6 per cent
Alabama	5 per cent
Arkansas	1 per cent
Total	112 per cent

Those states showing a decrease were as follows:

Georgia	8.7 per cent
South Carolina	8.2 per cent
Virginia	6.0 per cent
Kentucky	4.0 per cent
Total	26.9 per cent

The numerical increase in the nine states showing an increase was 619,000; the numerical decrease in the four decreasing states was 225,000. The net increase in the 13 states named was 394,000 or 6.5 per cent.

Between 1920 and 1930, 79,000 negroes from South Carolina settled in six metropolitan centers, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. For the same period 103,000 from Virginia; 110,600 from Georgia; 48,200 from Mississippi; 18,000 from Kentucky; 52,800 from North Carolina; 39,600 from Tennessee had settled in the same six cities.

There were 616,000 negroes from the 13 southern states who settled in these six metropolitan centers during the decade ending in 1930. These figures account for the 105,000 decrease in Georgia, the 71,000 decrease in South Carolina, the 40,000 decrease in Virginia, and the 9,000 decrease in Kentucky, but the reason for this decrease is not herein accounted for.

The decline of the tobacco culture in Kentucky and Virginia is one factor which enters into the equation in these two states. The general decline of agriculture in the south, especially cotton, can in a measure account for the decline in population in South Carolina and Georgia, and the relatively small increase in the South as a whole. The low economic level of the south and the additional burden placed upon the negro by rigid discrimination laws which effect every phase of life are the larger reasons for these conditions.

How did Greenville county compare with trends in the south and the nation? South Carolina showed an actual decrease of 71,000 negroes from 1920 to 1930. Forty-one out of 46 counties in South Carolina showed a decrease or no increase in population. Five counties showed an increase. Greenville led those counties in numerical increase, and was second in percentage of increase The five counties showing an increase were, in order of their increase:

Greenville	4,394	17 per cent
Spartanburg	2,719	11 per cent
Florence	2,649	13 per cent
Horry	1,912	28 per cent
Marion	1,764	15 per cent

It is significant to note that all these counties are in the upper section of the state, and are largely industrial. Negroes make up 24 per cent of the population of Greenville county and 37 per cent of the population of the city of Greenville

---

Cordele Ga. Dispatch
April 4, 1939

BACK TO THE FARMS

A movement, now under consideration by the President, would attempt a mass rehabilitation of Negroes now idle in Northern cities back to the farms of the South. These former farm workers who have migrated steadily North especially during the last ten or fifteen years have become a very serious problem to our Northern neighbors.

We can see but very little advantage of such a move. As we see it nothing more than a temporary alleviation of the situation would be accomplished for as soon as conditions were better in the Northern industrial centers the flood of dark-hued laborers would again troop northwards. In the meantime in spite of all the help that the government might give them, a great deal of the burden of caring for these rehabilitated farmers would fall on the people of the South—who already have far more than they can do to support the population we have.

The resettling of Negroes who have had a taste of the freedom and high wages that the Northern cities offer in good times on Southern farms is at best a very problematical question. Once acquainted with the fleshpots of Harlem, and the free food from Northern relief agencies, most of these people are going to find the hard work on the farm a little more than they are willing to take.

Those Negroes who want to come back and work in nine cases out of ten have the opportunity to do so continually before them. They all have contacts back home both with those who have remained there, and the employers or land-owners for whom they worked In fully ninety percent of these cases an opportunity for returning to farm work is present.

The government could without any trouble at all get literally millions of these people back on farms. To do so they would have to spend millions of dollars that we haven't got. They would have to feed, cloth an house these people for at least a year. At end of a year's time, in spite of all that cou be done, most of this farm labor would have left the farms again, either for the North or the larger towns of the South.

We cannot see this new scheme as anything other than highly impractical and very expensive.

Greenville S C Piedmont
March 10, 1939

Negro Exodus Figures Given

79,000 Left State For Six Northern, Mid-Western Centers In 10 Years

By R. O. JOHNSON

The population of the south is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Most of this increase is to be found in rural districts. The migration of people from the south to other sections tends to make the south a region for human production and preparation for service for other sections.

Migration has taken from the south many of its ablest people. The search for wider opportunities than are available in the overcrowded, economically undeveloped southern communities drains away people from every walk of life. It is usually the more progressive element which migrates. About one child of every eight born and educated in the south contributes his life's productivty to some other state.

The largely rural states of the south must support nearly one-third of their population in school, while the industrial states support less than one-fourth. Moreover, in their search for jobs the productive middle-age groups leave the south in the greatest numbers, tending to make the south a land of the very old and the very young. Another result of this migration is that many households are headed by women, and women constitute a large majority of the percentage of population in the south. In the city of Greenville females constitute 55.4 per cent of the negro populaton and males 44.6 per cent.

Go to Northern States

Where do the migrants go when they leave the south? The following increases in negro population from 1920 to 1930 shown in the states named below give the answer:

Michigan	180 per cent
New York	110 per cent
California	110 per cent
Illinois	80 per cent
New Jersey	78 per cent
Pennsylvania	75 per cent
Ohio	66 per cent
Indiana	40 per cent
Total	739 per cent

For these eight states there was an average increase of 92.3 per cent in negro population. The increase in negro population for the nation as a whole was 14 per cent or approximately 1,500,000. The increase in population for the natior for all races was 14 per cent. Abou 1,045,000 of the 1,500,000 person representing the 14 per cent national increase in negro populatio were found in the eight state named above.

In three border states the increase was as follows:

West Virginia	32 per cen
Missouri	31 per cen
Maryland	13 per cen
Total	76 per cen

These three border states showed an average of 25.3 per cent increase over the 1920 population—a numerical increase of 115,000 inhabitants.

Of the thirteen southern states nine showed an increase in population and four showed a decrease. There was an average increase of 12.4 per cent among the nine states showing an increase. There was an average decrease of 6.8 per cent in the four states showing a decrease.

There was an average increase of 6.5 per cent for the thirteen southern states named. Those states showing an increase were as follows:

Florida	31 per cent
North Carolina	20 per cent
Texas	15 per cent
Oklahoma	15 per cent
Louisiana	11 per cent
Mississippi	8 per cent
Tennessee	6 per cent
Alabama	5 per cent
Arkansas	1 per cent
Total	112 per cent

Those states showing a decrease were as follows:

Georgia	8.7 per cent
South Carolina	8.2 per cent
Virginia	6.0 per cent
Kentucky	4.0 per cent
Total	26.9 per cent

The numerical increase in the nine states showing an increase was 619,000; the numerical decrease in the four decreasing states was 225,000. The net increase in the 13 states named was 394,000 or 6.5 per cent.

Between 1920 and 1930, 79,000 negroes from South Carolina settled in six metropolitan centers, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. For the same period 103,000 from Virginia; 110,600 from Georgia; 48,200 from Mississippi; 18,000 from Kentucky; 52,800 from North Carolina; 39,600 from Tennessee had settled in the same six cities.

There were 616,000 negroes from the 13 southern states who settled in these six metropolitan centers during the decade ending in 1930. These figures account for the 105,000 decrease in Georgia, the 71,000 decrease in South Carolina, the 40,000 decrease in Virginia, and the 9,000 decrease in Kentucky, but the reason for this decrease is not herein accounted for.

The decline of the tobacco culture in Kentucky and Virginia is one factor which enters into the equation in these two states. The general decline of agriculture in the south, especially cotton, can in a measure account for the decline in population in South Carolina and Georgia, and the relatively small increase in the South as a whole. The low economic level of the south and the additional burden placed upon the negro by rigid discrimination laws which effect every phase of life are the larger reasons for these conditions.

How did Greenville county compare with trends in the south and the nation? South Carolina showed an actual decrease of 71,000 negroes from 1920 to 1930. Forty-one out of 46 counties in South Carolina showed a decrease or no increase in population. Five counties showed an increase. Greenville led those counties in numerical increase, and was second in percentage of increase. The five counties showing an increase were, in order of their increase:

Greenville	4,394	17 per cent
Spartanburg	2,719	11 per cent
Florence	2,649	13 per cent
Horry	1,912	28 per cent
Marion	1,764	15 per cent

It is significant to note that all these counties are in the upper section of the state, and are largely industrial. Negroes make up 24 per cent of the population of Greenville county and 37 per cent of the population of the city of Greenville.

Cordele Ga Dispatch
April 4, 1939

BACK TO THE FARMS

A movement, now under consideration by the President, would attempt a mass rehabilitation of Negroes now idle in Northern cities back to the farms of the South. These former farm workers who have migrated steadily North especially during the last ten or fifteen years have become a very serious problem to our Northern neighbors.

We can see but very little advantage of such a move. As we see it nothing more than a temporary alleviation of the situation would be accomplished for as soon as conditions were better in the Northern industrial centers the flood of dark-hued laborers would again troop northwards. In the meantime in spite of all the help that the government might give them, a great deal of the burden of caring for these rehabilitated farmers would fall on the people of the South—who already have far more than they can do to support the population we have.

The resettling of Negroes who have had a taste of the freedom and high wages that the Northern cities offer in good times on Southern farms is at best a very problematical question. Once acquainted with the fleshpots of Harlem, and the free food from Northern relief agencies, most of these people are going to find the hard work on the farm a little more than they are willing to take.

Those Negroes who want to come back and work in nine cases out of ten have the opportunity to do so continually before them. They all have contacts back home both with those who have remained there, and the employers or land-owners for whom they worked In fully ninety percent of these cases an opportunity for returning to farm work is present.

The government could without any trouble at all get literally millions of these people back on farms. To do so they would have to spend millions of dollars that we haven't got. They would have to feed, cloth an house these people for at least a year. At end of a year's time, in spite of all that coul be done, most of this farm labor would have left the farms again, either for the North or the larger towns of the South.

We cannot see this new scheme as anything other than highly impractical and very expensive.

Hammond, La., Vindicator
March 31, 1939

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

"Pretty soon, if the migration of Negroes to the North continues, we may have to revise the old song, 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River and sing 'Way Up on the Hudson River' or the Delaware River," former Governor Alfred E Smith told a New York luncheon audience the other day.

Negroes in the United States now number between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000, or nearly a tenth of the population. In the last census decade Mr. Smith explained, the number in the North increased by nearly a million. There are now over two and a half million in the North, some nine million in the South, and less than two hundred thousand in the West. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Smith, "the densest Negro population in the world is not in Africa, but in the United States, and it is not 'down South' alone. It's in the great urban centers."

While the Negro population continues greatest in the South, it is clear that problems pertaining to Negroes are no longer sectional but national.

Perhaps Mr. Smith put his finger on the most vital aspect of the question when he said: 'It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem, but that he is so little of a problem and has come so far in only three-quarters of a century out of slavery." The country owes the Negro a Fair Deal, whether he lives North or South. — Christian Science Monitor.

Dixie Daily Urges Negroes To Leave South

Bee 4/15/39

CHARLESTON, S. C., Apr. 13—(ANP)—Negroes were urged to leave the South and northern whites were asked to migrate to Dixie in an editorial published last week in the News and Courier, leading daily paper of this city.

"The South needs white people," said the editorial. "Not only does it need them to work, to develop 'these abundant resources' with efficiency, it needs new blood. The 'homogeneity' of the southern white masses is an affliction, not a thing to boast. The News and Courier wishes that millions of white families might come into the South, and it would like to see their amalgamation with the white southerners by intermarriage. Unpopular as the saying might be, it will be resented in some quarters, we dare say that the South needs a large infusion of new blood."

However, this attitude is directly opposite to that taken by leading economists and sociologists who contend the South holds little interest for talented Northerners and that meanwhile, because of low wages and smaller opportunities, the "best brains" of both races constantly migrate to the large urban centers of the East and the North.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
April 3, 1939

NEGROES TO RETURN TO THE SOUTH

T754

For the past twenty years or more there has been a general exodus of negroes from the Southern states to the large cities in the northern states. Especially is this true of the migrating of the negroes to Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. These cities have been overrun with the southern negro. In times of prosperity, as laborers, they were sought and encouraged to remain in these cities, but since the days of depression, there has been little for them to do and their services have not been in demand. Many of these negroes felt that the inducements offered them by the people in these cities to make their home with them that they should now be protected and taken care of regardless of conditions. In that position, the negro is correct. It was not his making that these people offered him such inducements and now that times have changed for the worse "cuffy" is left to shuffle for himself—"root hog or die" like. In Chicago, the negro has found that his presence is not in demand and for that reason he is looking backward to the days when life was free and easy down on the farms of "Dixie".

A few days ago, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, the only negro representative in Congress, called on President Roosevelt and proposed a mass return of the negro to the South, in a vast rural resettlement program. Denying that there is any true equality for the negro in the north, he sees in the future of the negro better opportunities for him in the South where he was born and brought up under the tutelage of the southern white man. It is understood that the President looked with favor on the proposition and when he returns to Washington, it is likely that he will take up the suggestion again with Congressman Mitchell.

Mitchell is a southern negro, born and bred in Alabama where he lived until manhood. Locating in Chicago, he entered the practice of law and soon became identified with the politics of that city. At that time, a negro Republican represented the district in Congress. Mitchell seeing the writing on the wall turned to the Democratic party for his hope, the then Congressman being very popular with the Republicans, both white and black in that district. Mitchell announced his allegiance to the Democratic party and in the election of 1932, he was overwhelmingly elected on the Democratic ticket riding in on the Roosevelt wave. His election practically wiped out the future of the Republicans and the district elected a Democrat negro in the place of a Republican negro. The swap strengthened the Democratic party by one vote in Congress, and since that time, the Alabama negro Democrat has represented the former Republican district in Chicago as its representative in Washington.

LABOR- 1939
MIGRATION MOVEMENT

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
February 7, 1939

Educate for Migration

South Carolina has about 1,800,000 inhabitants of whom about 1,000,000 are white people and 800,000 are negroes. Of the whole number it is likely that about 500,000, besides the aged, sick and physically handicapped, do not pull more than or as much as their own weight.

For this may be a variety of causes, among them low prices of products, limitations on labor placed by law, low wages.

If all those earning no more than a meager support for themselves, a bare living of a low standard, could go to a part of the country were they would receive from government or private employers higher wages, not only would their condition be improved but a great burden would be lifted from the capable, thrifty and progressive people of the state.

The policy of the federal government being to give to its employes higher wages in the North than in the South and to give them a more generous measure of care and comfort in indigent old age, would it not be well for our general assembly, with the assistance of civic agencies, to begin an active campaign to educate the "underprivileged" to seek new homes in the Northern states?

If in the next five years 100,000 negro families of South Carolina were to go to the villages and farms of New Jersey, Illinois, New York and Indiana, would it not open new life and hope to them, lighten South Carolina's load of schools and social security, and increase the strength of the Northern Democratic party?

Besides, not so many poor people would remain in the state for oppressors to "exploit", and the opportunities of the Northern "liberals" to do good would be multiplied. Will not The New Republic and The Nation, New York publications, join The News and Courier in promoting a migration of exploited Southerners to the Northern states?

Chattanooga Tenn. News
July 28, 1939

NEGRO LABOR

The movement of immigrants into the South enhanced the Negro problem. Mexicans were more easily obtainable in Mississippi and were cheaper. Hungarians, Slavs and Italians were brought from New York to the Birmingham district to work in furnaces and mines. Italians, Mexicans and Bohemians replaced Negroes in Mississippi and Georgia.

By 1900 the Negro ~~was losing~~ rapidly to other races in plantations, truck farms, mines, mills, factories and domestic service. And the Negro, refusing to accept less skilful and intelligent work as the sliding down of the scale forced him to do, moved to the city. This mass movement from the rural areas to the cities was a contributing cause to the growth of slums and other social problems.

Migratory Negroes I Subject Of Interest To U. S. Governmen

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Facts and figures about Negro migration from rural districts are given in the report on "Rural Migration in the United States," just published by the Division of Research of the Work Projects Administration.

Negroes took a large part in the great migratory movement from rural areas that went on in the decade from 1920 to 1930. About one in every nine migrants from rural areas was a Negro. Moreover, many of the whites who migrated were old people, retiring from farms to neighboring towns and villages. It was largely whole families of Negroes that migrated, in what resembled a mass depopulation of some rural districts. An dthe Negro migrants moved chiefly from Southern farm areas to large Northern cities. They were not retiring, but seeking work and a better livelihood.

Migration Not The Solution

During the depression the migration of both Negroes and whites from rural areas slowed down and almost stopped because of the lack of jobs in cities. "There has been a movement back to the farm," but Negroes are not largely represented in this movement. Negro youth and white youth are bottled up in rural areas where there are few jobs, and inadequate opportunities for getting an education. It is in the rural districts in which the birthrate is highest that economic conditions are usually poorest.

Migration from these rural regions relieves the strain in periods when there are jobs to be had in our cities. But under depression conditions, migration alone offers no panacea for the problems of rural areas. Corrington Gill, Assistant Commissioner of the WPA, who is in charge of WPA research and statistical work, says in his introduction to this report that many concerted efforts are needed to relieve the conditions of these rural areas. Migration for a limited number, he suggests, is one approach to a solution of rural problems, but only "in combination with efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of rural people where they are, and with a declining birthrate."

The report on "Rural Migration in the United States" was prepared under the direction of H. B. Myers, Director of the Federal WPA Division of Research. The schedules and instructions used in the fields surveys of nearly 22,000 rural families in southern cities were prepared by C. E. Lively of the University of Missouri and Conrad Tauber, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[illegible] 39

Northward Migration Found Diminishing

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the United States Housing authority, writing on "Economic Factors in Negro Migration—Past and Future" in the current issue of Social Forces, University of North Carolina quarterly, points out that Negro migration from the South to the North continues but in diminishing volume.

Dr. Weaver asserts "that during the next few years, there will probably be no appreciable mass movement of Negroes to the North and West.

Such legislation as the Wage and Hour act, the Social Security act, the relief measures, according to Dr. Weaver, tend to stablize the population within state boundaries. Meanwhile, economic inducements to move North have become less attractive than at the time of the peak of the migration, during and immediately following the first World war.

EQUALIZES SCALE

By not permitting racial or sectional differentials, the Wage and Hour act tends to equalize the wage scale for all low income worker in certain industries thruout the country. The provisions of the Social Security act, executed in co-operation with the states, are conducive to stabilized residence. Likewise says Dr. Weaver. the states are demanding more stringent residence requirements of all relief recipients.

In the future, the writer continues, the movement of southern Negroes will be largely from the farm to southern cities with a few of the more adventurous and better off Negroes going north.

MOVE TO CITY

"For the Negro, as far all groups in the population," he asserts, "there seems to be little prospect of great regional migrations in the future. There will, within states—especially those of the South—be much movement. The Negro will continue to desert the rural areas of the Southeast. Present economic, political and social developments suggest that the North will be less attarctive and accessible to the southern Negro in the immediate future than it has been.

"Thus there will be greater concentration of colored citizens in southern cities. The movement to the North and West will continue, but unless there is a greater increase in labor meets in these sections, it is unlikely that there will be anything approaching the earlier waves of migration out of the South."

Other factors involved in the stabilization of population, the writer says, include increasing integration of Negro workers in the labor movement north and south and the prospects of improved educational, health and housing facilities in the South through equitably distributed federal funds.

10-22-39

SURVEY SHOWS MIGRATION TO FARMS SLOW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(ANP)—A "back to the farm" migratory movement, part of a study made by the Research Division of the WPA, shows that few Negroes are taking part compared with the number of Negroes who migrated from the farms to the cities ~~during the~~ 1920-30 era.

Negroes took a large part in the great migratory movement from rural areas during the 10 years referred to. According to the report, one in every nine migrants from rural areas was a Negro. Moreover, many of the whites who migrated were old people, retiring from farms to neighboring towns and villages. It was largely whole families of Negroes

10-22-39

that migrated, in what resembled a mass depopulation of some rural districts. And the Negro migrants moved chiefly from southern farm areas to large northern cities. They were not retiring, but seeking work and a better livelihood.

Negro and white youth are both bottled up in rural areas where there are few jobs, and inadequate opportunities for getting an education. It is in the rural districts in which the birthrate is highest that economic conditions are usually poorest.

When there are jobs to be had in the big cities, migration from these rural regions relieves the strain, says the report. But under depression conditions, migration alone offers no solution for the problems of rural areas.

The study was compiled from surveys made among 22,000 rural families in southern cities and was prepared by C. B. Lively of the University of Missouri and Conrad Tauber, U. S. Department of Agriculture, ~~Bureau~~ of Agricultural Economics.

One-Tenth of Rural Migrants Are Colored

Afro-American 10-21-39
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

In what amounted to mass depopulation in some rural areas from 1920 to 1930, practically one out of every ten persons migrating to urban centers was colored, according to the report on "Rural Migration in the United States," just published by the Division of Research of WPA..

Reflected Poverty

Related to non-whites, the movement was of whole families from Southern farm areas to the North, seeking better livelihood. Although the depression slowed up this mass migration, leaving some bottled up in rural districts, the movement of the colored group reflects the poor economic conditions in rural areas as a whole, the report continued.

Reveals Plight Of Migratory Cotton Pickers

Daily World
11-27-39
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Having just completed an intensive study on migratory cotton pickers in Arizona, the research division of the WPA has made public its findings and of especial interest are certain sections of the report relative to Negroes in this field of labor.

"The report traces the basic causes of insecurity and need existing among the Texas and Oklahoma refugees who follow migratory work on the large scale irrigated farms of the southwest. Migratory workers are a basic requirement of the 'industrialized" farm enterprises of Arizona and California. Under prevailing wages however, their jobs ordinarily provide only a meager day-to-day existence at best and the workers have no reserves to tide them over slack times.

"The overwhelming majority of migratory Arizona cotton pickers in the 1937 season were white. Among the 518 migrants included in the study, only 5 per cent were Negroes. This is perhaps a slight under presentation of the actual proportion of migratory Negro cotton pickers whose numbers were difficult to determine, because many of them lived in the Negro colony in Phoenix and traveled back and forth to the fields each day with the Negroes who were Arizona residents.

SEGREGATED CAMPS

"There were several large segregated Negro camps near two centers during the season. The pickers in these camps, like the white pickers, had originated chiefly in Texas and Oklahoma. But unlike the white pickers, the Negro unattached workers were numerous and Negro pickers usually left Texas or Oklahoma with the intention of returning there as soon as the Arizona cotton picking season was over. Accordingly the Negro camp in marked contrast to the white camps, contained almost no children. Knowing they would return home later, the Negro families had usually left all children below working age with relatives.

"There were almost no out-of state Spanish-American worker among the cotton pickers, al though they supply a considerabl proportion of the resident workers. Only three Spanish Americans are included among the white migrants of the study. Eight Hundred and Eleven of these workers had come to the cotton fields from the sugar-beet work in Colorado."

Previously in connection with this last statement, an attempt had been made to import Porto Ricans in a hope of securing a steady supply of cheap labor not subject to the U. S. Bureau of Immigration restrictions. Continues the report:

"The bureau of insular affairs of the department of the interior and the assistant commissioner of agriculture and labor of Porto Rico cooperated in a plan to bring three shiploads of agricultural workers from San Juan. According to a person who assisted in the adventure, the attempt was a failure. Trouble started at the time the first ship was being loaded.

NEW EXODUS LOOMS FROM THE SOUTH

Guardian 1-8-39
Boston, Mass.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29—A migration of Colored from the Southern cotton fields "much more terrible than that from the dust bowl" was predicted this week at the LaFollette civil liberties committee probe of civil rights violations.

Professor John B. Canning of the Stanford University economics department said it will come when harvesting is mechanized to compete with new irrigated cotton-growing lands in South America, the Soviet Union and Africa.

"When—not if—the migration out of the cotton-growing South begins," he declared, "it will be largely an exodus of Colored. If that comes at a time when there is still a large employment shortage in the areas to which they move, then there will be a problem of civil liberties, unless your committee and other agencies can devise preventives and persuade Congress to adopt them."

This country has seen many "hostile receptions and unlovely exploitations of migrants," he declared.

The two weeks' old hearings have revealed sinister details of the strike-breaking activities of the Associated Farmers, Inc., organization of giant industrialists in the rich farm country of California, including proof that the two largest contributors to the coffers of the Associated Farmers have been the railroads and the San Francisco Industrial Association.

The committee heard Sheriff John A. Miller of Contra Costa County blandly admit that he was the father of a system of espionage and blacklisting of workers "guaranteed to end labor troubles" on the big ranches of California.

Ignatius McCarthy, another witness, admitted that he had sold tear gas to San Joaquin County as agent of the Lake Erie Chemical Company, and then fired charges of it against colored, Mexican and Filipino strikers as a deputized sheriff.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

ALABAMA

Train Porters Restored On Southern Railway

Courier 12-23-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 21—Train porter service, which had been curtailed in the past, has now been restored on 22 passenger trains of the Southern Railway system, officials of the railroad announced here recently.

Expansion of this service, which following strong pressure brought to bear by the southern conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches, represents a victory in that more jobs will be opened to Negroes, J. L. LeFlore, chairman of the conference said. According to Mr. LeFlore discussions have been held between conference officials and officers of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern railroad with a view to employing Negro agents on that road.

Jacksonville, Ala., Record
September 29, 1939

CALHOUN ASSIGNED 32 CCC MEN

Calhoun county has been assigned a quota of 30 white boys and two Negroes for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps on October 3, it was announced Saturday.

The enrollment will take place at the office of the Department of Public Welfare. Officials of district CCC headquarters at Fort McClellan will be in charge of the enrollment.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 3, 1939

JEFFERSON CCC ENLISTMENT SET

Tuesday And Wednesday Marks Enrollment Dates In Area

A quota of 85 Civilian Conservation Corp enrollees from Jefferson County has been set for enrollment by the Department of Public Welfare here Tuesday and Wednesday, with a total of 342 expected to be admitted from the county and surrounding sections.

Mrs. Ruth Edwards, DPW director here, said Jefferson County's quota will include 75 white youths and 10 Negroes.

According to earlier announcements by State Welfare Commissioner Loula Dunn a total of 2,453 Alabama youths will be enrolled Tuesday through Thursday.

Enrollment dates in addition to Jefferson County's were listed as follows: Anniston, Huntsville, Wilson Dam and Dothan, Oct. 3; Hamilton, Auburn, Linden and Brewton Oct. 4, and Clanton, Montgomery, Cullman, Greenville, Brewton and Mobile Oct. 5.

Miss Dunn said 416 of the enrollees will go to camps in Western states with a majority of the 2,453 assigned to 28 camps in Alabama.

Good Luck To Gardner

Advertiser 12-4-39 Montgomery, Ala.

Pictured above we call your attention to W. W. (Binks) Gardner, on the end of the Gardner Service Station line-up. Playing center is Cranston Morgan, and bringing up the finish is Porter John Hoffman. We have an idea these are familiar faces to the motorists of this territory as both Mr. Gardner and Mr. Morgan are experienced in rendering expert service in the most satisfactory manner. They now cordially invite you to give them a try at 903 South Perry Street.

'Binks' Gardner Celebrates First Year In Business

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser 12-4-39

In business for himself one year, come New Year's Day, is young Mr. W. W. (Binks) Gardner. Born and reared in Montgomery, Mr. Gardner (Binks to you), lived in Capitol Heights, and went to school in the same neighborhood. His friends about Montgomery are legion, and are glad to patronize him in his own Pan-Am Service Station, 903 South Perry Street, or just at the corner of Julia and Perry, if that is more definite to you. Mr. Gardner is an expert in correct and satisfactory tire and battery service, motor tune-up, sparkplug cleaning and other various mechanical attentions that keep your car in that perfect and purring condition that leaves your mind free for your other worries.

Associated with Mr. Gardner is Cranston Morgan, who is well and favorably known in Montgomery as thoroughly experienced in the grease and lubrication end of this enterprising business. Between the skilled and painstaking services of these two young Montgomerians you are certain to acquire a complete and thorough bumper to bumper clean-up and reconditioning that will send you on your way pleased and proud. Porter John Hoffman takes pride, also, in that extra amount of elbow grease he puts into washing, waxing, cleaning and other attentions that make an old car shine like new, and a new car shine like it should. A mirror like finish is no secret to John.

Mr. Gardner is particularly enthusiastic about the great and glorious line of products he carries to serve all the empty gasoline tanks, ailing engines, creaking machinery, muddy chassis and wheels in need of new rubber running rings. For the first he recommends heartily the quality and perfection of that dependable product carefully achieved for best results, Pan-Am gasoline. Preferred by particular motorists it will clear up those knocks and have your motor running along smooth as glass, skimming along lightly and economically, which is the combination most to be desired.

For the ailing engine a motor tune-up in Mr. Gardner's own expert manner is indicated, a scouring of dirty sparkplugs, and a bit of attention to that often neglected battery will certainly help. Pan-Am Motor Oil is another of the superior products endorsed throughout the country, or you may have the famous Valvoline, if you prefer. A. C. and Champion sparkplugs, Prest-o-lite batteries and Hood tires and tubes complete a roster of fine, high quality products that lead the way in the big parade of motoring values that keep you humming on the highway.

Getting on to something that you want when you want it, and with the greatest possible speed, is road service. Gardner Service Station has it, and a call to Walnut-9559, will have a service truck there almost before you can get back and settle yourself to grumble. S'a good number to pencil lightly on some spot or other about your car, or if your're good at "figgers" maybe you'll just remember it

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

ALABAMA

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
February 1, 1939

Jobless Types Listed

The Department of Industrial Relations of the Negro Community Welfare League issued yesterday a list of worker-types available for employment. Included are laundry operators, ironers, seamstresses and checkers; factory packer and machine operators, skilled and unskilled building tradesmen, warehouse handlers and drivers, janitors, maids, pantry girls, waitresses, waiters. porters, busboys, salad girls, elevator operators, messengers, chauffeurs and yard and houseboys

---

Birmingham Ala News
January 28, 1939

COMER STRESSES NEEDS OF CITY

More Industries To Employ Local Workers Sought, He Tells Graduates

Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist and member of the Board of Education, expressed concern that Birmingham - educated Negroes should be forced to find work in other cities, when he addressed 207 mid-term graduates of the Industrial High School Friday night.

Comer declared: "I am tremendously concerned in bringing industries to Alabama. We have industries here paying members of your race from 45 to 60 cents per hour. . . . We want more of that."

An optimistic opinion that "we have a pretty good chance to get funds to run schools a full nine-month term," was expressed by Erskine Ramsay, president of the Board of Education, who addressed the group.

Birmingham is educating children at a lower per capita cost than any other city in the United States in the same population class, Ramsay said. He praised teachers and the administration for maintaining students' standards above the national average.

An all-student program containing oratory and music was presented by the graduates. Harry Washington, class president, presided.

Mobile, Ala., Registe
March 2, 1939

Five Colored Barbers Are Placed On Docket

Five colored barbers were booked at the county jail Wednesday on warrants issued out of inferior court to a member of the local barber commission, charging violation of the barber license act. All were released under $100 bond.

Those arrested were: William A. Nettles, 408 Washington Avenue; Eugene Mounger, 558 North Dearborn Street; Anderson Williams, 359 Lexington Avenue; James Dubose, 707 South Hamilton Street, and William M. Spurlock, 309 North Warren Street. Deputy Sheriff Lankford McManus made the arrests.

Armour Staff And Station

STANDARD
OIL
COMPANY

Advertiser 4-3-39 Montgomery, Ala.

TOP, AND CENTER we present Mr. J. C. Armour, owner-manager of the attractive Armour Filling Station located at 1916 Madison Avenue, where the Mt. Meigs Highway intersects. On either side of Mr. Armour are Mr. R. C. Mills, and Mr. R. J. Davis, the efficient attendants, and on either end are two happy, hard working porters, Limous McGee and Johnny Mitchell. Mr. Armour invites you to drive by and see the sensational, new Vibro Road Action Lubrication Service. This marvelous machine gently rocks your car opening up frozen shackles, eliminates all those hidden squeaks, re-arches spring leaves, and does all sorts of miraculous services to make your car ride like a new one. There is no extra cost for this superior method. The Armour staff above are experts in the careful service of your car. The trim white station, in its setting of green shrubbery, has every modern feature to give you the best of attention.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
April 3, 1939

Thirty-Two Enrolles For CCC Leave Monday

Loaded together in a truck, 25 white and seven Negro boys from Talladega County left here early this morning for Anniston where they were to undergo physical examinations before enlistment into the CCC.

The boys filled the enlistment quota allowed this county this Spring, Miss Ruth Hamner, welfare director, said.

They were picked from scores of applications received at county welfare headquarters last week.

In selecting the applicants to be taken to Anniston for final physical examination, preference was given to boys from families now on WPA rolls, but likely to be dropped in sweeping reductions planned for this month.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 6, 1939

Marengo Sends 45 To Service With Ccc

LINDEN, April 6. — Marengo County's quota for the second quarterly enrollment for the Civilian Conservation Corps, 30 white boys and 15 negro boys, joined those of Hale, Sumter, Clark, Choctaw, and Green counties at the Community House in Demopolis, April 4. The white boys, the army officials stated, were sent to Carrolton and Moundville, Ala., camps; the negro boys to Greensboro, Vredenbergh and Selma camps.

The following Marengo boys were enrolled: Thomas S. Gibbs, John Joe Martin and Lonnie Edward Stockman, Linden; Homer Gray Braswell, James Lee Smyly, Magnolia; William Albert Bridges, Hollice Parten, Agee Smith, Eluid Smith, Lasca; Marion James Burge, E. L. Loftin, Putnam; Jessie farmer, McAdoo Hill, Dezmer Warron Miller, Harold Sealey, Percy Gray William; Walter Lee Fudge, Thomaston; Elmer George Goodman, Curtis Charles Walker, Nicholsville; James Aubrey Hale, Jody Lamar Hall, Raymond Pearl Perkins, Octagon; McClinton Huckabee, Charles Gray Hill, Wayne; Harding McManus, Sunny South; Eldridge Nolan, Julius Marks Tucker, Charles Poellnitz Woolf, Myrtlewood; Leonard Malcolm Smith, Marengo; William Paget Westbrook, Dixons Mills.

Andrew Adams, Isadore Bailey, Eddie Lee Booker, Eddie Taylor Rembert, Zeddie Mauldin, Grady Steel, S. L. White, Morris Goodwill, Linden: Eli Brackett, Jr., Calloway Ezell, Willie Lawson, Levy Young, Demopolis; Ive King, Ernest Rivers, Thomaston; Thomas Smith, Nanafalia, were the negro boys sent.

Linden, Ala., Democrat Reporter
April 6, 1939

Th y White Boys Fifteen Negroes Enrolled in CCC

The sceond quarterly enrollment for Civilian Conservation Corps was held on April 4, 1939, at the Community House in Demopolis, Alabama, for the following counties: Hale, Sumter, Clarke, Choctaw, Greene and Marengo. This was the largest enrollment in quite some time. The quota for Marengo was 30 white boys and 15 negroes. The army officials stated that the white boys will be sent to the comps at Carrolton, Alabama, and Moundville, Alabama. The negro boys will go to the camps at Greensboro, Alabama, Vredenberg, Alabama, and Selma, Alabama.

The following white boys from Marengo were enrolled on this date:

Homer Gray Braswell, William Albert Bridges, Marion James Burge, Jessie Farmer, Thomas S. Gibbs, Elmer George Goodman, James Aubrey Hale, Jody Lamar Hall, Charles Gray Hill, McAdoo Hill, McClinton Huckabee, Walter Fudge Lee, E. L. Loftin, John Joe Martin, Harding McManus, Dezmer Warron Miller, Eldridge Noland, Hollice Parten, Raymond Pearl Perkins, Harold Sealy, Agee Smith, Eluid Smith, Leonard Malcom Smith, James Lee Smyly, Lonnie Edward Stockman, Julius Marks Tucker, Curtis Charles Walker, William Paget Westbrook, Percy Gray Williams, Charles Poellnitz Woolf.

The following negro boys were enrolled:

Andrew Adams, Isidore Bailey, Eddie Lee Booker, Eli Brackett, Jr., Calloway Ezell, Morris Goodwill, Ive King, Willie Lawson, Zeddie Mauldin, Eddie Taylor Rembert, Ernest Rivers, Thomas Smith, Grady G. Steele, S. L. White, Levy Young.

Mobile, Ala., Press
March 30, 1939

SIX PLEAD GUILTY IN BENEFIT CASES

Group Is Given Until May 18 To Repay Benefits Obtained by Fraud

Six colored workmen pleaded guilty in inferior criminal court today to charges of violating Section 15 of the Alabama unemployment compensation law, and Judge Tisdale J. Touart continued their cases until May 18.

This section charges the defendants with filing false claims with the unemployment commission in order to secure benefits.

Judge Touart continued the cases of those on the docket to allow them time to pay back the money they had fraudently obtained. He warned them he would judge the penalty he was going to impose May 18 by how well they carried out the above agreement.

Those on the docket and the amounts they are charged with taking were: Edward Brown, 511 Bloodgood Street, $79.75; Nathaniel Baldwin, 661 North Joachim Street, $111.06; Walter Cunningham, 905 Davis Avenue, $112.10; Henry Davis 320 Armistead, $139.86; Allen Sloan 254 South Warren Street, $90.72, and Walter Williams, 305 Armistead Street, $187.

All six were arrested on warrants sworn out in inferior court last Thursday by agents of unemployment commission. There were 64 warrants issued.

Meanwhile three additional colored workmen were docketed at the county jail today for violating the law. They were: Dave Sanders, 565 Walnut Street; John Henry Russell, 555 North Jackson Street, and Malekia Jones, 353 Armistead Street. All were released on $150 bonds, and their hearings set for Tuesday in inferior criminal court.

The three were arrested by Sheriff's Deputies Hobson Hargett and Frank Pryor.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
April 3, 1939

CCC ENROLLEES TO LEAVE TODAY

T284

225 Enlistments For Six Wiregrass Counties

New enrollees for the Civilian Conservation Corps from six Wiregrass counties prepared today to entrain this afternoon for various camps where they will serve six month enlistments at $30 a month.

The six counties, Houston, Henry, Barbour, Dale, Coffee and Geneva, had a total quota of 225 enlistments, including Negroes. Houston alone had 30 white recruits and ten Negroes.

Of the $30 monthly pay, the enrollee is allowed to keep $8 while $22 will be sent home to his parents.

Some of today's enrollees were expected to be sent to a California camp, while others will be distributed in camps in Alabama and nearby States.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 2, 1939

STATE MILL FILM SHOWN AT HEARING

Sylacauga Movie Is Used In Anti-Wage Minimum Fight; Eufaula Man Talks

ATLANTA —(AP)— A moving picture of Alabama cotton mill workers going happily about their jobs and enjoying such diversion as deepsea fishing, horseback riding, style show modeling and tending flower gardens was exhibited to Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews Saturday.

Titled "Destiny of Dixie," the movie was intended to counteract testimony before Andrews that many Southern workers live under conditions that demand a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour be set for the industry.

The administrator saw the exhibit after recessing until Wednesday a hearing on the wage minimum. After the hearing finally ends, Andrews has authority either to reject or approve the minimum, recommended by the majority of a textile industry committee.

Run off to the accompaniment of such lively tunes as "Dixie" and "The Star Spangled Banner," the movie reel pictured life at the Avondale Mills of Sylacauga, Ala., headed by Donald Comer.

It depicted Negro as well as white workers, the former following the latter on a week's outing at company expense at ocean resorts in Florida. The picture was made in 1933 but Comer said that if there had been any change in the working and living conditions of his workers it had been for the better.

It carried the workers through most of the stages of cotton manufacturing. Muscular Negro laborers singing lustily as they brought bales of cotton to the opening room contrasted with quickly-moving girls tending spinning frames and other machines.

After work, or on holidays, the girls were shown wearing Summery fabrics and participating in folk dances, group singing and other mass activities. School bands, glee clubs and other groups were also pictured.

A mill hospital was portrayed as having furnished $165,000 worth of medical services for $28,000, a saving of $137,000. Another company project aided the workers in buying and settling on small farms.

Andrews heard J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., and L. C. Jennings, of Eufaula, Ala., testify that the 32½ cents minimum would threaten the existence of some Southern mills and aggravate unemployment.

Sirrine, head of an engineering firm and an ofifcial of 23 mills, said the minimum would force textile plants to weed out and discharge thousands of old, slow, less efficient or unskilled workers.

Andrews asked him if there was not a tendency in the South, not because of prejudice but because of custom, to pay Negro labor slightly less than white and that in order to avoid the "psychological problem" of paying both the same, employers might dismiss their Negro workers.

Sirrine asserted the minimum wage should not be considered as a fight between the North and the South but as a menace to employment. He estimated that the 32½-cent figure might throw between 10,000 and 20,000 out of jobs and urged that, instead of approving it, the general minimums under the wage law be tried out for a year at least.

The general minimum, now 25 cents an hour, will automatically rise to 30 cents Oct. 24. Sirrine said that as long as it prevailed he would not recommend a lower figure for the South than for the North but that if a special minimum were adopted he thought there should be a differential on the basis of lower living costs in the South.

Jennings said he thought he could get along all right under the general minimum at his four plants but that if a higher figure were set "we don't think we can stand it."

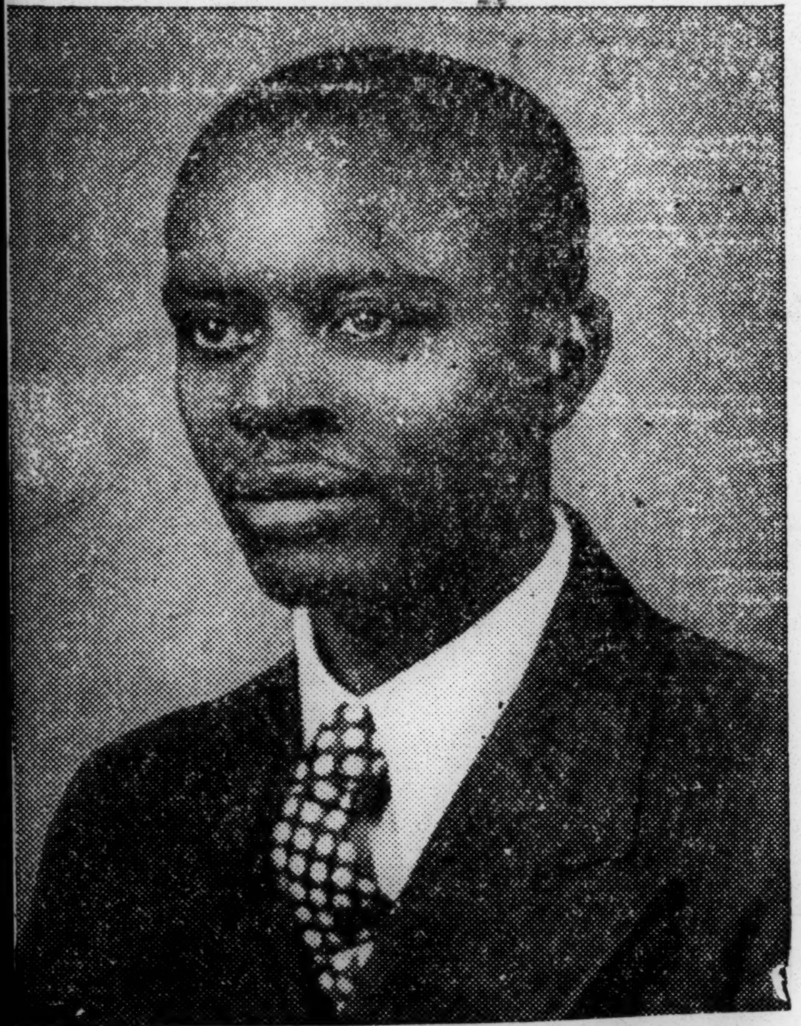
Asked if he would have to close, he replied:

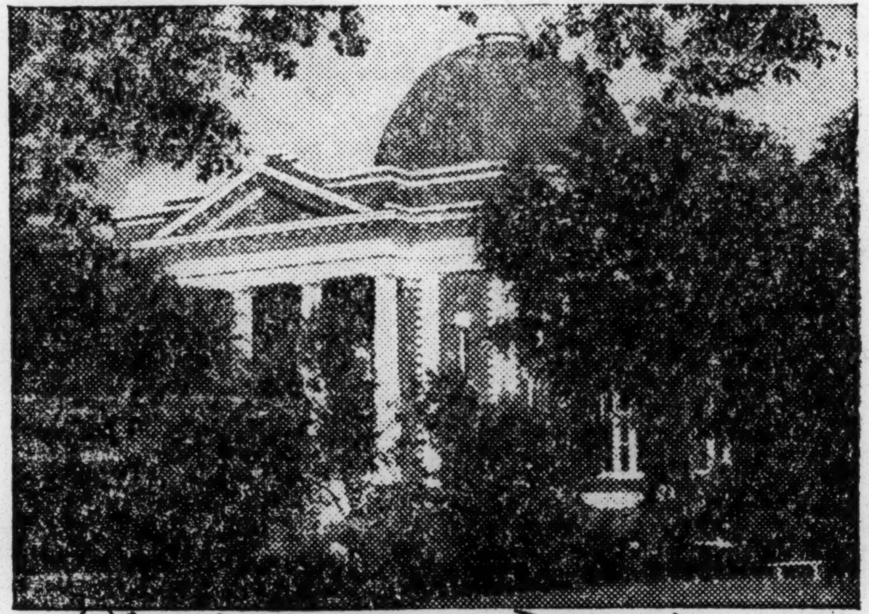
"We would have to do something drastic."

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, ETC.

ALABAMA

• CAREER IN THE MAKING •





Plaindealer 5-19-39
Kansas City Kansas

Many young men wait until after college to find positions. But Mr. Joseph W. Williams, a student at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, is already the local Sales Representative for the Beech-Nut Packing Company, makers of Beech-Nut Chewing Gum. (Above) Tuskegee Institute where Mr. Williams is embarking on his career.

Displacement Of Race Labor Viewed In B'ham

Daily world 6-24-39
Atlanta Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) — Three Negro employes were off their jobs at the Brock Drug Company, Fourth Avenue and 17th Street, this week, one "sick" and the other two laid off or "fired" because of a backdrag in business. A white man has been placed on one of the jobs.

The management said Wednesday that a "fall off" in business had made it necessary to reduce the number of employes with James Sutton and Barney Oldfield getting the "ax" as their services were not entirely satisfactory, they charged with "dodging work" and refusing to "do what John told them." Both worked behind the lunch counter. The other employe worked on the cigar counter. He was said to be under the treatment of a doctor and would come back to his work on the cigar counter when he recovers. A white man is now on the tobacco counter.

It was feared on Fourth Avenue this "injection" was a painless way by which the Brock Drug Store, which is supported entirely by Negro patronage, was attempting to replace Negro labor with other labor.

On this point, the management assured an investigator Wednesday that such was not intended although he meant to keep the white man whom he called "my son" on one of the jobs formerly held by a Negro. He said that as soon as business "picks up I will hire another colored boy on the fountain."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 1, 1939

NEGRO HERO SHOWS OLD [illegible] & N. BOOK

Dock Hughes, a 73-year-old negro of East Gadsden, was in town Saturday with a book entitled "Rules for the Government of the Operating Department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Effective May 1, 1909." It was given to him when he was a fireman and how he became a fireman is a very interesting story. In 1905 he was watchman on the locomotive of the pile driving crew on the M. & M. division and was at home for a rest. While seated on his front porch in East Gadsden, barefooted and half asleep, he heard a terrific noise that sounded like a locomotive running away. Realizing that if he was correct in his guess as to the cause of the noise he ran to the railroad in time to swing on to a wild engine that was headed for Anniston. Just how he did it nobody ever seemed to know. He stopped the engine on the hill going down through the tunnel at Colvin Mountain and it is believed that he saved the lives of 21 men that were working inside the tunnel. The trouble started when a switch engine collided with a freight just west of Twelfth Street. The engineer of the switch train, Forrest McMillan, reversed his throttle and he and the fireman, Grover Hightower, jumped just before the collision. The impact caused the switch engine to bounce backward with so much force that it started running the other way. It was rapidly gathering speed as it passed Eleventh, Tenth, Ninth, Sixth and Fifth streets and when it raced by the Printup Hotel it was going at 65 miles an hour. It shot across the river bridge at that speed and it happened that no wagons or trains were on it at the moment. Dock Hughes was regarded as a hero and the L. & N. gave him a lifetime job as a fireman. That is the reason he was given the rules book, which he has kept all this time as a souvenir.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
June 15, 1939

From Our Readers

EDITOR'S NOTE - The following letter written by Mr. Bowen Simmons, of Opp. and the appended letter addressed to Senator John H. Bankhead are self-explanatory. We approve the statement made by Mr Simmons that a curb should be placed upon the reckless driving o trucks by enrollees at the local CC Camp. It has been our observation that negroes when supervised by a white person can drive cars and trucks in a maner both safe and satisfactory, but we would not trust any young negro that we have known to drie a car or truck for us without supervision.

June 13, 1939

Editor, Andalusia Star
Andalusia, Alabama
Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter that I have this day mailed to Senator Bankhead. I also mailed a protest of like import to Senator Hill and Congressman Grant.

I believe there are hundreds of substantial citizens in this county who share the resentment that I have expressed in these letters. The merits of the Civilian Conservation Corps for negroes .and for whites should not be confused with asinity of permitting a youthful negro enrollee of a CCC camp to gallivant over the highways with a truck load of immature and thoughtless negro youths. Any person of common sense, who has had any observation or experience with negroes, knows that a young negro, driving an automobile under the direct supervision of a white person, is not any too safe, while a negro youth turned loose with a truck that is loaded with other negro youths is practically devoid of judgment and is dangerous.

The officer in charge of the camp is not to be censured for permitting these negro youths to take a government truck and hike out to Andalusia and to other places, until it first be determined if he was vested with discretion. If he was acting under orders, then those responsible for the orders should be blamed. A young man and a young girl were killed near Andalusia as a result of stupidity on the part of some one vested with official authority over these negro enrollees. Several weeks ago a negro enrolle from the same camp drove a government truck, loaded with negro youths, against the automobile of a white person in Opp, and did not stop until he was arrested.

I hope you will join with me in uttering a protest against the unwarranted practice of permitting these negro youths to drive government trucks on the highways of Covington county, free of any supervision of an adult white person.

Yours truly

B. W. Simmons
Opp, Alabama
June 13, 1939

Senator John H. Bankhead
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.
My Dear Senator:

I wish to make a personal protest against the United States Government allowing young negroes, who are members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to take government trucks and gallivant around over the country. Several weeks ago one of these young negro boys recklessly drove a government truck into the automobile of a party here at Opp, Alabama, and kept going until he was arrested. Several days ago one of these negro boys drove a government truck, loaded with negroes, about midnight on Saturday night, into an automobile at or near Andalusia, and killed two persons outright. The general information here is that the truck was being driven at a very rapid rate of speed and was on the wrong side of the road, and that the act or conduct on the part of the driver was wanton or willful.

You know as well as I do that very few negroes of mature age have sense and judgment enought to drive an automobile, while no negro boy has any sense at all about driving an automobile when he is turned loose with a bunch of other negro boys. I think that some action ought to be taken, by the proper department at Washington, to discipline the officer in charge of these negroes who shows such poor judgment as to turn these negro boys loose with these government trucks.

Your truly

B. W. Simmons

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
March 17, 1939

THE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

Mr. Isaac J. Browder did not seek appointment as Personnel Director for the board that is to establish and administer the new merit system for the state. In all probability he had not even thought of the matter until he was approached. Two members of the board had only a speaking acquaintance with him, one, Chairman Kilby, had never seen him.

But his name was presented to the board by persons whose hearts are in their support of civil service, persons who realized that civil service will win or lose according to the manner in which it is managed.

The board and Governor Dixon wanted a man who understood his Alabama. It wanted a man with mud in his toes and brains in his head. It wanted a man known for his broad human sympathies and at the same time is endowed with a steely backbone. It wanted a man who has the sense to test the efficiency of a carpenter who never went to school much, if any, and at the same time has the sense to know what to do when faced with the problems of preparing reasonable tests for technicians. It is not essential that a stenographer know who Gen. Rembrandt was, nor when Paderewski first began to sing and dance, but under the Alabama merit system it will be necessary for her to qualify in the art of banging a typewriter and making pothooks. Can she spell words of more than two syllables? Can she punctuate? Can she type neatly? A way should be found to ascertain whether she can do these things. Who in Alabama cares whether a stenographer regards Galli Curci as a great or mediocre basso? The Personnel Board does not.

And so the board looked around for a man who could meet these requirements, whose spirit is essentially native, whose big feet are squarely on the ground. Thus it came about that the board and Governor Dixon, at the suggestion of disinterested citizens, swept the landscape with their beautiful eyes' and found the man they thought filled the bill. They found him on Sand Mountain in "High Jackson." They decided that if a person born on Sand Mountain in Jackson county was not native in spirit as well as physically, then they might well abandon the search and ask for the repeal of the civil service act.

In Browder they found a man whose elementary education was received in Scottsboro where the "boys" were NOT lynched. They found a man who had been a principal in a Jackson county high school, a teacher in the Troy State Teachers College, a graduate of the University, who had those factors of personality that make one successful in an appeal to the people. It found Ike Browder who in 1934 was elected to the state senate. In the senate he instantly became a liberal leader and so independent that he did not affiliate with either bloc. He aided manfully in driving through the senate of 1935 a civil service act that was defeated in the house.

Browder is a progressive liberal, a moderate, pugnacious fellow of lively intellectual interests with a passion for good government. He has had practical experience as a business man, having been for a number of years an agent of the American Book Company. Knowing that one may well expect to destroy himself as Director of Personnel, he nevertheless did not hesitate to stake his future in a gamble that he could make the merit system click.

And so Mr. Browder was chosen. He has accepted a burdensome responsibility, but he did so unafraid, and without flinching. Apparently he believes in himself and that is reassuring to citizens who realize the hot spot to which he has been summoned.

RACE RELATIONS PARLEY TO CLOSE

News

Alabamians, Mississippians To Have Last Session At Colored "Y"

7-21-39

Representatives of every part of Alabama and Mississippi, here for the two-week School for the Study of Race Relations which opened July 6, will gather in closing session tonight at 8 p.m. at the Y. W. C. A. Colored, 700 Eighth Avenue North

Birmingham

The program, summation of two weeks' class work, will be attended by a representative group of Birmingham's social, educational, religious and economic circles of both white and Negro races.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, president and founder of the Southern Leadership Training Schools in Alabama and Mississippi, has been the leading force in the conference. A native Southerner, he is national field secretary for the Interracial Commission of the United States, and the only Negro on the executive council.

Under the direction of Dr. Lewis, Mobile and several other cities are arranging a similar series of classes on interracial questions to begin immediately, and the S. L. T. S. S. will include these courses as part of its curriculum in the future, according to officials of the institution.

With a class enrollment of 35, including ministers, teachers, church leaders and social service workers, the success of the conference is regarded by many as a forerunner of better racial understanding and cooperation in this section of the South.

General feeling of the group was that the South is progressing in interracial friendship, with better housing conditions, improved schools, and decline of lynching cited as evidence.

LABOR-1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

ARKANSAS

SHARECROPPERS' AID VOTED IN ARKANSAS

[illegible] 3-2-39

By United Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.—The Arkansas Senate yesterday reconsidered and passed 21 to eight a measure supported by the administration of Gov. Carl E. Bailey which would revise the state's land policy to allow sharecroppers and tenants to settle on land taken over by the state for non-payment of taxes.

Birmingham Ala.

The bill had been defeated Tuesday 15 to 11.

Opponents of the measure argued that it was the "fancy dream of some idealist" and a "mad scheme which would drain the state of funds and leave us open to all sorts of colonization schemes with the state supporting them."

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA

Start Drive To Get Negro Clerks In California Banks

Courier 1-21-39

Pittsburgh

1-21-39

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19—Led by Leon H. Washington, youthful editor, residents of the "Angel City" have started concerted action against the Bank of America and the California Banks seeking employment of Negroes as clerks and tellers. There are four banks in the heart of the colored district. These banks employ colored janitors.

Leon H. Washington in a statement to the Courier said: "We maintain these banks and we have qualified Negroes, who can serve in the various capacities in the financial institutions."

Railroader on Job 40 Years

Afro American

3-4-39 Baltimore Md

LOS ANGELES — (ANP)— Samuel W. Thompson, station attendant and for years a leader in the civic and religious life of the Angel City, has retired from the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company after serving more than forty years.

Mr. Thompson said he intended visiting the California and possibly the New York World's fairs, after which he would "just rest for a while."

A native of Baltimore, he is the son of the Rev. William P. Thompson, founder of Baltimore's Union Baptist Church, and a nephew of the Rev. James Thompson, first rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Chicago.

His youngest brother was the late Noah D. Thompson, former secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, and in his later years active in business and social affairs in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles.

Mr. Thompson's sister was the mother of Gladys Hall and George R. Arthur of Chicago. The latter is a former director of colored affairs for the Rosenwald Fund, and now is executive secretary of the Wabash Avenue YMCA.

Oldest Waiter Says Negroes Replace Frencl

Bee

11-12-39

Chicago Ill

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov.
—Robert E. Arrington, claimin
to be one of the first dining ca
waiters on the Union Pacific, bu
now engaged in ministerial wor
in and around Los Angele:
donned his best frock coat an
came out to the second biennia
convention of the Dining Ca
Waiters, Local 465, to tell th
boys how it was done "way bacl
when."

"In 1880," Rev. Arrington began, "there was a French crew of waiters on the first Union Pacific trains running between St. Paul and Portland.

"There were no strong boxes then and the crew ate up all the finest steaks, drank all the wine. Company officials advertised for colored help and we proved efficient.

"Eventually we were running on diners through five states. Times have changed greatly. Then we slept on beds that were not made up for weeks on end. We had little or no dicipline among the men who came in drunk and gambled their money away on both ends of the run.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

DELAWARE

New De Luxe Train To Have Negro Crew

Courier 11-11-39

Pitts, Pa.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9 (ANP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, whose general offices are located here, will soon after Dec. 1 put in service the best streamlined, deluxe all-coach train yet constructed and, reversing the policies of all other roads in this respect, will rely on colored maids rather than white stewardesses to supply needs of female patrons en route.

The train which will be operated daily between New York and Miami in both directions on an approximately 25-hour scheduled, now nears completion in the Philadelphia plant of the Budd Mfg. Co., and will be fully crewed by colored employes, the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes having been asked by the railway company management to assist at recruiting the personnel. Female crew contingent on the competing Seaboard railway's "Silver Meteor" consists of white stewardesses.

T. Arnold Hill Denies ANP Story That He Caused Loss of Jobs To Negroes In Government Agencies

Wage

1-21-39

Charging that statements in an article distributed last week by the Associated Negro Press were grossly distorted, T. Arnold Hill, recently assigned to the Works Progress Administration in Washington, D. C., denied this week that his appointment had meant the demotion or dismissal of anybody, or the loss of any jobs to colored people.

On the contrary, he asserted, it has already meant the addition of two persons to the payroll of the Department of Labor and increases in the salaries of two employees of the Works Progress Administration; and also the stimulation of W. P. A. projects which have added a considerable number of persons to the rolls of that agency throughout the country.

"Apparently these statements were maliciously sent out by someone with a personal axe to grind," Mr. Hill said. "Anyone acquainted with my work in the Urban League for the past twenty-five years knows that I have always sought to create more and better jobs for Negroes wherever possible, never to narrow their sphere of opportunity. In everything that I have done in Washington since my appointment, and for several years before my official connection, I have adhered strictly to this policy."

Taking up the statements appearing in the article, Mr. Hill presented the following facts concerning them:

Denies A.N.P. Story

The Associated Negro Press article said: "Mr. Hill made a study at the request of W. P. A. officials during which he pointed out, among other needs, the desirability of a Negro in the Wage and Hour Division."

Mr. Hill stated: "This is not true. I made no study that pointed out the desirability of a Negro in the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. No study needs to be made of this, because the need is immediately apparent to anyone with eyes to see. I feel that there ought not to be one Negro, but a number of Negroes, scattered indiscriminately throughout the Wage and Hour Division—just as there should be throughout all divisions and departments of the Federal government."

The article said: "Later Mr. Smith (Alfred Edgar Smith, administrative assistant in the Federal W. P. A.) was demoted. . . Mr. Smith's office has been dismembered. . . . He is still handling correspondence, but with one secretary. Mr. Whitten (Mr. Smith's assistant) has been transferred to the District of Columbia other assistant) is still doing W. P. A. publicity and has another of the secretaries. Mr. Hill took another. . ."

1-21-39

Mr. Hill replied: "Every statement here is false. Mr. Smith has not been demoted. He does exactly the same work he has always done, gets the same pay, and has the same number of workers under his supervsion. Mr. Whitten has not been transferred to the District of Columbia W. P. A. Mr. Ferguson has the same secretary he has always had. And the fact that one member of Mr. Smith's former secretarial staff is now my secretary has meant a full-time job for another member who previously had been working on a per diem basis."

The article said: "When Mr. Smith was relieved, Forrester Washington of Atlanta was offered the post of administrative assistant, which he held prior to Smith's promotion, but on a per diem basis of $15 per day. Mr. Washington was to continue to conduct the Atlanta School of Social Work and spend two or three days in Washington. Mr. Washington refused the post. Mr. Hill was then attached to the W. P. A. at the $15 per diem."

In reply Mr. Hill said: "Mr. Washington could not have been offered Mr. Smith's vacancy because Mr. Smith's position has never been vacant."

The article further stated: "Lieutenant Oxley (of the U. S. Employment Service). . . is reported to have refused the addition of the Wage and Hour assignment, holding out that it was a separate job and should have a full-time worker. Failure to make this a full-time appoinment me loss of one job. . . ."

Mr. Hill refuted thi connection with the W

Division has not in the least affected or interferred with Mr. Oxley's position. The latter is attached to the U. S. Employment Service, a division of the Labor Department entirely separate from the Wage and Hour Division.

"Not only is there to be one full-time worker in the Wage and Hour Division within a short time, but there are to be others in addition to the two secretarial aides now engaged. These new people will be scattered throughout the Division as a result of the efforts I have put forward with the Administration.

Says Criticism Unjustified

"In the official announcement of my connection with the Wage and Hour Division the following statement appeared:

"'T. Aronld Hill, director of the National Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations, and recently appointed W. P. A. Consultant on Negro Affairs, has been loaned to the Department of Labor on a part-time basis by the W. P. A. for the purpose of setting up an office for the protection of the rights of Negro workers under the new Wage-Hour Law, and of getting its work under way. Mr. Hill will receive no salary from the Labor Department or this work, his assignment being n line with the W. P. A.'s policy of assisting other divisions of the government wherever possible. . . . His presence was requested by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, who s reported to be anxious to see that Negro workers receive all possible benefits from the new law'."

"There seems to be, therefore, no eason for anyone to misconstrue the onnection. Nor is there any justifiation for the article's criticism of the ransfer of workers from other divisions of the Department of Labor, ince this is the procedure followed n the case of many of the workers ow attached to the Wage and Hour Division, white or colored. Until Congress appropriates money to carry on the work of this division, the greater part of its personnel will of necessity consist of persons transferred from or loaned by some other division of the department, or from some other agency of the Federal government.

"My office is open to reporters or correspondents at any time, either to verify these statements or for an interview."

Mitchell's Ire Is Stirred By Newspaperman

File Newspaper

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Giving another demonstration of his aversion to newspapermen, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, lone Negro national lawmaker, last Wednesday vented his ire, according to the Washington Tribune, on a Tribune reporter who sought a telephone interview but received the loud admonition, "To hell with you!"

1-12-39

The congressional temper was roused when an effort was made to get him to confirm or deny a report that he and Mrs. Mitchell had broken through the New Negro Alliance picket line at the People's Drug store, which has persistently refused to employ Negroes except as porters or in other menial capacities.

U. Simpson Tate, Alliance official, stated that on Christmas Day the solon and his wife approached the store, that he (Tate) reminded them of the boycott, but that they ignored him and entered. Tate's story was supported by Dutton Ferguson, an Alliance member. It was the Tribune's effort to get the legislator's version of the story that led to the verbal blast.

Phoning him in his suite at the House of Representatives building, the would-be-interviewer, says the Tribune, was greeted by Mitchell's poorly-phrased but vociferous, "Don't come calling me down here! To hell with you!" The Alliance maintained the picket line at the drug store for seven months after store officials refused to place Negroes in clerical positions.

Hopewell, Va. News
March 7, 1939

PEOPLES - - - - Negroes

Every race and nation of the world is represented in Washington, either by an ambassador and his staff, or by larger groups.

Of the racial strains which make up the American people there is a higher percentage of Negroes than the average for the whole nation. The largest Negro institution of learning, Howard University, is located in Washington, turning out doctors, lawyers and teachers who go forth to serve the people of their own race.

There is a large number of Negroes of both sexes employed in the Government offices. Nearly all official elevators are run by colored girls, and the messenger, doorkeeper and janitor staffs of the departments are practically all Negroes. They get good pay, life jobs and pensions at retirement age. A few Negroes hold really important Government positons, but they are the exceptions.

The majority of Washington Negroes live in alley slums, which furnish about the worst living conditions to be found in any large city. Many public officials have tried to do something about the Washington slums, but little has been done effectively.

Washington, D. C. Post
March 5, 1939

W

Jobs for Colored Workers Decreasing, Relief Study Finds

Because the depression caused large scale displacement of colored workers there are no longer any "Negro jobs" in the District, according to a study released yesterday by Ringgold Hart, chairman of the advisory committee for investigation of relief authorized by Congress in 1938.

Including an exhaustive analysis of handicaps and opportunities for colored persons in Washington, the study was part of several sections of a report made under the direction of Burdette G. Lewis, announced at the same time. Highlights were:

A recommendation for consolidating the "intake" of all adult cases of relief and unemployment.

Records of a conference on September 20, 1938, at which Lewis discussed with authorities the problem of stranded population in the District.

Minutes of another conference on September 23 to discuss rehabilitation and repatriation of transients, migrants and homeless individuals or families. No conclusions were stated with respect to either conference.

After reporting the suffering caused by lack of co-ordination between agencies for relief, unemployment, social security, welfare, and institutional administration, Lewis recommended the immediate employment of experts to inaugurate a "consolidated intake service" in the District. He pointed out the circumstances of each case could be determined at a single point and the applicant referred to the proper agency.

The report on colored workers, most comprehensive section of yesterday's release, was based on studies by Sarah Ginsberg, Works Progress Administration economist.

Referring to the displacement of colored workers, she reported! "At one time, virtually all waiters and bellboys in Washington hotels were colored. Now many of the large hotels, including the Mayflower and the Shoreham, have white waiters and bellboys. The Harrington Hotel has replaced its Negro waiters with white women, but after the District minimum wage laws went into effect, it again employed Negro waiters. At one time nearly all barbers were colored. Now, with few exceptions, Negro barbers serve Negro patrons only.

"As far back as 1931 Lorenzo J. Greene found 20 plants in the District, among them hotels, laundries, window cleaning establishments and dairies, which had replaced Negroes by whites. According to Greene, replacements chiefly affected drivers on trucks and wagons.

"According to the adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Labor," the report continued," Negro messengers have been losing out in the Government services . . . The 1930 census listed 1.552 colored and 589 white messenger, errand and office boys. In April, 1938, the Employment Center active files listed 343 white messengers and only 169 colored."

Machines Also Blamed

The report continued to tell of common laborers, colored laborers in particular, displaced by mechanical developments in the building and construction fields.

While opportunities for colored workers are shrinking, the report declares, the colored population has been increasing more rapidly than census figures indicate. That the present estimate of 27.3 per cent colored population "understates the size of the present population, and that the racial distribution in 1930 no longer represents the present racial distribution.

"It is the general belief," the study continues, "that there has been an unusually heavy increase in the total population since 1933, and that the increase in the Negro population has been especially large."

Advancement Limited

While this is the case, it is reported that occupational opportunities for colored persons "are largely limited to domestic and personal service and common labor," and that "Negroes are seldom given opportunities to advance."

A study made by Robert C. Weaver is quoted to the effect that labor unions either exclude or discourage colored membership. As a result colored contracting firms are handicapped.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, large numbers of colored persons are employed by Government branches, notably the Postoffice and Treasury departments, the Veterans' Bureau, the Navy Yard, the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In the latter agencies they are employed as printers, printers' assistants, inspectors and bookbinders, as well as in other capacities. There are 42 colored policemen and one fire station manned entirely by colored men.

Various devices for overcoming the handicaps are listed, including formation of the New Negro Alliance, which last year picketed stores in colored sections in order to force employment of colored clerks; the training of colored women by the WPA as seamstresses, servants and clerical workers.

Entertainment talents might well be developed, the report states. "In Washington there is a great demand for all types of entertainment," it points out. "The diplomats here entertain on a large scale in their homes. They could used trained Negro talent. But Washington has few facilities for training professional artists and few talented Negroes can afford to pay for training. Yet in the District there are no WPA dramatic or musical projects. Negro leaders have long desired a Negro musical project. Such a project could develop talent as well as give employment to unemployed needy Negroes.

Another suggestion was the establishment of a resettlement project near the District, to which some of the stranded colored population here could be moved.

Washington Offers Little Hope For Progressive Negroes, Survey Reveals

Atlanta World 3-28-39

W

**WASHINGTON BUREAU
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—What kind of work is there in Washington for Negroes?

The first impression is there is the same type here for Negro girls and women that there is in other cities—only less. There is no industrial work since the laws forbid factores and manufacturing on a large scale. So naturally, the women turn to domestic work.

But the situation here as in plenty of other cities, shows a decided trend away from Negro domestics, with foreign white workers getting a bigger and bigger call every day.

Several reasons are given for this—but many think it is due to the attitude of the domestics themselves—their demands for better pay and better working conditions.

Half day work, or part time work now seems to be the best work Negroes can find. And for this, the pay usually runs to 25 cents per hour. On other domestic work the pay runs from as low as $4 to as high as $15 weekly—but in most cases, it strikes around $10 per week. On these jobs, the worker has room and board thrown in as well. In other words, in the parlance of domestic workers, a real ‘sleep-in” job.

Newspapers carry numerous ads from colored girls and women seeking work of a domestic nature, in which all kinds of stipulations as to work are set forth.

At the same time, the few employers seeking colored workers set such difficult standards, it is hard for colored workers to comply with them—quoting an ad from a local daily:

“Girl, colored, 18-30 years of age for general housework, small house, 2 adults, 3 children (ages 7 to 14): laundry, plain cooking, must stay nights; comfortable clean, warm maid's room in basement; $8 week. Unless you realy want and need a good job, don't apply. If so you will like it here; city references required.

Of the seven want ads appearing in that issue of the paper, one was for white or colored girl; one gave on specification; one was for colored; and four asked point blank for white domestics!

No one seems to know exactly the cause for the change which has come about in recent years, when practically everyone employed colored domestics. Some are inclined to blame it on the workers themselves, declaring they are not reliable—and since many are just in the city from the south, they are not accustomed to the ways of the people in such a big city and hanker for their old homes, leaving the jobs without any notice going back further South.

As for men—unless a man is fortunate enough to get in as a messenger or laborer for one of the governmental departments few openings are available for Negroes.

Some manage to get private jobs as chauffeurs and mechanics; others do regular laboring work for construction companies, but there is little opportunity for other than domestic and laboring work for men.

Washington offers little hope for the progressive colored man or woman. Business is out of the question as there are a group of local real estate men and local insurance men who control most of the town's business. There are the usual barber shops, billiard rooms—no bar rooms, but plenty of liquor stores settling bottled goods—most of which are owned by whites. The chance for work in the nation's capital is practically zero!

Negro Employees Ousted from D. C. Union Station

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

Black Dispatch 7-15-39

Oklahoma City Okla

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Even though ours is now a hectic era that forbids anything to be startling, regular rail travelers in and out of the Washington union station got the shock of a decade when they entered the terminal restaurant last Saturday to find white waitresses and busboys, all ready to serve them.

For more than a half-century terminal eaters had been served by colored waiters and kitchen helpers; first in the old 6th Street depot, where President Garfield was fatally shot in 1881, now submerged from memory by the Mellon Art gallery's mammoth east wing, and since 1907 at the present locality.

But like Garfield, and the old 6th street place, the Negroes are gone, now; and their going was unheralded, their exit forlorn and unsung. Sole notice of their going was one of fact, which is to say, first knowledgt of their finish came when the early shift reported for duty, as usual Saturday morning. They number about 60. Not so long ago they were organized into Local 781 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, that American Federation of Labor international union which created and controls locals of dining car cooks and waiters, principally through the Joint Dining Car council, propaganda agency of the set-up, and of which Ishmael Flory, colored, is secretary.

Although this international had jurisdiction over all organized hotel, restaurant and bam employes in the United States (except in Dave Beck's Seattle, Wash.) there isn't a first class hotel of its Washington jurisdiction in which a colored cook or waiter could get a job.

And now for the seeming paradox: the colored men were employes of a lessor, Savarins of New York, but Savarins didn't oust them; all went out together, Savarin by desire, the colored folk without choice. There appears as much of coincidence as ingenuity in the incident. And what happened was this:

About nine years ago, Savarins, operator of a chain of rail station eateries in eastern cities on the Pennsylvania railroad, leased the Washington plant and took over personnel from the Terminal company. Not long ago the A. F. of L. organized the waiters and attempted to negotiate a working contract. Savarins balked, stalled and it was reported the union would call a strike to enforce collective bargaining; then it developed, it is said, that owing to Savarins' refusal to finance air-conditioning of the place on demand of the terminal people, they would not renew the lease, due to expire at midnight of June 30. They didn't.

At midnight of June 29 down came Savarins' signs, up went the Union News Co's, successor, away went Savarin and out to the accumulating heap of Washington's unemployed went the colored waiters and kitchen service help. It is rumored the union will picket the restaurant. But Savarins is gone; so it looks as though the union will have to follow them elsewhere; for the Union News company fetched in its own help, even non-union bartenders, to supercede the union's white drink-jigglers.

My opinion is that Savarins, finding Washington a “dried up lemon,” exulted over the good reasons for getting out and discovered a grand opportunity of thumbing the nose at the A. F. of L. and advising it to depart where Sherman said what war is. “And the end isn't yet.”

COLORED WAITERS AT WASHINGTON, D.C. STATION LOSE JOBS

Employes Joined Union Which Failed to Come To Their Aid

W

Globe 7-28-39

Nashville Tenn.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (ANP—Even though ours is now a hectic era that forbids anything to be startling, regular rail travelers in an out of the Washington union station got the shock of a decade when they entered the terminal restaurant last Saturday to find white waitresses and busboys, all ready to serve them.

For more than a half-century terminal eaters had been served by colored waiters and kitchen helpers; first in the old 6th Street depot, where President Garfield was fatally shot in 1881, now submerged from memory by the Mellon Art gallery's mammoth east wing, and since 1907 at the present locality.

But like Garfield, and the old 6th street place, the Negroes are gone, now; and their going was unheralded, their exit forlorn and unsung. Sole notice of their ousting was one of fact, which, is to say, first knowledge of their finish came when the early shift reported for duty, as usual Saturday morning. They number about 60. Not so long ago they were organized into Local 781 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, that American Federation of Labor internation union which created and controls locals of dining car cooks and waiters, principally through the Joing Dining Car council, propaganda agency of the setup, and of which Ishmael Flory, colored, is secretary.

Although this international had jurisdiction over all organized hotel, restaurant and bar employes in the United States (except in Dave Beck's Seattle, Wash.) there isn't a first class hotel of its Washington jurisdiction in which a colored cook or waiter could get a job.

And now for the seeming paradox:

the colored men were employes of a lessor, Savarins of New York, but Savarins didn't oust them; all went out tgether, Savarin by desire, the colored folk without choice. There appears as much of coincidence as ingenuity in the incident. And what happened was this:

About nine years ago, Savarins, perator af a chain of rail station eateries in eastern cities on the Pennsylvania railroad, leased the Washington plant and took over personnel from the Terminal company. Not long ago the A. F. of L. organized the waiters and attempted to negotiate a working contract. Savarins balked, stalled, and it was reported the union would call a strike to enforce collective bargaining; then it developed, it is said, that owing to Savarin's refusal to finance air-conditioning of the place on demand of the terminal people, they would not renew the lease, due to expire at midnight of June 30. They didn't.

At midnight of June 29 down came Savarins' signs, up went the Union News Co's successor, away went Savarin and out to the accumulating heap of Washington's unemployed went the colored waiters and kitchen service help. It is rumored the union will picket the restaurant. But Savarins is gone; so it looks as though the union will have to follow them elsewhere for the Union News company fetched in its own help, even non-union bartenders to supersede the union's white drink-jigglers.

My opinion is that Savarins, finding Washington a "dried up lemon," exulted over the good reasons for getting out and discovered a grand opportunity of thumbing the nose at the A. F. of L. and advising it to depart where Sherman said what war is. "And the end isn't yet."

Urban League Pleads For Race Waiters

Journal and Guide

7-29-39

Norfolk, Va.

New Hope Rises After Conference With News Agency

NEW YORK N. Y.—New hope for the employment of Negro workers to replace the forty colored waiters discharged from the Savarin Restaurant in the Washington, D. C., Union Station recently was seen last week following a conference of Urban League officials with S. C. C. Boyd, general manager of the General News Company, at his headquarters in this city.

The Union News Company took over the restaurant when the Savarin Company forfeited its concession on July 1. One of its first moves was to replace the colored waiters, many of whom had seen more than a decade of service, by white waitresses.

Representing the Urban League at the conference were L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the board of the National Urban League; T. Arnold Hill, director of its Department of Industrial Relations; and George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

Advised that the Union News Company had adopted a policy of employing only white waitresses to serve patrons in the restaurants it operates, the league officials suggested the possibility of employing colored women to do this work. They maintained it would be possible to obtain a much higher grade of Negro waitresses because of the lack of work opportunities for well trained colored women.

The Union News Company representative expressed a willingness to conside such a move, and promised to survey its possibilities in the course of a visit to Washington within a few days. He said that plans were being made to completely renovate the restaurant facilities at the Union Station in Washington, and indicated that a staff of colored women might be employed when they are reopened.

Hope Restore Negro Men

Tribune

In Washington Union Station Cafe

7-29-39

New York, July 20—New hope for the employment of Negro workers to replace the forty colored waiters discharged from the Savarin restaurant, Washington, D. C., Union Station recently was seen this week following a conference of Urban League officials with S. C. C. Byrd, general manager of the General News Company, at his headquarters in this city.

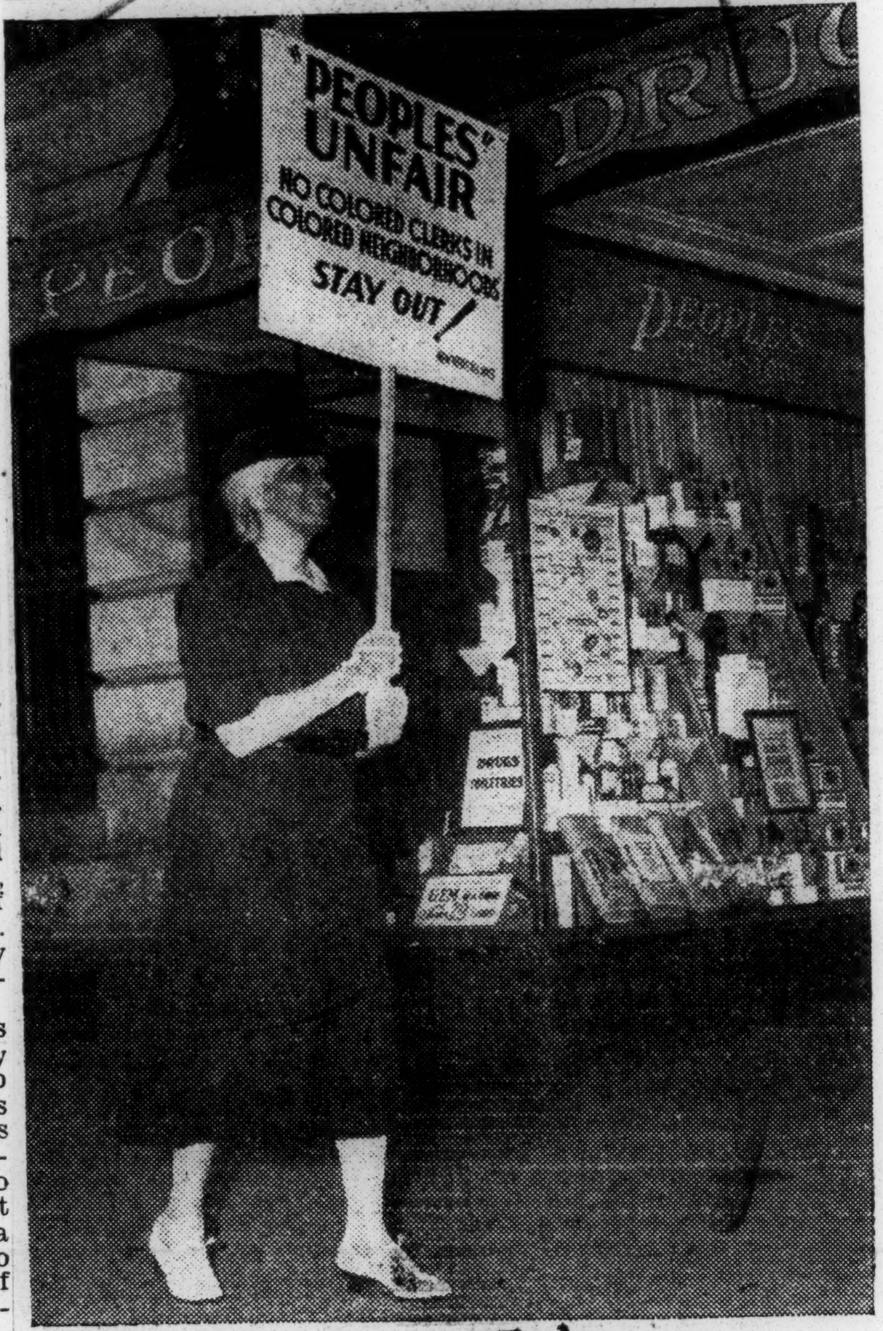
The Union News Company took over the restaurant when the Savarin company forfeited its concession on July 1. One of its first moves was to replace the colored waiters many of whom had seen more than a dedade of service by white waitresses.

Representing the Urban League at the conference were L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the board of the National Urban League; T. Arnold Hill, director of its Department of Race Relations, and George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

Advised that the Union News Company had adopted a policy of employing only waitresses to serve patrons in the restaurants it operate, the league officials suggested the posibility of employing colored women to do this work. They maintained it would be possible, to obtain a much higher grade of Negro waitress because of the lack of work opportunities for well-trained colored women.

The Union News Company representaive expressed a willingness to consider such a move and promised to survey its possibilities in the course of a visit to Washington withn a few days. He sad that plans were being made to completely renovate the restaurant facilities at the Union Station in Washington. and indicated that a staff of colored women might be employed when they are reopened.

WHY I PICKET


"PEOPLES' UNFAIR
NO COLORED CLERKS IN COLORED NEIGHBORHOODS
STAY OUT!
DRUG

Miss Otelia Cromwell says: Tribune

8-5-39

Washington, D.C.

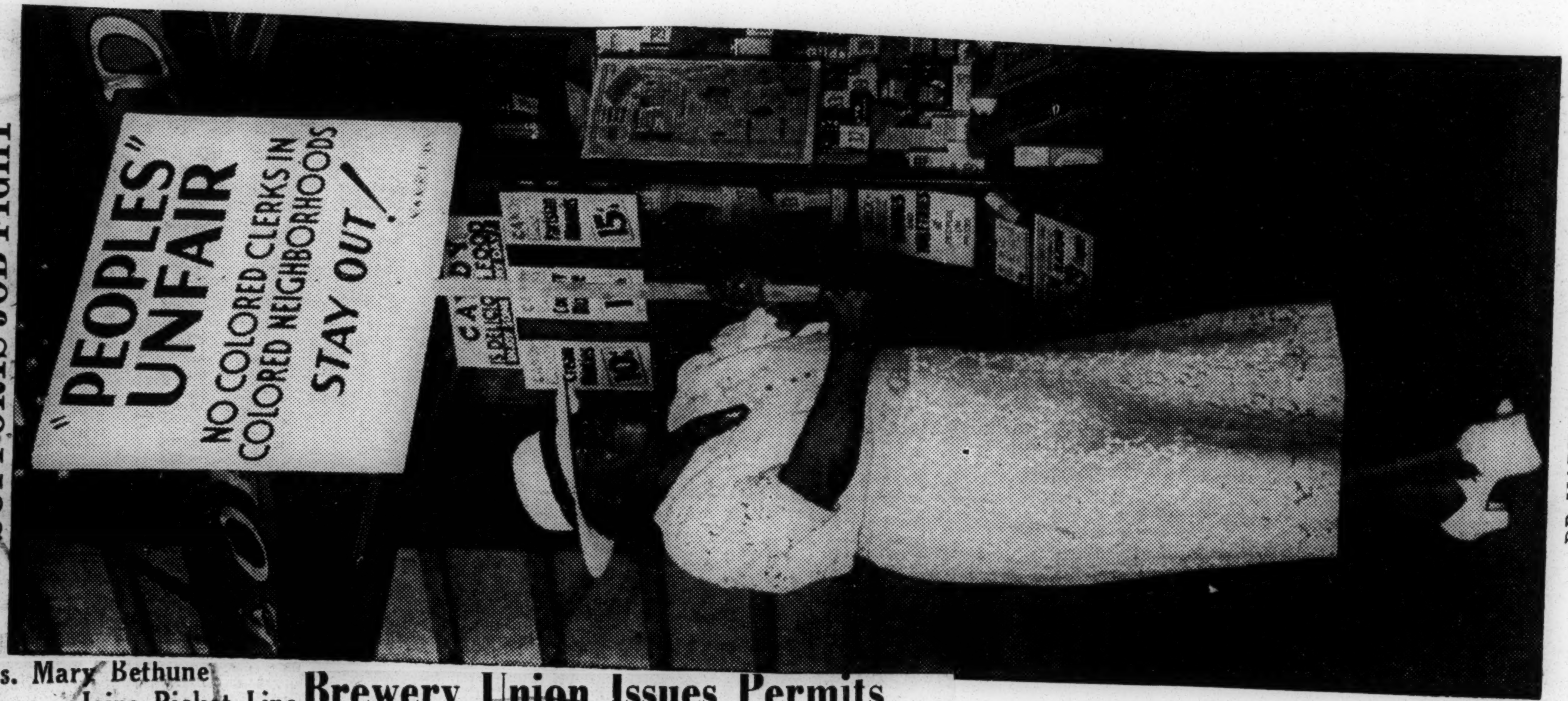
I support the New Negro Alliance because of a theory and of a fact. The theory grows out of the principle of democracy which should give equal opportunity to all members of the democracy. The fact is the lack of opportunities for the employment of Negroes. As a teacher I am being constantly brought face to face with the problems of former students, who find it impossible to obtain work of any kind, to say nothing of work commensurate with their training. Frequently when I am in department stores I see white clerks lacking education enough to make out accurate sales slips; in the same stores the highest position that a Negro high school graduate may secure is that of running an elevator.

Within the past year the New Negro Alliance has obtained employment for more than 100 Negro clerks in stores in the up-town area. As a teacher I must support the New Negro Alliance!

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

D.C.

SUPPORTS JOB FIGHT


"PEOPLES" UNFAIR
NO COLORED CLERKS IN COLORED NEIGHBORHOODS
STAY OUT!

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

President of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and National Youth Administration official, shown walking in the thirteenth-month picket line of the Negro Alliance of Washington, D. C., which has attracted national attention in its fight to place Race clerks in Peoples Drug stores located in Race neighborhoods.—Scurlock photo.

Mrs. Mary Bethune Joins Picket Line

39 W

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10—(ANP) — Mary McLeod Bethune took part in the demonstration in front of the People's Drug store here Thursday afternoon when she took one of the placards and marched in front of the store which refuses to employ Negro help, although situated in the heart of the Negro district. Mrs. Bethune had no comment to make and was escorted from her "tour of duty" by Eugene P. Davidson of the New Negro alliance.

Brewery Union Issues Permits For Negroes to Work on Trucks

Tribune 12-2-39
Washington, D.C.
(W)

Refuting an article which appeared in last week's WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, in connection with the Heurich Brewery Company and the teamsters' local, which the Brewery Workers' Union Local No. 48 called erroneous, the latter group issued the following statement this week:

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Brewery Workers' Union Local No. 48, Washington, D.C., has hereby agreed to issue to Negroes permits to work on the trucks of the members of their union.

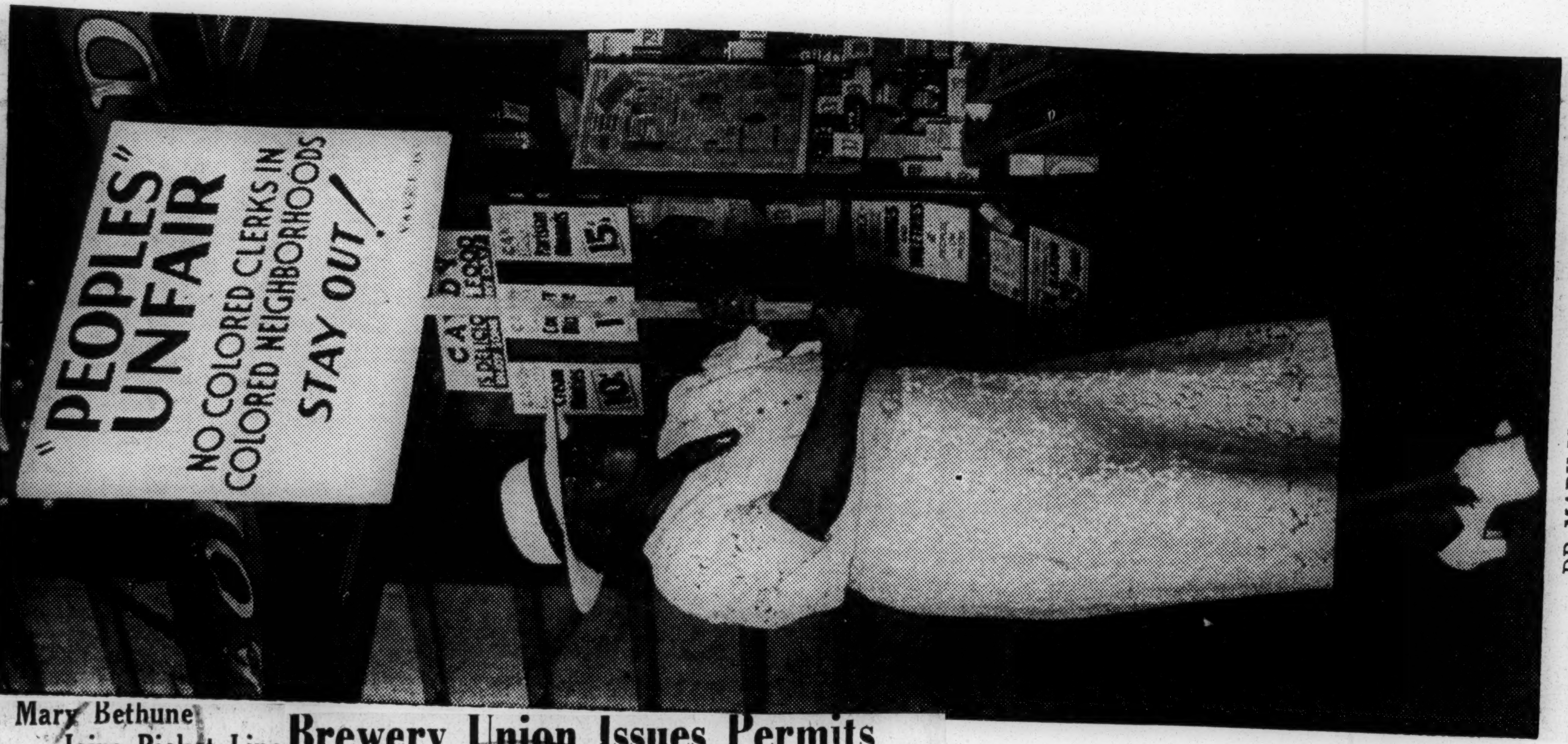
(Signed) Harry J. Thompson,
Business Representative.
H. F. Cudmon, Secretary.

The brewery workers' union is affiliated with the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

D.C.

SUPPORTS JOB FIGHT


"PEOPLES" UNFAIR
NO COLORED CLERKS IN COLORED NEIGHBORHOODS
STAY OUT!

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
President of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and National Youth Administration official, shown walking in the thirteenth-month picket line of the Negro Alliance of Washington, D. C., which has attracted national attention in its fight to place Race clerks in Peoples Drug stores located in Race neighborhoods.—Scurlock photo.

Mrs. Mary Bethune Joins Picket Line

39 — W

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10—(ANP)— Mary McLeod Bethune took part in the demonstration in front of the People's Drug store here Thursday afternoon when she took one of the placards and marched in front of the store which refuses to employ Negro help, although situated in the heart of the Negro district. Mrs. Bethune had no comment to make and was escorted from her "tour of duty" by Eugene P. Davidson of the New Negro alliance.

Brewery Union Issues Permits For Negroes to Work on Trucks

Tribune 12-2-39
Washington, D.C.
(W)

Refuting an article which appeared in last week's WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, in connection with the Heurich Brewery Company and the teamsters' local, which the Brewery Workers' Union Local No. 48 called erroneous, the latter group issued the following statement this week:

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Brewery Workers' Union Local No. 48, Washington, D.C., has hereby agreed to issue to Negroes permits to work on the trucks of the members of their union.

(Signed) Harry J. Thompson,
Business Representative.
H. F. Cudmon, Secretary.

The brewery workers' union is affiliated with the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cerea
and Soft Drink Workers of America.

The Negro and Unemployment

Indianapolis

11-25-39

Recorder

The tragedy of unemployment still disturbs the dreams of millions of colored Americans. It is the one ghost that will not down. Governmental experimentation for recovery, with all of the billions spent, has not yet brought appreciable relief to this one-tenth of our American population, the minority group which has suffered most during this period of economic misery and distress. The plight of this group is serious and tragic.

Former Governor Alfred M. Landon called attention to this "tragedy of unemployment" in an address in Iowa, recently, when he said: "What is taking place in the world beyond our shores must not blind us to the tragedy that is taking place daily here at home, in our very neighborhoods."

Dread of War

The dread of it, as Governor Landon pointed out, may be as demoralizing as the dread of war. The ruthless force of unemployment has left almost as many people hungy and homeless as has the ruthless force of Hitler and Stalin, a Scripps-Howard editorial commented, and added: "There is a problem which, if it continues to exist in its present proportions, will almost as surely undermine democracy on this side of the Atlantic as war will destroy it on the other. And the remedy is not merely to alleviate the hardships of the victim of unemployment through charity or doles or made work."

As Mr. Landon said: "We watch the shifting and regrouping of masses of population in Europe with something akin to horror — men, women, and children torn from their homes on a few hours' notice. But what of the great shifting of population in this country — a shift that has been from steady jobs to makeshift existence in unemployment?"

These observations are of moment to the 12.000.000 colored people of the United States. They have felt the cruel and devastating effects of a situation which has practically made of them economic outcasts, with widespread privation and starvation on every hand, and with little or no attention being given to the causes of this desperate calamity.

Morale Is Lost

Concepts of liberty and justice and decency are involved and endangered when honest, hard-working, respectable men, anxious to work and support their families, become "charity seekers." They lose their morale, and find themselves facing physical and spiritual collapse.

President Roosevelt in his letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last June, referred to the colored people of the United States "as an integral group in our American democracy," and said, "We look to them to uphold the ideals of American democracy, to help carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings."

Under the harrowing circumstances which now obtain, it is not possible for them to "carry the burdens of democracy," for they are weighted down with the frantic effort to support their families.

The "blessings of democracy," to which the President refers, now come to them through pump-priming, experimental expedients, including relief, part-time jobs, meager old-age pensions, and bare subsistence doles. The basic necessities of life cannot now be provided. American standards of living are being lowered and social security is a mirage. Under these conditions, a growing menace to our American democracy is "just around the corner."

New Deal Method Fails

The New Deal attempt to spend our way back to prosperity has failed and sickness, undernourishment, discontent and misery are the natural fruits of efforts which do not provide employment for men and women eagerly anxious to work and support themselves and their families.

The guarantee of America's future civilization is to be found in sustaining the American standard of living, and in securing to our people something above present social and economic inequalities.

Steady jobs with decent pay is the requirement of this minority group which has suffered, and is still suffering, grievously from present conditions. America's greatest unsolved problem is unemployment. It must be kept first in any program seeking recovery. The destructive war in Europe cannot contribute to the permanent solution of our home problems, or cover up our failures in the domestic field. A false hope of boom prosperity, and "Fool's Gold," as President Roosevelt has so accurately described it, will not cure the economic illness of the nation.

No part of our American citizenship is more definitely concerned with the tragic realities of present conditions in our country than the 12,000,000 colored people of the United States, and none who more fervently pray for a radical and permanent change.

Add 2 Negroes To Census Bureau Staff

Daily World

11-25-39

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—Two colored persons were named to the Washington staff of the Bureau of the Census this week by Roscoe Wright, the Bureau's Chief of Public Relations. They are Edward Lawson, Managing editor of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life; and Mrs. Lois P. Brock of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Lawson will serve as a consultant on the Census press staff, with Mrs. Brock as his secretarial assistant.

In announcing the appointments, Mr. Wright indicated that a special effort will be made in the 1940 Census to obtain complete coverage of minority groups within the United States. In some previous Censuses members of such groups were found to be reluctant to give detailed information about themselves. Some feared that the information would be disclosed to the general public, others that it might be used against them in case of a war draft or other general emergency. Mr. Lawson will stress the confidential nature of all Census information, and the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent its misuse. He will also distribute informational material prepared by the Census Bureau to colored persons throughout the country.

Daily World

For [illegible] years, before he joined the staff of OPPORTUNITY, Mr. Lawson was employed as a Special Assistant in the Information Service of the Works Progress Administration. Mrs. Brock was formerly employed by the Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen, the largest Negro Fraternal insurance company; and for eighteen months worked in the Denver County Court, Colorado.

11-25-39

Aerial Map Tracing Project Employs 215 WPA Workers; 109 Skilled Negroes On Staff

Courier
4-1-39
Pittsburgh Pa

WASHINGTON, March 30—Two hundred and fifty persons, 109 of them Negroes, are working on an aerial map-tracing project at Washington. Three government agencies are cooperating to make this possible — The Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

The project will wive REA a series of large-scale strip maps showing roads, townships and county lines in the area of each of its more than 400 projects. It will give the NYA students employed experience and supplemental training that will be useful when they finish school and go out to hunt for jobs. It will give the WPA workers more confidence and a new skill that will increase their chances of finding work in private industry.

Five Negro workers have been advanced to the grade of senior draftsmen and 17 to junior draftsmen.

WRITER FINDS FOREIGN WHITES ARE TAKING DOMESTIC JOBS AT CAPITAL AND WARNS WORK THERE IS SCARCE

W

Globe
4-7-39
Nashville, Tenn

Washington Bureau Associated Negro Press.

Washington, March 30 (ANP)—What kind of work is there in Washington for Negroes?

The first impression is there is the same type here for Negro girls and women that there is in other cities—only less. There is no industrial work since the laws forbid factories and manufacturing on a large scale. So naturally, the women turn to domestic work.

But the situation here as in plenty of other cities, shows a decided trend away from Negro domestics, with foreign white workers getting a bigger and bigger cut every day.

Several reasons are given for this—but many think it is due to the attitude of the domestic workers—their demands for better pay and better working conditions.

Half day work, or part time work now seems to be the best work Negroes can find. And for this the pay usually runs to 25c per hour. On other domestic work the pay runs from as low as $4 to as high as [illegible] weekly—but in most cases it stays around $10 per week. On these jobs the worker has room and board thrown in as well. On other words in the parlance of domestic workers, a real "sleep-in" job.

Newspapers carry numerous ads from colored girls and women seeking work of a domestic nature, in which all kinds of stipulations as to work are set forth.

At the same time, the few employers seeking colored workers set such difficult standards, it is hard for colored workers to comply with them—quoting an ad from a local daily:

"Girl, colored, 18-30 years of age for general housework. [illegible] house, 2 adults, 3 children (ages 7 to 14); laundry, plain cooking; must stay nights; comfortable, clean, warm maid's room in basement; $8 week. Unless you really want and need a good job don't apply. If so you will like it here; city references required."

Of the seven want ads appearing in that issue of the paper, one was for white or colored girl; one gave no specification; one was for colored; and four asked point blank for white domestics!

No one seems to know exactly the cause for the change which has come about in recent years, when practically everyone employed colored domestics. Some are inclined to blame it on the workers themselves, declaring they are not reliable, and since many are just in the city from the south, they are not accustomed to the ways of the people in such a big city and hanker for their old homes, leaving the jobs without any notice, going back further South.

As for men—unless a man is fortunate enough to get in as a messenger or laborer for one of the governmental departments; few openings are available for Negroes. Some manage to get private jobs as chauffeurs and mechanics; others do regular laboring work for construction companies, but there is little opportunity for other than domestic and laboring work for men.

Washington offers little hope for the progressive colored man or woman. Business is out of the question as there are a group of local real estate men and local insurance men who control most of the town's business. There are the usual barber shops, billiard rooms—no tap rooms, but plenty of liquor stores selling bottled goods—most of which are owned by whites. The outlook for work in the nation's capital is practically zero!

COX OF GEORGIA SLAPS WHITE MAN, SUGGESTS PLOW FOR TWO RACE MEI

Daily World 3-21-39
Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON —(SNS)—Representative Cox of Georgia became ired over actions of a workers' alliance representative taking part in the administration' relief bid for $150,000,000 additional WPA relief Monday here and slapped the man. The incident ~~took place~~ in the corridor of the House of Representatives.

The white alliance representative came up to Cox accompanied by two colored men he said were constituents and wanted his support for the ~~WPA fund according~~ to eyewitesses who further said the Democratic congressman told alliance spokesman his two companions would be better off in Georgia behind a plow and that the matter of how he would vote was a matter for his own determination.

The witnesses further stated that the alliance representative replied, "That isn't satisfactory and we'll remember it at the next election," whereupon, it is said, Cox slapped the man's face and intoned, "Remember that, too!"

Civil Service Lists Barren Of Colored

Tribune
6-22-39

Launch Campaign To Encourage Colored To Take Exams

Philadelphia, Pa,

MANY GOOD JOBS

Clerical Positions And Technical Posts Are Included

WASHINGTON, D. C., June —Jobs are, to a degree, going begging here. That is, those of the civil service variety are being dangled before a job-hungry populace—with no colored takers.

A recent probe disclosed that comparably few colored residents here are taking advantage of opportunities for permanent employment by placing themselves on civil service lists.

There are spots here where civil service uses a majority of colored workers on projects. It is not specified that workers should be colored to work on these projects.

However, in instances like Freedman's Hospital and Howard University, both under the federal government, it is hardly conceivable that white civil service workers would be employed.

Don't Take Exams

Failure of colored residents to take the various examinations offered by the government here is blamed for this condition.

Frequently, positions paying a good salary are available for colored, but when the civil service lists are checked it is discovered that no colored workers are available.

This is as true of the ordinary clerical positions as of the more technical type of job.

A campaign is being launched here by civic agencies with a view to encouraging more colored residents to take civil service examinations.

It has been pointed out that with the extension of the work of the Social Security Board and the Railroad Retirement Board, there will be definite need for more clerks, and, as one official observed last week, "there is no reason why colored clerks shouldn't qualify for these positions.

Editor's note: The **TRIBUNE** has for years placed emphasis upon the possibilities in the civil service field by regularly publishing the lists of civil service examinations in the Philadelphia area, together with requirements and salaries offered. The **TRIBUNE** has the distinction of being the only Negro newspaper that has placed such stress upon this field.)

A Colored Judge

HERE'S HOW SOME GET THEIR JOBS IN WASHINGTON

6-25-39

Chicago Def.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Bits of stray conversation sometimes bring to light interesting stories. For instance, the idle conversation with a Washington stenographer concerning the placing of Negroes in the civil service. According to this information, no resident of the District of Columbia, nearby Virginia or Maryland is given a permanent position in the civil service; they are given temporary or indefinite work.

Then again, some Negroes holding down good positions owe them to their senators who wield influence in certain quarters. The story is told of a man well up in the government service as to how he first got his job.

Going to his senator, who happened to be from the deep South, the young man who had finished law school solicited his aid. That worthy went over to the department where the young man sought an appointment, looked around, and said to the chief of the personnel department, "In my section of the country, n———s don't hold this kind of job, but since I see you got n———s holding them down here, you appoint my n——r to one."

He got the job and has held it continuously for a number of years.

Another instance provides a laugh. Senator So-and-So took his colored constituent over to the department to land him a job. It seems as if the man had been shunted back and fourth, being told on each occasion of his visit to the department there were no openings. So the irate senator accompanied him on one trip.

Going to the office of the director of personnel, inquiry elicited the information there were no openings—the man would be appointed as soon as there was one.

Turning, the senator saw a colored man sitting near a door, apparently doing nothing.

What's that man doing?" asked the senator.

"He's guarding the door."

"And there's another man over there, sitting by that door—what's he doing?"

"He's guarding that door."

The senator noticed a third door, unguarded, so he turned to his constituent and shouted, pointing his cane, "Jim, there's a door that needs a guard. Just go and sit there and guard that door."

As far as we can ascertain, Jim still guards that door.

But for the main part, senators are inclined to tell their colored job-seekers: "If you want a job as a messenger, I'll try to help you get one, but I am not interested in trying to land clerical jobs for colored folks."

Mr. Bilbo is said to have secured two jobs for colored men from his state, both messenger jobs. But higher than this—well, in the department of the interior there are a few mail clerks, and janitor clerks, who get the salaries of clerks, but not the ratings. And the Negroes for the most part seem eminently satisfied with the salary and not the rating — although reductions in salaries may be affected when the rating is not on par with the salary.

Raise the Sights

Negroes should have a care how they work to maintain the set-up in the District of Columbia because of the several offices provided for under present law, that of recorder of deeds is traditionally "a Negro job." Now it is proposed to reorganize the district's government, with the recording made a part of the duties of the director of finance. They are opposing the change to save the job.

Call 7-21-39

The mistake they make is assuming that in order to keep recording in Negro hands, they are justified in opposing economy and efficiency in whose name the plan is put forward. That is a fatal error. Instead, let them maintain that a Negro is capable of being the director of finance, as well as competent to do the recording. To insist upon an old system when it is condemned for inefficiency, is the same as saying only in an inefficient system can a Negro hold his place.

Kansas City Mo.

The real trouble goes deeper. Negroes should scrap their public program and make a new start. Under the self-serving leadership they have had, too much stress has been put on office. Measures are all but neglected. What does it matter, what can it matter that a Negro politician is given an appointment when local government refuses Negro craftsmen the license to follow their trade? and when the federal government enters into contracts which provide for "union" labor only?

7-21-39

The union principle is good, but granted that unionism is necessary to progress and peace, it does not follow that the government should become a business agent for unionism and make a difference between its citizens who belong to unions and others who do not. Both it and the contractor know that from certain unions Negroes are excluded by the word "white" in their constitution, and from the rest are barred by custom.

Negroes make a mistake by putting places on the public payroll ahead of their equal right to share whatever is public. The whole is greater than any of its parts. They can get what they want. Senators and congressmen whom they help elect hold the public purse. So long as they fix the appropriations, they have a voice which every department of the government will heed.

Our Congress can make the army and the navy admit Negroes on equal terms, no matter how haughty are the beaurocrats who now direct those departments. Congress can make the Inter-state Commerce Commission as serviceable to Negro men and women travelers as it is to freight. In fact, so long as "money make the mare go," Congress, which Negro votes help choose each two years, could and would work for our full citizenship, if we demand it. Instead we are office-crazy. For a few to be the Honorable This or That, we sacrifice jobs for thousands and opportunity for all.

By all means let a Negro be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia! And while we are talking of public work let us have other places in the proportion we are of the whole population. Neither party has ever given us that. Roosevelt has given more places than any other administration, but at that he has fallen far short of our due.

This emphasis which Negroes themselves have put upon the places already held is at the bottom of their sorry position in public work. We have been children in American life. A child asks for a penny and is given it because it is easily satisfied. It is time that we wake up. Asking for a single high position in the District of Columbia will get it but none of the many other places which our numbers and services deserve. We aim too low. It is time for us to raise our sights.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

D.C.

D. C. Union Station Ousts Negro Busboys, Waitresses

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — Even though ours is now a hectic era that forbids anything to be startling, regular rail travelers in and out of the Washington union station got the shock of a decade when they entered the terminal restaurant last Saturday to find white waitresses and busboys, all ready to serve them.

Call

For more than a half-century terminal eaters had been served by colored waiters and kitchen helpers; first in the old Sixth Street depot, where President Garfield was fatally shot in 1881, now submerged from memory by the Mellon Art gallery's mammoth east wing, and since 1907 at the present locality.

7-14-39

But like Garfield, and the old Sixth street place, the Negroes are gone now; and their going was unheralded, their exit forlorn and unsung. Sole notice of their ousting was one of fact, which is to say, first knowledge of their finish came when the early shift reported for duty, as usual Saturday morning.

Kansas City, Mo.

They number about 60. Not so long ago they were organized into Local 781 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, that of American Federation of Labor international union which created and controls locals of dining car cooks and waiters, principally through the Joint Dining Car council propaganda agency of the setup, and of which Ishmael Flory, colored, is secretary.

Although this international had jurisdiction over all organized hotel, restaurant and bar employes in the United States (except in Dave Beck's, Seattle, Wash.), there isn't a first-class hotel of its Washington jurisdiction in which a colored cook or waiter could get a job.

And now for the seeming paradox: the colored men were employes of a lesser, Savarins of New York, but Savarins didn't oust them; all went out together, Savarin by desire, the colored folk without choice. There appears as much of co-incidence as ingenuity in the incident. And what happened was this:

About nine years ago, Savarins, operator of a chain of rail station eateries in eastern cities on the Pennsylvania railroad, leased the Washington plant and took over personnel from the Terminal company. Not long ago the A. F. of L. organized the waiters and attempted to negotiate a working contract.

Savarins balked, stalled, and it was reported the union would call a strike to enforce collective bargaining; then it developed, it is said, that owing to Savarin's refusal to finance air-conditioning of the place to demand of the terminal people, they would not renew the lease, due to expire at midnight of June 30. They didn't.

At midnight of June 29 down came Savarins' signs, up went the Union News Co's., successor, away went Savarin and out to the accumulating heap of Washington's unemployed went the colored waiters and kitchen service help. It is rumored the union will picket the restaurant. But Savarins is gone; so it looks as though the union will have to follow them elsewhere; for the Union News company fetched in its own help, even non-union bartenders to supersede the union's white drik-jigglers.

My opinion is that Savarins, finding Washington a "dried up lemon," exulted over the ogod reasons for getting out and discovered a grand opportunity of thumbing the nose at the A. F. of L. and advising it to depart where Sherman said what war is. "And the end isn't yet."

NO RACE HELP, REFUSE TO BUY SOFT DRINKS

Courier

7-7-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29 — (ANP)—Negro soft drink stands and cafes in the black" district of Columbia, S. C., are boycotting the Double Cola company because they refuse to employ Negro help and show signs of discrimination, it is reported here this week.

The Double Cola company is a concern recently established in Columbia by capitalists from Louisville with Mayor Hayes of Kentucky city one of the general managers. The new plant is modern in every way and is selling a very popular drink that is fast competing with Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola concerns.

To Confer With Officials On Firing of D.C. Waiters

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The ousting of the sixty-five race waiters at the Union Station Terminal's Savarin Restaurant, who were recently replaced by white waitresses when the restaurant was taken over by a new concern, was taken up by the Washington Urban League recently in an effort to reinstate the workers.

7-29-39

The waiters were summarily dismissed when the Union News Company took over the control of the restaurant two weeks ago. The statement of the company concerning the change of the help, which has been traditionally a race crew, was that it prefers waitresses in its establishment.

Norfolk, Va.

The fight in behalf of the dismissed employees was also carried to Secretary of Labor Perkins by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts, who wrote to the Labor executive asking her to look into the matter, declaring that the affair is "a major tragedy."

TO CONSULT HEADS

George Goodman, executive secretary of the local Urban League, is planning to hold a conference with the manager of the chain of restaurants owned by the Union News Company in New York, S. C. Boyd. Meanwhile J. P. Lynch, white, field manager of the company, interviewed here by Mr. Goodman, could not explain why the management would not replace the race men with race girls, rather than the white girls.

L. Hollingworth Wood, white attorney at law, and chairman of the National board of the National Urban League, will accompany Mr. Goodman to the conference with the general manager in New York.

In his letter to Secretary Perkins, Senator Lodge wrote, in part:

"I am sure you recognize this as most unjust at any time, but at present, it is a major tragedy. This wholesale dumping of workers without a just cause defeats every constructive re-employment scheme that can be devised.

"Additionally, I think every section of this country, from one end to the other, long ago conceded that the colored man is one of the most dependable domestic and personal servants in the nation.

"May I ask that the matter be looked into because of its relation to the employment situation."

Urge Return of Negro Workers To Savarin Restaurant In D. C.

Age

7-29-39

New hope for the employment of Negro workers to replace the forty colored waiters discharged from the Savarin Restaurant in Washington, D. C., Union Station recently was seen this week following a conference of Urban League officials with S. C. C. Boyd, general manager of the General News Company, at his headquarters in this city.

The Union News Company took over the restaurant when the Savarin forfeited its concession on July 1. One of the first moves was to replace the colored waiters, many of whom had seen more than a decade of service, by white waitresses.

New York, N.Y.

Representing the Urban League at the conference were L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the board of the National Urban League; T. Arnold Hill, director of its Department of Industrial Relations; and George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

Advised that the Union News Company had adopted a policy of employing only waitresses to serve patrons in the restaurants it operates, the League officials suggestad the possibility of employing colored women to do this work. They maintained it would be possible to obtain a much higher grade of Negro waitress because of the lack of work opportunities for well-trained colored women.

The Union News Company representative expressed a willingness to consider supech a move, and promised to survey its possibilities in the course of a visit to Washington within a few days. He said that plans were being made to completely renovate the restaurant facilities at the Union Station in Washington, and indicated that a staff of colored women might be employed when they are reopened.

ATTEMPT TO CHECK ON TIPS FOR TEST CASE

Defender

Condemn Rail Heads For Violating Spirit Of Wage-Hour Setup

11-11-39

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10.—Red caps at the Union Station Terminal were trailed about the station here last week by an empoyee of the railroads in an effort to check up on their tips, it was learned this week.

Chicago, Ill.

This action was said to be a part of the preparation of the railroad terminal for a court test on the matter of including tips in the wages of terminal porters, as was announced by the retired head of the Wage and Hour division, Elmer F. Andrews, two weeks ago.

In condemning the railroads for violating the spirit of the wage and hour law by including tips paid by the public to red caps as a part of their wages, Mr. Andrews said that he could not rule legally on the matter, but that such a case would probably go to the courts for decision in the near future.

An order was issued by the station master last week that the porters report the amount of tips they collected after each working shift, red caps said.

Some of them refused to do this and "spies" were hired to trail them around and find out the amount each traveler tipped a certain porter.

Especially under surveillance was Jonas Mitchell, a member of the executive board of the Red Caps' Local No. 603, who was adamant against obeying the order of reportin ghis tips. The porters were disgruntled concerning the regulation.

THEIR JOBS GIVEN TO WHITES

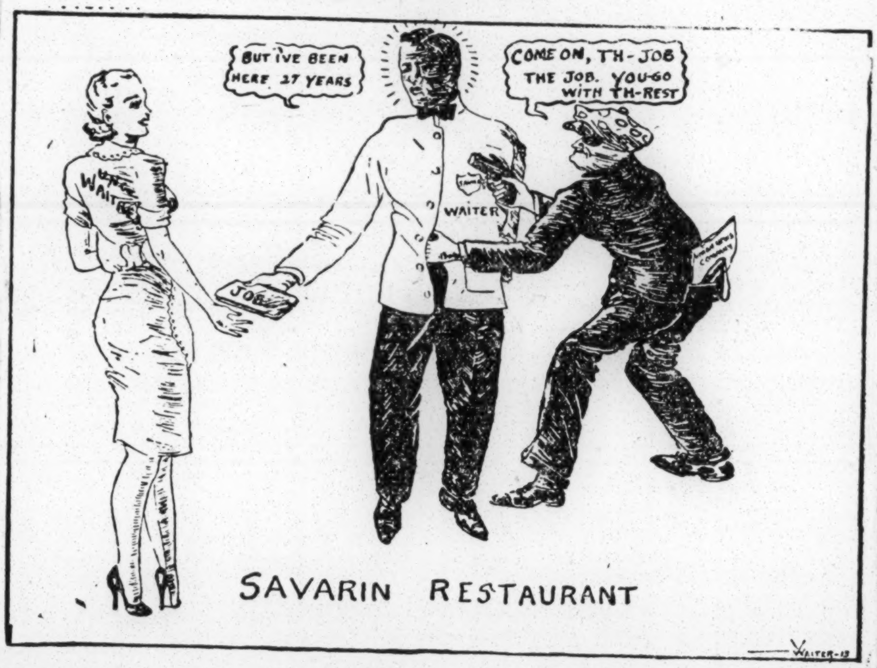
Afro-American 7-15-39 Baltimore, Md.

The above photo shows some of the eighty employees of the Savarin Restaurant in Union Station, including waiters, chefs, and dishwashers, who were fired without notice and replaced by white help, Saturday, when the establishment was sold to the Union News Company. Most of the men discharged range in ages from 55 to 65 years and had been employed at the restaurant for many years. Those shown above, left to right, are: Bert Harris, Edward Crutchfield, Edward Hedgeman, G. Howard, W. C. Wimp, G. A. Foster, Edward Lancaster, and Jack Suggs.

"Station Jobs No Bed of Roses but We Need Them," Say Waiters

Afro-American 7-15 39 Baltimore, Md.

HOW WAITERS DESCRIBE PLIGHT


BUT I'VE BEEN HERE 27 YEARS
COME ON, TH-JOB THE JOB. YOU-GO WITH TH-REST
WAITER
WAITER
JOB
SAVARIN RESTAURANT
WAITER-13

The above cartoon, drawn by one of the eighty waiters fired from the Union Station restaurant and replaced by white girls, describes the plight of the men, who lost their jobs after twenty-seven years of service.

WASHINGTON

"Our jobs in the Savarin Restaurant, located in the Union Station in the Nation's Capital, were no beds of roses, but we needed them and put all we had into giving the public the best of service during the past quarter of a century."

These were the sentiments of the eighty-odd waiters fired from the restaurant and replaced by white girls, Saturday, without a word of warning.

In an exclusive statement to the AFRO-AMERICAN, George J. Miller, a waiter with ten years of service, speaking for the group, said:

"I regret to say here that it has required me ten years of service, along with other employees who have worked for as long as twenty-eight years, to learn just what companies like the Savarin and Union News will do with faithful and industrious workers.

Lowest Wages

"After working for this restaurant many years, at the very lowest wages, while the concern received fancy dining-car prices for its food, we did not get even half as much as the average dining car waiter.

"Even when the Wall Street crash came in 1929, which brought on the depression, it was not long before our already low pay was cut from 40 to 50 per cent, and, in addition we were forced to take time off without pay, bringing our pay checks sometimes down to less than $20 per month.

"Also, for years, men who had completed their day's work were often forced to work overtime without receiving extra pay or transportation.

Salaries Cut

"Further, several times during the depression, the Savarin Company ordered a 10 per cent salary cut, while on the other hand it was discovered that higher-ups were only cut $5 when a 10 per cent decrease would have figured $10 to $20 a month of salary; and lower paid workers whose salaries were $30 monthly upwards received a $5 cut each time the cut was made.

"Ofttimes, after doing a rushing business during the annual cherry blossom season or the Presidential Inauguration, a bonus was distributed, but the little working man was never in on that, and the cash award went to men with three or four months' service, with employees of from ten to twenty-five years service overlooked.

"Then came the Wagner Act which was supposed to give us better wages, but we got little consideration, despite our requests for such.

New Company Takes Over

"Later, the Washington Terminal Company, owner of the restaurant premises, is said to have asked the Savarin Company to air-condition the place and remodel the lounge and bar. The Savarin Company failed to do this but the Union News Company agreed, so out went the Savarin and in came the Union News Company.

"There followed a wholesale dismissal of us all, without any notice or reason. This was the consideration for our many cuts, long service, and occasional overtime work, disadvantages which we suffered to keep the restaurant open during the depression.

"For a long time I felt that the Savarin Company was a good concern to work for. L. M. Boomer, manager of all the Savarin restaurants, had often advocated, in speeches on various occasions, many features favorable to employees, such as organized labor, living salaries, vacations with pay and other advantages.

Bluffing Changed

"We felt that the manager of the Washington unit, C. H. Smith, was responsible for our failure to receive these advantages. But, when we ventured to grasp what our big boss had advocated, we learned that he was only bluffing.

"Guests who asked where to purchase newspapers, magazines, books and novelties, were always directed to the Union News Company stands. We also patronized the establishment, never imagining that in the future they would deprive us of our jobs; our families' existence.

Experienced Men

"Ninety-five per cent of the dismissed employees were rated among the most experienced and efficient restaurant and cafeteria workers in America. So efficient, actually, that, in answer to a request by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, prominent newspaper woman, we were selected to serve important personages during the visit of the King and Queen of England.

"Even though suffering the injustice inflicted upon us through the change of restaurant ownership, we cannot forget the protective spirit displayed in our behalf in 1928, by the Washington Terminal Company when, under the guidance of B. R. Tolson and his assistant executives, the original restaurant ownership passed into the hands of the Savarin Company.

Tolson's Illness Hurt

"Today we feel that, had not Mr. Tolson been confined to bed with serious illness and temporarily resigned himself from active service, he would have certainly interceded for us and supervised some manner of agreement between his Washington Terminal Company and the Union News Company.

"And if he does recover, we are confident that justice will be done, regardless of when it is.

"It might interest persons to know the ages and years of service of some of the employees dismissed, who were all unusually active and highly courteous.

"Some of these men are John T. Bailey, 83, twenty-five years of service; E. Crutchfield, 63, twenty years; B. Fairfax, 62, twenty-eight years; A. Tartleton, 52, eighteen years; E. Lancaster, 51, eighteen years; G. Foster, 45, twenty years; and W. Hill, 48, twenty years."

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE- ALABAMA

Birmingham. Ala. News
April 23, 1939

NEGROES DISCUSS VARIED PROBLEMS

Recognizing Labor Unions, Higher Pay For Teachers Among Goals

A plea for recognition of labor unions to avoid exploitation through low wages and long hours. higher pay for teachers and the offsetting of unemployment by creation of employment by the Negroes themselves featured panel discussions here Saturday of the Fourth Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session at the Negro Masonic Temple.

Delegates here from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas heard a keynote address during the morning by Dr. E. W. Taggart and concluded the afternoon meeting by reelecting J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, chairman, and the following other officers: Dr. Taggart, Birmingham, vice chairman; J. E. Perkins, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; Prof. E. L. Brooks, Atlanta, treasurer; J. D. LaFourche, New Orleans, director of publicity, and Ethelynne E Holmes, Atlanta, director of youth.

Dr. Taggart, speaking on "Let Us Take Inventory," urged his auditors "equitably to determine responsibility for our handicaps, ways of combating them from within and without and utilizing the strength gained from such an approach to sustain us in bearing them until removed."

Recommendations

Reports of committees were:

Constitution: That the constitution be strictly enforced as it affects the civil liberties of Negroes in fact as well as in name; that Negroes be allowed to serve more frequently on petit and grand juries; that they be permitted to register and participate in party primaries as well as general elections; that intimidation and police brutality against Negroes be stopped; that public carriers, both inter- and intrastate, provide adequate and equal facilities for Negroes and that the state provide equal educational opportunities and adequate salaries for Negro teachers.

Problems of Youth: Stressed the educational needs of Negro youth in city and rural communities, and urged better recreational and religious activities and enfranchisement.

Educational: Asked that a standing regional educational committee be appointed in each of the five states in the conference, and that each local branch have a permanent educational committee and these keep their respective branches informed of the availability and distribution of federal funds.

Urge Cooperation

Race Relations: Suggested that there be greater activity encouraged among existing inter-racial associations and that more active interest be taken by members from each race.

Resolutions: Decided efficiency, religion and democratic principles are the three concepts of the development of material and intrinsic values for the advancement of Negroes.

The conference also decided that every effort will be made to obtain passage of a federal anti-lynching bill.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Day will be observed in Negro churches throughout the city Sunday morning. The conference will adjourn during the afternoon after a regional mass meeting in the Masonic Temple.

Mobile Ala. Register
April 23, 1939

Colored Leaders Of 6 States Hold Birmingham Meet

J. L. LeFlore Of Mobile Re-elected Chairman Of Group Studying Problems

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22.—(AP)—Creation of jobs by negro employers to offset unemployment among negroes was recommended here tonight by the fourth regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Delegates here from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas re-elected J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, as chairman.

Other officers included: Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, vice chairman; J. E. Perkins, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; Prof. E. L. Brooks, Atlanta, treasurer; J. D. LaFourche, New Orleans, director of publicity, and Ethelynne E. Holmes, Atlanta, youth director.

In a keynote address, Dr. Taggart urged the group "equitably to determine responsibility for our handicaps, ways of combatting them from within and without, and of utilizing the strength gained from such an approach to sustain us in bearing our handicaps until they are removed."

Committee reports recommended:

The federal constitution be enforced in fact as well as in name as it affects civil liberties of negroes; negroes be allowed to serve more frequently on petit and grand juries; that they be permitted to register and participate in party primaries as well as general elections; that intimidation and police brutality on negroes be stopped; that public carriers, both inter and intrastate, provide adequate and equal facilities for negroes and that state provide equal educational opportunities and adequate salaries for negro teachers.

A standing regional educational committee for each of the district's five states was suggested; disseminating information, availability and distribution of federal funds.

The conference suggested greater activity among existing interracial associations and more active interest by members of each race. Support of a federal antilynching bill was urged.

LABOR_ 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE*- KENTUCKY

Ky. Governor Calls Negro Job Confab

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(ANP)—More than 100 Negro and white Kentuckians gathered in the chamber of the house of representatives Saturday to discuss employment problems of the Negro in Kentucky. The conference was called by Governor A. B. Chandler at the instigation of Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, field representative of the U. S. Employment service, and President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College. It was the first of a series of such conferences which are to be held in the 20 of the 48 states in which there is an appreciable Negro population.

Black Dispatch

Four papers were presented. W. C. Burrows, commissioner of the Kentucky State Department of Industrial Relations, presided and introduced the speakers. Dr. Edgar Z. Palmer, professor of economics at the University of Kentucky, mentioned the difficulty of placing Kentucky economically because of the diversification of her activities say "the South is poor, not because of the percentage of Negro population, not because of lack of education, but solely because of its devotion to agriculture." Planning under which the South would be the chief beneficiary, was advocated as the answer to the problem.

5-13-39

J. A. Thomas, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban League, after illustrating the rapidly declining Negro population of Kentucky described the concentration of Negroes in domestic service. He deplored the fact that "the Negro worker in Kentucky is too well represented in the unskilled laboring class," and the reluctant fact that "the proper standard of living for the majority of Negroes cannot possibly be approached."

Dr. Kenneth Vinsel of the department of social service administration, University of Louisville, discussed the dangers to national life in his paper on "The Social Implications of Prolonged Unemployment."

Oklahoma

City Okla.

W. H. Fraysure, director of the Kentucky State Employment service, stressed that a public employment service "cannot be a job creating agency." His experience had indicated that on the whole the Negro's unemployment problems were similar to those of the white unemployed with the very important additional disadvantages; less stable employment, lower returns on the sale of their services, and a restricted range of employment. While urging that occupational opportunities for Negroes in the professional, the technical, and the clerical brackets be opened, Mr. Fraysure turned to what he called a realistic basis for training and emphasized the need for competently trained domestic workers who can "find immediate work through unfilled orders now on file in every employment office."

One of the results of this conference was a findings committee composed of nine outstanding experts of both races in industry, education and labor. This committee is to report in the next few days and the contents of this report will be made available to the members of the conference.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE - N.C.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
May 5, 1939

Negro Employment Problems To Be Discussed at Meeting

Raleigh, May 4 (AP).—Employment problems of the Negro will be considered here Saturday at a conference to which Governor Hoey has invited 100 white industrialists and 50 outstanding Negro leaders in vocational and industrial education.

The meeting will be one of a series of 20 being conducted throughout the nation. The first was held in Kentucky Saturday.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States employment service, said the purpose would be to bring an "awareness" of the fact that the Negro has lost out in his so-called "lines of work" and was not getting employment in higher fields, and to stimulate opportunities in normal spheres for qualified Negroes.

The program will include addresses by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, on "North Carolina—Economic and Industrial"; Harold L. Trigg of the state board of public instruction, "The State Negro Occupational Picture, Past Present, Future Trends"; and Dr Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, on "The Social Implications of Prolonged Unemployment."

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
May 6, 1939

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF NEGRO STUDIED

Raleigh, May 6.—(U.P.)—Nearly 150 white and Negro industrialists and education leaders met today with Gov. Clyde R. Hoey to study employment problems of the Negro.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in the State Department of Public Instruction, led the conference, second of 20 scheduled throughout the nation.

Speakers on the program included Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, and R. Mayne Albright, director of the State Employment service.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
May 6, 1939

To Discuss Job Problem Of Negro

RALEIGH, N. C.—(A. P.)—The unemployment problem of the Negro was the subject today of a conference to which some 17 white and Negro educators, industrialists and business men were invited.

The North Carolina conference is one of twenty to be held throughout the nation. The first such conference was held in Frankfort, Ky., last Saturday.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States Employment Service, said the purpose of the conference would be to discuss the Negro's losses in his own so-called "lines of work" in the past and his failure to get employment in other fields.

The program will include a panel discussion of training needs and opportunities of the Negro, led by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction.

The speakers will include Dr Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Harold L. Trigg of the North Carolina State Board of Public Instruction; Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina and R Mayne Albright, director of the State Employment Service.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
May 6, 1939

NEGRO EMPLOYEE PROBLEMS TALKED

White and Negro Leaders In Education, Industry and Business Meet To Discuss Negroes' Employment Problems. Gov. Hoey Greets Conference.

Raleigh, May 6. —(AP)— North Carolina's economic problem No. 1 is "the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent negro population," white and negro leaders in education, industry and business were told here today at a conference on the negro's employment problems.

The speaker, Harold Trigg, state supervisor of negro high schools, asserted that "the North Carolina negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity.

"It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it—North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Trigg appeared on the program with Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Harold Odum, of the university, and R. Mayne Albright, director of the state employment service.

Governor Hoey greeted the conference, one of 20 to be held throughout the nation.

Dr. Graham told the gathering that "we are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance."

"We are now working toward a more just and balanced state," he said, "on a basis of education and inter-racial cooperation."

Hickory N. C. Record
May 6, 1939

NEGRO STATUS N. C. ECONOMIC PROBLEM NO. 1

Conference On Race's Needs Is Held In Raleigh Today

RALEIGH, May 6.—(AP)—North Carolina's economic problem number one "is the undeveloped potential resources of its 29 per cent negro population," white and negro leaders in education, industry and business were told here today at a conference on the negro's employment problems.

The speaker, Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of negro high schools, asserted that "the North Carolina negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity."

"It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Trigg appeared on the program with Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Howard Odum of the University; and R. Mayne Albright, director of the State Employment Service.

Governor Hoey greeted the conference, one of twenty to be held throughout the nation. Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford presided. A panel discussion was held this afternoon, following which an evaluation committee met to list the findings of the conference.

Dr. Graham told the gathering that "we are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance."

"We are now working toward a more just and balanced state," he said, "on a basis of education and inter-racial cooperation."

Worse Hurt By Depression

The depression has fallen more severely on negroes than on any other social group, he commented, but this is probably less true in North Carolina than in other states.

In a statement opening the conference, Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States employment service, explained that the meeting was not a "fault-finding" conference.

Lieutenant Oxley, former North Carolina state negro welfare director, said this and other conferences "represent an honest effort on the part of leaders of both races to stimulate normal work opportunities for qualified negro workers throughout the nation."

Albright told the conference that a recent comparison of placements of negro male applicants in North Carolina showed that the probability of employment was improved 95.3 per cent by high school education and 149 per cent by vocational training.

John W. Houser, senior interviewer of the State Employment Service, said during the panel discussion on training needs and opportunities that building service was "one of the fields affording the securest type of employment to the negro worker."

C. D. Haliburton of St. Augustine' college asserted that "if something is not done soon to change the present trend, the negro mechanic in the building industry will be almost extinct within the next forty years." The number of apprentices in the building trades, he said, is "abnormally low" in this state, but the negro apprentice is "all but non-existent."

John W. Mitchell, negro district agent at the Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, said that "if the negro arises to his opportunity in agriculture before it is too late, he can yet become stabilized in rural life and find employment for those agriculturally inclined."

Organization of a state-wide council on house-hold employment was recommended by Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, consultant on negro affairs with the state WPA.

Referring to negroes, J. Percy Bond, Jr., state supervisor of negro NYA activities, said that "to a considerable extent, one-third of our population is missing from our employment picture."

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
May 6, 1939

Resources Of Negroes Need Development

Raleigh, May 6.—North Carolina's economic problem No. 1 is "the undeveloped resources of its 29 percent Negro population," white and Negro leaders in education, industry and business were told here today at a conference on the Negro's employment problems.

The speaker, Harold Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools asserted that "The North Carolina Negro wants charity—charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity."

"It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources tp rovide it."

Trigg appeared on the program with Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina Dr. Howard Odum, of the University, and R. Mayne Albright, director of the State Employment Service.

Governor Hoey greeted the conference, one of 20 to be held throughout the nation.

Dr. Graham told the gathering 'we are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable inter-racial balance."

"We are now workin gtoward a more just and balanced state," he said, "on a basis of education and inter-racial cooperation."

Rockingham, N. C. Post-Dispatch
June 1, 1939

MONROE CAMP MOVED

The young negroes of the CCC camp at Monroe had a run-in the night of May 28th with some of the townspeople of Monroe; as a result, the camp there was closed May 31st—or rather, Ft. Bragg army trucks moved the entire crew to the reservation at Fort Bragg.

It is likely the Monroe camp will now be filled with white enrollees.

The Monroe camp is quite different from the Rockingham negro camp. Here we have negroes of World War service—men who are more mature and settled—who know what discipline is and who consequently are a better type and amerable to authority. The Monroe camp was filled with young bucks who simply "ran wild" under stress of mess urge.

Wadesboro, N. C., Intelligencer
June 1, 1939

Anson Might Be Glad To Obtain CCC Camp

Army Authorities Are Moving Negro Outfit to Fort Bragg Today—Would Help Farmers if Camp Could Be Kept in This Conservation District.

The Charlotte Observer says this morning that word was received from Washington yesterday that Brig-Gen. George R. Tyner of Washington, in charge of CCC camps has ordered the transfer of the Monroe negro CCC camp to Fort Bragg military reservation.

The action came after a request by the Monroe city council that the Federal government move the camp for the best interests of the community. Sunday night an altercation between white youths of the community and negroes of the camp developed almost into a race riot.

Mayor V. D. Sikes told the Observer last night that Fort Bragg authorities took over the camp last night and move it to Fort Bragg today, where it will remain temporarily until a permanent site for it can be found. There are approximately 200 negro youths in the camp.

The Monroe Journal makes the following statement concerning the recent trouble at the negro CCC camp near there.

Mr. W. Henry Liles of Wadesboro was at a meeting held at the CCC camp near Monroe Tuesday afternoon. The meeting comprised some citizens who had been invited to meet Major Metz and other officials who came as a consequence of the CCC trouble. Mr. Liles is chairman of the soil conservation district which the Monroe camp and the Rockingham camp serve. He said he was very much interested in carrying on the soil conservation work and should the camp be required to leave Monroe, he would like to see it located in Anson.

(The M. & I. is informed that Mr. Liles is not specially promoting Anson as a site for the camp, but thinks it would pay to accommodate it rather than have it moved outside this soil conservation district.)

Major Metz of Fort Bragg, executive officer for District A, which embraces most of the CCC camps in North and South Carolina, stated that he very much regretted the occurrence and that he made no excuses for the army. He explained the authority which the army has over the camps, which is limited to very mild disciplinary measures. Since a CCC camp is not an army camp, there is no power of court martial. Under the circumstances, a good job had been done. He said that the men would not be allowed to come to Monroe pending disposition of the matter, nor be allowed around the cemetery. The army is instructed simply to do the best it can.

It came out in the discussion as to how the row started Sunday night. Capt. Gordon said that while he had the most perfect cooperation from the city police and they had worked together since he came here, the grievance of the camp boys was that they were frequently attacked while visiting North Monroe. Sunday night, a negro boy was found wounded and unconscious on the railroad track. A negro woman took him in and washed his head where he had been hit on the head by some weapon. Some one said that he was a CCC boy and he was sent to camp. He did not recover consciousness until three o'clock in the morning. His name is Harrell Moses and he is from Shelby and he said he was assaulted by six white boys. His head is still bandaged and there is a large cut over his eye. When he was carried back to camp, the others got excited and started out for revenge. Capt. Gordon said that he got the boys back without much difficulty, but that they were greatly excited and frightened by the people who were driving around in automobiles and firing guns. When he was talking to the boys and reprimanding them for trying to take the law into their own hands a lot of shooting started in the cemetery and this frightened the boys all the more. Capt. Gordon said he regretted the incident and felt that it was due to the assault upon his men by parties unknown and to previous acts which took place in North Monroe. He did not blame the police for this but could understand how it would effect a bunch of colored men.

Maj. Metz said that he would make an immediate report to his superior officer who would decide whether the camp was to be moved or not.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE - N.C.

Point Way to More Jobs At Carolina Conference

Insecurity For Any Harmful To Welfare of All

Second of Twenty Conferences Held In Raleigh

(Staff Correspondence)

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va
5/13/39

RALEIGH, N. C. — Frank analyses and discussions by speakers of both races characterized the employment conference held last Saturday in the State Capitol. The parley was arranged by Lt. Lawrence Oxley, field representative of the U. S. Employment Service and presided over by Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of labor in North Carolina.

In the outset a plea for creative thinking—thinking out of the beaten path—was made by Lt. Oxley in his statement of the objectives of the conference. He urged further that the meeting not be a "fault finding conference."

"There will be no recovery," he added, "unless that recovery includes twelve million men and women of color."

The first address was given by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Graham told the conference: "We are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry and diversify agriculture, and to establish a more equitable interracial balance. We are now working toward a more just and balanced state on a basis of education and interracial cooperation."

TRIGG SPEAKS

Highlighting the conference was the address which followed, delivered by H. L. Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools, in which he said that the South's economic problem No. 1 is the difference between the Negro's actual needs and wants and what the South traditionally thinks he needs and should not want.

North Carolina's economic problem No. 1, Mr. Trigg asserted, "is the undeveloped potential resources of its twenty-nine percent Negro population — traditionally conceived as having few wants and fewer needs, limited by tradition to low level occupations and below subsistence wages and forced over to the margin of gainful employment opportunity."

This marginal economic field of non-production, restricted markets, low purchasing power, morbidity, and crime between actuality and the traditional conception of what should be, is at least one great cause of economic inequality between regions, he said at another point.

NEEDS CITED

Some needs, as suggested by the speaker, are: more diversified vocational courses, a freer opportunity for Negro youth to enter apprenticeship training, initial capital outlay for those entering business, a standard wage and salary scale, additional training for domestic and personal servants, agriculture extension and training and encouragement of race boys to enter farming, proportionate employment of race members in public service jobs provided by tax money, and destruction of racial barriers set up by labor unions.

Cites Need of Security for All

DR. FRANK B. GRAHAM

"In North Carolina the Negro wants charity—but charity of the highest form—the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity. It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it. North Carolina has the courage, the convictions, and the resources to provide it," he concluded.

Dark aspects of the situation were pictured by Professor Guy B. Johnson of the sociology department of the University of North Carolina, who spoke for Dr. Howard Odum, who was unable to attend. Dr. Johnson said that if the depression continued, the nation might develop a dissatisfied proletariat and that this might lead to revolution.

Continuing, he pointed out that these dark aspects made it more important to be intelligent, fair, and just in our planning for the future. "Whites can't take all the good jobs and expect to have a southern region which will function in a healthy way. The welfare of North Carolina, the South, and the whole nation depends upon the equitable division of work, wealth, and welfare," he advised.

R. Mayne Albright, director of the N. C. state employment service, told the group that the probability of employment of race men was improved 95.3 percent by high school education, and 140 percent by vocational training.

Employment Conferences

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va
5/13/39

IN twenty states the problem of employment for the Negro is the special interest of conferences jointly sponsored by state and federal officials, and already two of these significant conclaves have been held—in Kentucky and in North Carolina and in both states the formal invitations to the discussions have gone out over the signature of the governors of the commonwealths. That alone is a fact of tremendous significance.

The conferences so far held have been decided successes and perhaps mark a definite beginning for new techniques which will focus attention on the job problems of Negroes throughout the county and make possible the opening of additional normal work opportunities in all occupation brackets. That is the view of Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the U. S. Department of Labor and of the U. S. Employment Service who is a moving spirit in the organization of the several state-wide conferences.

To each of these parleys able and enlightened men of both races, directly affiliated with labor as students of the problem, as employers, as officials of governmental units, and as interested laymen. That their findings, their viewpoints, their programs for bettering the lot of a vital element of our collective citizenry will be beneficial is axiomatic.

The varied approaches to the problem planned and executed is worthy of special mention, for the matter of employment and unemployment and their effects upon the individuals affected and upon society in general is so complex that any narrow approach will be void of soundest value.

ciety in general is so complex that any narrow approach will be void of soundest value.

Going into the twenty states having the largest units of Negro population for a serious examination of the problem of livelihood, for that is basically what employment is, constitutes a program deserving of support and full cooperation. Kentucky and North Carolina have shown the way, and if the other states do as well the nation will have been greatly served.

Employment Opportunities and Problems Being Studied at Parley's in 20 States

LT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY (left) and J. A. Thomas, snapped during the first of 20 state conferences at which the employment of the Negro will be studied. Kentucky held the first and North Carolina the second conference, the latter on Saturday. The conference calls were issued by the governors of the states. Lt. Oxley is field representative of the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor and Mr. Thomas is executive secretary of the Louisville (Ky.) Urban League. (Kentucky State Photos).

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
5/13/39

Unemployment Problems of Negroes In N. C. Studied By Leaders at State Capital

Gov. Huey Greets Delegates; Hears Suggestions To Remedy Situation

Lawrence Oxley Leads in Discussions

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—About 100 persons, representing this state's white and colored business, industrial and educational leadership, attended a notoble conference held here last Saturday in the hall of the house of representatives. The conference was called for consideration of the unemployment problem among Negroes.

The conference was greeted by Governor H[illegible], who extended a welcome to the delegates. After a number of spirited, earnest speeches, a committee was named to evaluate the findings of the meeting, and that committee will meet Friday in Chapel Hill.

Firing the first volley at the unemployment bugaboo, Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools, clarioned: "The South's economic problem No. 1 is the difference between the Negro's actual needs and wants and what the South traditionally thinks he needs and should not want . . . In North Carolina, the Negro wants charity . . . charity of the highest form . . . the opportunity to earn an honest living in all types of occupations in which he has capacity. It is North Carolina's advantage to provide it, as North Carolina has the courage, the conviction and the resources to provide it."

Prof. Guy B. Johnson of the sociology department, University of North Carolina, said that it would be better to try to keep all groups at work, rather than employing members of one race to the exclusion of others.

Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative, U. S. Department of Labor, said the meeting was one of a series which represented an honest effort on the part of leaders of both races to stimulate normal work opportunities for qualified Negro workers throughout the nation."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, said 'We are trying to build a balanced state in North Carolina, to provide more industry, diversify agriculture and establish a more equitable interracial balance."

Other speakers included R. Mayne Albright, director, state employment service; John W. Hoser, official of state employment service; State Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford, who presided at the meeting; C. D. Halburton, St. Augustine college; John W. Mitchell, colored district agent at A. and T. college, Greensboro, and J. Percy Bond, state supervisor of Negro NYA activities.

Black Dispatch
5-26-39
Oklahoma City
Okla.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE- NORTH CAROLINA

Winston Salem N. C. Journal
May 4, 1939

State Leaders To Study Negro Work Problems

(The Journal's Capital News Service)

Raleigh, May 3.—Some of North Carolina's brightest minds will focus their attention Saturday on a matter of long-standing state-wide importance—the employment problems of the Negro race.

This will be the subject of a state conference to be held in the hall of the house of representatives at the state Capitol. Forrest H. Shuford, state commissioner of labor, will preside. General purpose of the meeting will be explained to the conferees by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Negro leader who formerly was director of Negro welfare for the state board of charities and public welfare. Lieutenant Oxley now is field representative of the United States Employment Service.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will lead off the discussion. He is to deal specifically with economic and industrial conditions.

Past, present and future trends in the Negro occupational picture for North Carolina will be explained by Harold L. Trigg, of the state board of public instruction.

Dr. Howard Odum, director of the graduate school of public welfare administration at Chapel Hill, will discuss social implications of prolonged employment.

Governor Hoey will speak briefly at the conference.

After the speaking program, a round-table discussion will be held on training needs and opportunities for Negroes.

A findings committee has been selected, including the following: Dr. Roy M. Brown, University of North Carolina; Katherine Jocher, University of North Carolina; Kemp P. Lewis, Durham; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Bennet College; Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor, The Charlotte Observer; Hosea V. Price, Winston-Salem, chairman of the North Carolina committee on Negro affairs; and S. B. Simmons, state director of Negro vocational education at North Carolina A. & T. College.

Among sponsors of the conference is Colonel William A. Blair, of Winston-Salem.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 5, 1939

CONFERENCE TO STUDY NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT

White Industrialists and Negro Leaders Will Gather In Raleigh.

RALEIGH, May 4.—(AP)—Employment problems of the negro will be considered here Saturday at a conference to which Governor Hoey has invited 100 white industrialists and 50 outstanding negro leaders in vocational and industrial education.

The meeting will be one of a series of 20 being conducted throughout the nation. The first was held in Kentucky last Saturday.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States employment service, said the purpose would be to bring an "awareness" of the fact that the negro has lost out in his so-called "lines of work" and is not getting employment in higher fields, and to stimulate opportunities in normal spheres for qualified negroes.

The program will include addresses by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, on "North Carolina—Economic and Industrial"; Harold L. Trigg, of the state board of public instruction, "The State Negro Occupational Picture, Past, Present, Future Trends"; and Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, on "The Social Implications of Prolonged Unemployment".

R. Mayme Albright, state director of the employment service, will read a paper on the federal employment service, and Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of negro education in the department of public instruction, will lead a panel discussion on training needs and opportunities.

Governor Hoey will greet the conference and Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford will preside.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
May 6, 1939

Negro Employment Problems To Be Discussed at Meeting

Raleigh, May 5 (AP).—About 175 white and Negro educators, industrialists and business men are expected here tomorrow for a conference on employment problems of the Negro.

The program will include addresses by state and national leaders and a panel discussion of training needs and opportunities, led by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in the state department of public instruction.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States Employment Service, announced tonight the addition to the program of a speech by Dr. R. B. Weaver, advisor on Negro problems to the Federal Housing Administration. He will speak on "Employment of Negroes in Relation to Housing."

The conference will begin at 10 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives and end at 3 o'clock. Immediately thereafter, a committee will meet to evaluate the findings of the conference.

Members of the findings committee are Dr. R. M. Brown of the University of North Carolina, chairman; William Hill, an insurance company executive; Miss Katherine Jocher of the University of North Carolina; Kemp P. Lewis of Durham; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of Bennett College; Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor of the Charlotte Observer; H. V. Price, chairman of the North Carolina committee on Negro affairs; Professor J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers College; and S. B. Simmons, state director of Negro Vocational Education, N. C. Agricultural and Technical College.

Lieutenant Oxley, former North Carolina state Negro welfare director, explained that the purpose of the conference would be to discuss the Negro's losses in his own so-called "lines of work" in the past and his failure to get employment in other fields, and methods of stimulating opportunities in normal spheres for qualified Negroes.

The North Carolina conference is one of 20 being held throughout the nation. The first was conducted in Frankfort, Ky., last Saturday, and others planned for Delaware, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Alabama, New York and Virginia.

Governor Hoey will greet the conference tomorrow. Among others on the program will be Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Harold L. Trigg of the North Carolina state board of public instruction; Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina; and R. Mayne Albright, director of the state employment service.

Journal and Guide
5-27-39
Norfolk, Va.

A Program for More Employment

FOR an editorial on the employment problems of the Negro we are going to summarize the reports of the findings committee of the North Carolina State Conference on Employment of the Negro, held earlier this month in Raleigh. Although the conference dealt primarily with the problems of the group in one state, the situation is not much different in other states, and the findings have a wide usefulness. And, so, the findings:

1. More diversified vocational courses and guidance programs in the schools.
2. More opportunity in apprenticeship training.
3. Initial capital outlay for starting proprietary businesses.
4. Standard wage and salary scales for equal competence.
5. Better training for domestics, to enable them to hold the jobs.
6. More Negro leadership in agricultural extension. Training an encouragement of youths wit promise of success in farming.
7. Improving service rendere as means for larger earnings and to hold present jobs, and improvement of working conditions as incentive to more efficient service.
8. Proportionate employment for Negroes in public service jobs provided by tax money, and in public utilities.
9. Removal of labor union racia barriers.
10. Education and training fo technological skill, institutiona services, and certain professions A planned economy to support thi occupational structure.
11. Training and capacity as determining factor in employment.
12. More participation by whit people, employers particularly, i such conferences.

The committee concluded: "Th continued lack of employmen leads to personal demoralizatio (pauperism), loss of contact wit skilled trade once known, increased family tension and friction, indifference on the part of childre for education or vocational training, breakdown of fundamental social institutions, and the development of a dissatisfied proletaria and possible revolution as well a race hatred.

The personnel of the finding committee gives weight to thes conclusions. They are considere findings of men not in the habit o thinking with their emotions Their recommendations, therefore are entitled to the widest study and an accelerated drive to bring about a brighter employment picture for our group.

DeLand, Fla. Sun News
February 27, 1939

Negro CC Camp Will Be Located North Of DeLeon

Work on a Negro CCC camp probably will get underway within 30 days at its proposed location near Lake Winona, north of DeLeon Springs, Chairman Peter Gessner informed the Board of County Commissioners this morning.

Gessner said plans for the establishment of the camp were virtually completed here about a week ago following a conference of Army and government officials with the chairman and Commissioner John Graham of Seville, and Bill Whitman county ranger. Approximately 20 acres of land for the project was donated to the government by E. R Conrad of this city, the chairman reported.

The camp to be located in Volusia has been in operation at Jacksonville for the past six years It was not known how many Negro youths the camp would house.

Government and local officials inspected several sites in the north-end before agreeing that the now selected site was the most favorable. The 20 acres lies about one half a mile from Strawn's packing house off the Lake Winona road and is classed as "flat woods" land suitable for the growing of vegetables and yet not too damp.

Officials were influenced in their selection by the fact that the site is near the ACL railway siding.

No cash outlay will be necessary by the county, Gessner said, although local officials will cooperate in any way possible.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
June 22, 1939

DISPUTE OVER NEGRO LABOR

LaTour and Slum Contractor Fall Out

A dispute between certain labor leaders and Eric T. Clauson of the Clauson Construction company which yesterday appeared to have died down, flared anew today over employment of negro labor on the $500,000 slum clearance project.

It had all the earmarks of labor squabbles of old in the big industrial centers—those that caused sit-down strikes in more recent years in the automobile manufacturing centers.

The dispute centered between John LaTour, a city commissioner and president of the Central Labor union, and Clauson, whose company which has the general contract for the project. LaTour's crowd demanded that Clauson sign a written agreement to use 40 percent local skilled and semi-skilled labor and 75 percent common negro labor.

"I couldn't sign any such a contract," said Clauson. "My contract specifies there shall be no discrimination among races. That would be discrimination against the white race."

H. V. Walters, secretary of the Daytona Beach Building Trades council, had addressed a brief letter to Clauson making the demand. Clauson said he had not received the letter.

Clauson said LaTour was "at the bottom of the whole trouble." He called him "a labor agitator."

Clauson said he had 30 men working now and would have 60 the first of next week. "There are plenty of men ready to go to work. I am not going to worry about this agitation," said Clauson. "It would be impossible anyway to live up to what LaTour's crowd proposes. I couldn't get 40 percent of the skilled and semi-skilled workmen in Daytona Beach because they aren't here."

Clauson said he was using from 10 to 25 percent skilled and semi-skilled local labor and would use from 85 to 90 percent local negro common labor.

"The negro union has about 250 members," said Clauson. "If I should sign a contract with that union. I would not be fair with the rest of the 7.000 to 8,000 negroes in Daytona Beach. The union I find on investigating, represents only a political ring, and I am not interested in politics."

Clauson said he met with the Building Trades council on several occasions before starting the work and had a "gentleman's agreement" that he was going to employ all local union skilled labor as far as local skilled labor was available. That, he said, he was doing. This was not required in the contract, said Clauson.

Pensacola. Fla. Journal
September 16, 1939

Seeks Jobs For Negroes in CCC

Well-Trained Boys To Be Out on Sept. 30

Company 4454, civilian conservation corps, located at Lynn Haven will discharge 65 young negro boys on September 30, the trainees having successfully completed two or more years in the corps and now being ready for civilian jobs.

These men, Capt. Edward W Angle, company commander, says can qualify for civilian jobs as cooks with one or more years experience, truck drivers with as many as 50,000 miles without an accident first aid treatment, holders of driving certificates awarded by the corps, mechanics with experience chauffers, janitors, laborers and farmers.

Captain Angle, stating that "any consideration given this company relative to employment of these men will be very much appreciated," said he will be glad to supply details to anyone writing him as Company, 4454, Lynn Haven, Fla.

Pensacola, Fla. News
September 15, 1939

CCC Youths Are Hunting for Jobs

On Sept. 30 Company 4454 will discharge approximately 65 young negro ~~boys~~ who have successfully completed two years or more in the civilian conservation corps and are now ready for civilian jobs. These men, camp officers said, can qualify for civilian jobs as cooks with one or more years experience, truck drivers with as many as 50,000 miles without an accident, first aid training, and holders of driving certificates, awarded by the CCC, mechanics with experience, chauffeurs, janitors, laborers and farmers.

Captain Edward W. Angle, commanding officer, company 4454, Lynn Haven, Fla., said any consideration given this company relative to employment of these men will be appreciated. He will be glad to furnish further information.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
November 19, 1939

Two Migratory Labor Camps Being Built At Belle Glade

Like every other important specialized farming district in the United States, the Everglades section of Palm Beach County must rely on migratory labor to harvest its crops.

With 40,000 acres of land planted to vegetables and another 15,000 acres in sugar cane the services of thousands of outside workers are necessary during each harvesting season.

Housing Is Problem

Housing of these transient laborers and their families presents a problem that has been growing more serious each year, so far as the vegetable industry is concerned. Sugar cane production, being largely in the hands of a single corporation, was able to solve the problem by building villages in which its common labor, both permanent and transient, is comfortably housed.

Only a few, of any, vegetable growers are financially able to follow that course, with the result that most of the people on whom they must depend to gather their crops are forced to shift for themselves.

FSA Survey Made

As the result of a survey made by representatives of the Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture last winter Belle Glade was selected as the site of the first two migratory labor camps to be established in the Southern States.

Both now are under construction, one for white workers and one for negroes. Their completion is scheduled for next spring, too late for use during the present season.

When finished, they will represent an expenditure of approximately $600,000. The white camp situated a short distance north of Belle Glade packing house district is designed to accommodate 176 families. The negro camp, being constructed on the south side of State Road 25 half way between Belle Glade and South Bay, will accommodate 358 families. Each camp will include an assembly building, a clinic, a utility building, an administration building and groups of simple, corrugated iron shelters, in addition to an isolation group of 12 single shelters for occupancy by individuals or families who may have a contagious disease.

Besides the shelters there will be 20 "labor homes" to house 20 families in the white camp and 21 "labor homes" for 42 families in the negro camp. Each of these homes will be surrounded by half an acre of land, where the occupants may produce vegetables for their own use.

Utilities, Too

Water, electric lights and sewage facilities will be provided for each camp and each will have a manager, nurse and home economist on duty from October to May.

A school and nursery building not provided in the original plans also will be included, the sum of $63,000 having been recently allocated by the Farm Security Administration for their construction Bids for the work will be opened in December.

Chalker & Lund, West Palm Beach, have the contract for the major portion of the construction work in both camps and about 125 men are now being employed by the concern. Contract for the remaining buildings was awarded to Henry A. Ivey, Montezuma, Ga., who has a smaller number of men on the job.

Everglades civic leaders, vegeatble growers and packing house operators are giving their support to the project in the belief that it will help solve one of the community's most pressing problems and tend to stabilize labor conditions in that area.

Rentals to be charged for housing accommodations in the camps have not yet been fixed, according to FSA officials.

I Live Here Because—

By FRED G. BENSON
Boynton Nurseryman

The reasons why I live in Boynton, located in Southern Palm Beach County, are many and varied. First, I like to live in a small community that is located near a good shopping center such as West Palm Beach, which is only 12 miles north. This makes an ideal set-up.

The towns of Palm Beach and West Palm Beach are noted for their beautiful palms and tropical plants, of which a majority were grown in the Boynton nurseries. These nurseries are located between the Federal Highway and the Inland Waterway and are a credit to any community.

I like to live near the farms which supply our winter vegetables. Palm Beach county has the largest pineapple planting and the only pineapple packing house in the United States.

Fishing is another one of our assets, thousands of our Northern friends are attracted by the many miles of ocean front wherein abounds countless varieties of fish. Of these the sailfish is most noted. It is the ambition of every fisherman to land one. More sailfish are caught along the shores of Palm Beach county than any other place in our State.

Boynton has a man-made inlet which extends from the ocean to the waters of Lake Worth, which is the gathering place for fishermen who live in the southern part of the county. This spot is an attraction for hundreds of our tourist friends.

Our many friends who visit us each winter are always anxious to see the places where our dairy products are produced. Boynton has many dairies and supplies over half the milk that is consumed in Palm Beach county.

Last but not least, Palm Beach county has a more uniform climate, owing to the fact that the Gulf Stream flows nearer to Palm Beach county shores than any other place in the State.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
January 3, 1939

NEGRO POLITICAL WORKERS ASK FOR CITY JOBS

Recent discharge of three negro employes of the city health department because they were political workers was followed today by job applications from two negro women known to be political workers who had been discharged from city jobs when the "majority bloc" was in power.

These women, Grace Brewer and Hattie Cuthbert, asked City Manager Mills today for reinstatement in the recreation department at the negro playgrounds. Mills said he had their applications "under consideration," but would make an investigation to determine if those playgrounds need supervision.

The negro section of the city under Armstrong's rule was a unity In the year since his death, the negro leaders split, each with a following that has not yet had a broad election test. There was Joe Harris, Thornton Smith and John Whitehead, loyal to the majority bloc. These men had been employed in the city health department, and were discharged by Mills his first day in office on the grounds of inefficiency.

The Cuthbert and Brewer women represented the opposing leadership. After they were discharged during the rule of the "bloc," they were often seen in Mayor Couch's insurance office, and worked actively in the bridge bond election campaign favoring the bonds.

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 1, 1939

UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU OPENS NEGRO OFFICE

Establishment of a branch office of the Florida State Employment Service in the negro section at 1734 N. W. Third court to take care of wage benefit claims under the unemployment compensation act was announced Saturday by Louis A. Miller, manager of the Miami office. The branch office was provided by the Rev. John E. Culmer. The main office is located at 231½ N. E. First street.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
January 7, 1939

NEGROES TO GET LICENSES AT RITZ

When the 1939 automobile drivers licenses for Daytona Beach go on sale at the city hall Monday morning negro motorists will not have to go there but instead will get them at the Ritz theater, 577 Second avenue, it was announced today by Police Chief John A. David. Chief David said he had appointed Sergeant Oliver Holbert, negro police officer, to take over the sale of drivers licenses for negroes and that Holbert will give all applicants the required test before issuing the licenses.

All white drivers must apply to the city hall for these licenses between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., daily except Saturdays when the hall closes at noon. The same hours will be maintained by Holbert at the Ritz theater.

February 1 has been set for the deadline in securing these licenses. Beginning on that day Chief David said he would place a squad of plain clothes men over the city to make a house to house check and ascertain the names and addresses of those who have not complied with the requirement by that date.

Negro Shipyard Workers Forced Out By American Federation Of Labor's Lily-White Tampa Unio

8-26-39
New York, N.Y.
Age

Negroes have been forced out of more than 500 jobs with the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering company by two lily-white unions of the American Federation of Labor, it was charged here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The charge was made in a letter to William Green, A. F. of L. president, and to the executive council of the Federation.

At the same time, Walter White, NAACP secretary, appealed to the U. S. Maritime Commission to hold up the signing of contracts with the Tampa company for five new ships to cost $1,814,430 each in order that a clause might be inserted prohibiting discriminination in employment on account of race, creed or color.

Perfect Double Cross

The Tampa situation was investigated personally by Secretary White late in July. Highlights of the N. A. A. C. P. memorandum follow:

The Tampa situation is a perfect illustration of double-crossing of Negro workers by union lily-whitism. Prior to June 1, 1938, the Tampa Shipbuilding company employed about 1,200 workers, divided between white and colored about 50-50 Twelve Negroes and one white man led in a strike which in turn resulted in the formation of a union among the workers, who, heretofore, had been unorganized.

The new union was Local 1207 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America. A verbal agreement was made to continue the division of the work on a 50-50 basis. Shortly afterward, however, one Wm. Sullivan, white, raised the question of Negro and white union members meeting in the same hall, voting, etc. In the meantime the Tampa company signed a closed shop agreement whcih went into effect June 1, 1938.

New York, N.Y.

As soon as this contract was signed, the union was divided into white and colored units, with a white man, H. L. Sanders, as business agent of the Negro unit. He is said to have unbalanced the ratio of jobs and to have continued certifying more whites than Negroes.

When the colored union members complained they were given a "custodian" by the International union. This custodian, Charles Silva, is known as an enemy of Negroes and Negro labor. He took all books, papers and bank accounts out of the hands of the Negro unit of the union.

Barred By Boilermakers

As work progressed on the ship then building, more and more skilled and semi-skilled workers were needed. Silva thereupon organized a local of the Initernational Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship builders and Helpers of America. Negroes were refused admission to this union, but were told they would be given an auxiliary charter for a unit of their own. They never got it.

8-26-39

Where Negroes, before the signing of the closed shop contract had about 600 jobs, they have today 118, of which 116 are unskilled.

A Negro expert rivet driver has been forced to accept work as a common laborer. J. J. Bradley, a skilled hoisting engineer with 20 years of experience, is now picking up paper in the yards. John Walls, operator of an air compresser for more than 25 years, had a white helper forced upon him by the union. As soon as they thought the white man had learned the job, Walls was discharged. Within a few days the white man had wrecked the machine completely. Walls is now working as a greaser. There were on Aug. 1, 1939, 190 paid-up Negro members of Local 1207 walking the streets without work, but Sanders, business agent of the union continues to certify white men to jobs—non-members of the union, whom he allows to work on a permit.

Age

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
September 9, 1939

WILL DISCHARGE NEGRO CCC BOYS

More than 30 Florida enrollees of the Negro CCC Camp located just north of DeLeon Springs will be honorably discharged from the company on Sept. 30, according to an announcement made by Lieut. Woodson C. Tucker, Jr., commanding officer.

"The discharge," he said, "of these enrollees becomes mandatory under two statues enacted by Congress, one which limits the period of service in the Corp to two years, and the other calls for retirement from the service at the age of 24."

Lieut. Tucker said the group would include trained and efficient auto mechanics, bridge builders, carpenters, chauffeurs, cooks, janitors, porters, service station attendants, surveyor's helpers, tractor and truck drivers.

All enrollees, he stated, would be seeking jobs and expressed the hope that Florida employers would be able to offer employment to at least some of them.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

WAGE-HOUR LAWS URGED ON STATES

New York Times
11-15-39

National Labor Legislation Conference Would Protect Those Not Covered Now

AND BAR 'EVASIVE DEVICES'

Including of Public Employes and Professional Workers Is Among the Suggestions

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Sixth National Conference on Labor Legislation adopted a report today calling for legislation by the States to cover wage-earners who were not protected by the Federal Fair Labor Standards (Wage and Hour) Act, and to prohibit "corporate devices" to evade that law.

The conference is composed of representatives of the Governors of thirty-nine States, and the report which it adopted was prepared by a committee headed by Martin P. Durkin, Illinois Director of Labor.

"The importance of vigorously pushing State wage and hour laws," the committee stated, "is now greater than ever. Corporate devices to evade the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the difficulties of defining interstate commerce, are withdrawing some workers from the protection of the Federal law.

"The States, wherever necessary, should pass enabling legislation which will allow them to cooperate with the Federal department in the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and to be reimbursed for such service."

Another committee on Federal-State cooperation recommended closer efforts in supervision and enforcement, and suggested a special study of the Federal statute with a view to making more liberal provision for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the States.

Would Include Public Employes

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Durkin report which the National Conference on Labor Legislation adopted today urged that drafters of State wage-hour laws consider inclusion of professional workers and State, county and municipal employes not now covered by the Federal statute.

Renewed efforts to obtain ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution were recommended in another report which was adopted without dissent.

Other recommendations by the conference called for establishment of a 16-year age minimum for child labor; double workmen's compensation for injuries to minors who were below the age minimum; establishment of a joint Congressional and Federal administrative committee to conduct a "searching study" of migratory farm labor conditions and child labor in agriculture and industry; and enactment of State and Federal legislation to hasten abolition of industrial work in homes.

WAGE-HOUR LAWS IN STATES URGED

News
11-14-39
Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The National Conference on Labor Legislation voted today to press for enactment of state wage-hour laws to cover wage earners outside the scope of the federal fair labor standards act.

The conference, made up of delegates from 39 states and territories, adopted a committee report which declared that the importance of "vigorously pushing" such legislation was greater now than ever before.

The report suggested that professional workers and state, county and municipal employes be brought within the coverage of state laws regulating minimum wages and maximum hours.

"Corporate devices to evade the fair labor standards act," the report said, "and the difficulties of defining interstate commerce, are withdrawing some workers from the protection of the federal law."

The federal law applies only to workers in interstate commerce or those engaged in producing goods for interstate commerce.

GENERAL

Insurance Offers Excellent Employment Opportunities; Jobs Beckon For Right Men

Defender 11-18-39

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

"The Negro field of insurance is today offering to the ambitious and energetic man or woman asking employment greater opportunities and advantages than ever offered before in the history of insurance," said Robert W. Smith, assistant director of agencies of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance company, recently, in an interview with the writer in the Illinois headquarters of the company, located at 4654 South Parkway.

When questioned as to why the insurance field was more lucrative Mr. Smith stated: "The present day Negro insurance buyer has become more conscious of his insurance needs than he was in yesteryears. He is now buying his insurance on a program basis for specific coverages rather than permitting himself to be solicited for an assortment of nondescript policies wtih no particular purpose in view. He is also buying larger amounts of insurance. His policies are much more carefully selected as to their fitness in his thrift program.

Defender
11-18-39
Chicago Ill

"He is making certain that his family is protected as far as possible, against all contingencies that may arise during his lifetime, as well as for the final funeral expenses. His desires and interests lie in an insurance estate; one that will supply sufficient funds with arrangements to provide clean-up of his last expenses, to continue his salary to his family, to assure an education to his children, and to redeem the mortgage on his home.

"Not only has he learned that one either lives too long or dies too soon; he is doing something about it through his insurance program. Hence his insurance program is designed to protect his family in the event of his death during his productive years, with provisions that will provide a retirement income after his productive years have passed. As a result, he has become provident to protect himself and his loved ones against economic death, which he believes is as bitter as physical death."

Going further into details, Mr. Smith declared, "Experience has not only taught the Negro how to buy coverage, but it has also made him discover where and from whom to purchase his insurance. The Negro buyer has become race conscious. He no longer believes that the services of a life insurance institution should stop with the solicitation of the application, the delivery of the policy, the collection of the premium and the payment of the claim. He is mindful of the fact that the company which best serves his needs must also serve the community in which he lives. He requires that the company from which he buys coverage furnish him with employment in his community, that it be representative of him, that his children in their majority may enjoy economic freedom.

"So we find Mr. Modern Negro," stated Mr. Smith, "buying or increasing his insurance with Negro companies which are primarily designed to meet the Negro's economic needs, individually and collectively. He shows preference in choosing to buy from the Negro agent because the Negro agent is closer to him. His conditions, socially and economically, are naturally better understood. They mutually understand problems of employment earnings, housing, and the rearing and educating of Negro children better than the agent of another race who lives in a different community and is not necessarily interested in or concerned with the home life of the Negro.

"The Negro agent, living in the same community, shares every problem that affects his policyhold and so is ever alert to do his bit to make the community a better one in which to live. Then, too, the Negro insurance purchaser has found that the Negro insurance agent is better equipped and better qualified to assist him in arranging his insurance program than are most white agents assigned to work in Negro neighborhoods.

"Therefore, a Negro man or woman now entering the insurance business is offered a more lucrative field in which to work than ever enjoyed before; not to mention the many advantages that the business offers him over and above the worthwhile compensation."

It is enlightening to learn that it is common for an agent with no previous selling experience to earn from $1,200 to $1,500 the first year, and that it is possible for him to pyramid his annual income by continuing to increase the amount of his new business to average, in earnings, at the end of a five-year period, $3,000 annually. The business also offers opportunities for self-development. It was pointed out that a newly recruited agent is given a preliminary training course in which he is enlightened as to his functions, duties and activities, with instructions as to how to discharge his responsibilities and successfully execute his job. This course usually consists of essential information concerning the basic principles and practices of life insurance; the functions of life insurance; how life insurance can and should be applied to the satisfaction of human needs; the principles and practices of effective salesmanship.

When the agent has completed this course, he is given practical training on the field through an observational training course under the direction of an experienced supervisor. The agent's insurance education after his preliminary training and observational instruction, is continued by the company through special meetings or conferences at established intervals, plus the instruction given daily in the regular agency meetings.

The opportunity for advancement was emphasized. Mr. Smith related an experience that best illustrates these possibilities. He said that recently a group of delegates stopped in Chicago on the way to their respective homes from the National Negro Insurance convention which was held in Los Angeles and to which his company was host. Several of these delegates met in his office for a reunion and to reminisce of their days spent on the field as agents. Each one of that entire group had, in the brief space of 10 years, become either an executive of the company for which he had been an agent or had successfully established his own insurance company.

Another revelation was that 90 per cent of the officers or executives of Negro insurance companies started their insurance careers as agents, and that the opportunities for promotion within the ranks of the companies are rapid; that the natural growth and development of companies is creating executive positions faster than the companies can train and develop men to fill them.

It is the opinion of the writer that many of our men and women who are complaining that they can get nowhere because of unemployment or treadmill jobs can enjoy the opportunities for which they are longing if they will but investigate the offerings in the field of insurance.

ROBERT W. SMITH

DeLuxe Train Gets Negro Crew

Bee

11-12-39

Chicago Ill

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9—(ANP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, whose general offices are located here, will soon after Dec. 1 put into service the best streamlined deluxe all-coach train yet constructed and, reversing the policies of all other roads in this respect, will rely on colored maids rather than white stewardesses to supply needs of female patrons en route.

The train which will be operated daily between New York and Miami in both directions on an approximately 25-hour schedule, now nears completion in the Philadelphia plant of the Budd Mfg. Co., and will be fully crewed by colored employees the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees having been asked by the railroad company management to assist at recruiting the personnel. Female crew contingent on the competing Seaboard railway's "Silver Meteor" consists of white stewardesses.

RACE IS URGED TO. APPLY FOR PRISON JOBS

Authorities Plan To Give A Course In Auto Mechanics

Defender

11-1939

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 17—Well trained mechanics of all types are being sought by the U. S. Civil Service commission for jobs in the United States prisons, according to an announcement just issued.

The National Urban League through its department of industrial relations, is making every effort to see to it that persons trained along mechanical lines file applications for these jobs, as all vacancies that occur within the next few years will be filled from among those who apply now and pass the examination which will be given in the near future.

The mechanics may be qualified to do any of the following types of work: (1) automotive mechanics; (2) blacksmithing and welding; (3) brick-laying; (4) carpentry; (5) electrical work; (6) laundry work (7) painting and decorating (8) machine shop work; (9) plastering and cement finishing; (10) plumbing (11) sheet metal work; or (12) steamfitting. The salary offered is $1,860 per year.

To Serve Prison

Successful applicants will be called upon to act as instructors in the penal and correctional institutions that are under the direction of the Bureau of Prisons, teaching the trade at which they are skilled. Those demonstrating the greatest ability will later be designated as heads of shops.

A written examination, requiring about one and one-half hours will be given each qualified applicant. This examination will count 40 points, and his training and experience will be rated on the basis of 60 points.

Requirements

Applicants must be between 25 and 44 years of age. They must show that they have completed an apprenticeship of at least four years in the trade or occupation for which application is made, or have had four years of practical experience in the trade or occupation.

Additional credit will be given for teaching experience. Each applicant must pass a rigid physical examination before he can be appointed. Application forms may be obtained from the secretary, Board of the U. S. Civil Service Examiners Washington, D. C., or at any first class post office.

SHOEMAKERS DECRY ENTRY OF CHEAP SHOES IN U. S. MARKETS

Bee 12-3-39

Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—(ANP)—Discussing the passing of shoemaking and shoe repairing as a livelihood among Negroes, and blaming the decline in the business on the flock of cheap shoes flooding the urban markets, one of the best known men in the business decried the entry of the Bata firm into the United States market as a further indication of a lessening of work among repairers.

"Children's shoes," said the expert, "used to be the bulk of our business and from them we derived most of our profits. Now a parent can buy a new pair of shoes for Junior at just about twenty-five cents more than it would cost to repair a pair of shoes.

"Killing off the real expert in the business, the man who knows all of the operations of the shoe industry, these new fangled cheap shoes are products of 'assembly lines' just as the automobile and other big manufactured products. In their cases, it is essential to have 'assembly line' for it is practically impossible for one man to turn out a car.

Means Death of Shoemaker

"But in the shoe business, this assembly line means the death of expert shoe builders, for anyone can do a mechanical bit on a shoe without knowing the why or wherefore of his job.

"Instead of building good shoes out of substantial leathers, similar to the work done in our own factories of standard makes these new manufacturers merely cement soles to the uppers, thereby giving no foundation on which to work if the shoe is brought to a repairer for new soles.

"All in all, it is a sorry state of affairs for the Negro shoemaker and day after day, the decrease in our business in urban centers becomes more marked."

Referring to the Czechoslovakian manufacturer, Bata, whose new factories are rising at Bush Mill River on Route 40, just outside Baltimore, this shoemaker discussed the importance of the competition with the American made shoes, of which between 3 million and 36 million pairs are put on the market each month.

Has $350,000 Capital

Wage scales, living conditions, etc., will all be affected by this new enterprise, which it is said brings a capital of $350,000 to the United States for the manufacture of cheap shoes.

Advertising for workers for the new factories, high school students were invited to come in for jobs. Starting salaries began at $11.25 per week with promises for raises as soon as the workers became proficient in their particular fields.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

Afro American

11-4-39

Baltimore Md.

AN ESTEEMED VETERAN DIES

The passing of Frederick H. L. Minkley, which occurred at his home in New York, recently, removed from the Pullman porters' group one of its highly esteemed members and one who exemplified the best traditions of that group.

Entering the Pullman service in the Jersey Central District, in 1905, and transferring later to the P. T. District, he was not only one of the district's star porters, but was one of its most efficient private car men.

Served Distinguished Patrons

Among the distinguished patrons whom he had served on private car trips were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife; Postmaster General James Farley and Louis McHenry Howe, when he was alive.

When not on private car trips he ran between New York and Washington, and there wasn't a Conressman or politician of note who traveled between the two cities who didn't know Fred Minkley. To his patrons he was the perfect porter.

Founder of P.P.B.A.

As a fellow-worker, he personified those traits of character which not only earned him the respect and esteem of his superior officers but endeared him to every co-worker in his district.

He was one of the founders of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of America, and always maintained a keen interest in its welfare. He was also a sincere worker for any movement which was designed for the fraternal and social benefit of the porters' group.

One of the most simple and profound tributes paid his memory in that connection was uttered by a Sunnyside Pullman representative in these words:

"Fred Minkley didn't simply talk charity, he demonstrated it. His purse was always open to any and all cases of distress that were brought to his attention. I have known of instances in which he suggested help for some unfortunate porter and his family. He was a wonderful man."

In addition to the P.P.B.A., Mr. Minkley was a member of the Star Venus and R.E.P. Clubs of New York. He was a native of Norfolk, Va. His nearest surviving relative is his widow.

* * *

PULLMAN OFFICIAL ILL

Assistant Supt. Charles C. Logan, in charge of the Pullman Company's Mott Haven office, was stricken ill, last week, and is now confined to his home at 57 S. Seventh Avenue, Mt. Vernon.

Other Pullmanites on the sick list are:

Porters Harry Hogan, 2308 Seventh Avenue; Tom Cephas, 231 W. 149th Street; B. F. Tartar, 252 W. 136th Street; E. N. Barber, 101 W. 138th Street; and G. W. Lockette, 150 W. 131st Street, New York City;

Also Custodian Jerry Williams of 34-23 103rd Stret, Corona, L.I., R. W. Randolph, 32 Oak Street, Jersey City; and J. C. Jackson, 172 W. Canton Street, Boston.

* * *

WITH INSTRUCTORS

Traveling Instructor G. W. Kirk, of the Pullman Southern Zone, is making his fall tour of inspection in the South. Porter Instructor J. W. Ballard returned from vacation, last week, and Instructor W. J. Taylor began his on Monday.

The instructor said he would spend the greater part of that period deep-sea fishing, a pastime of which he is a confirmed devotee.

* * *

CONCERNING YARD FORCES

Here is something that is not generally known, even to Pullman employees: The Pullman yard forces at Sunnyside include a master electrician, five assistants, a master mechanic and time clerk, all of whom are colored.

The electrician is Jean Lison; mechanic, C. E. Swan; and the clerk, George Hammond, whose father was a porter. Young Hammond is in the office of G. Schmidt, general foreman.

* * *

WAITERS GET RAISE

Under the pay provisions of the Wage-Hour Act, dining car waiters of the Boston and Albany, the New Haven and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads will get wage increases of $2 per month, according to union representatives of those carriers.

* * *

HOLD DANCE

Local 501 of the Brotherhood of Red Caps of the Grand Central Terminal held a Halloween dance on Tuesday evening at the Renaissance Casino, New York, which was largely attended by friends of the members.

* * *

RED CAPS TO REPORT TIPS

Although the Wage-Hour Act administration substantiated the red caps' contention that tips should not be classed as wages, the carriers have notified their red caps that tips should be reported as in the original order.

This, however, is in conformity with the order of the Wage-Hour administration to the carriers, that itemized records of tips charged as wages be kept, pending a test suit of the issue.

As the issue stands at present, the burden of fighting the wage-tip controversy has been taken out of the hands of the red caps and thrown into the lap of Uncle Sam.

Negroes' Plight Unchanged by Industry Boom

Chicago

Ill.

Bee

11-5-39

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (ANP) —Increase in the industrial production shown in business indices throughout the country has not brought any large reduction in the relief rolls or waiting lists of eligibles for WPA that naturally was expected, according to WPA officials and the situation as far as the Negro is concerned is more acute than ever.

Two factors are believed to contribute largely to this situation, according to one of the officials of the WPA. One is the lengthening of hours worked in some industries which formerly had employees on a part time basis and the increasing mechanization of industry.

It was also pointed out that an average of 600,000 new workers are moving into the labor market yearly, a total of 6,000,000 since the depression struck in 1929. These represent the young people from schools and colleges who are thrown into the arena seeking employment.

708,000 Off WPA Rolls

Today there are some 1,850,000 persons on WPA. During July and August, a total of 780,000 workers were thrown off the rolls under the relief act of congress. The bulk of these dismissals took place in those two months, though some workers are still being dismissed as their 18 months on the rolls is completed, and will be ineligible, as required by the act, for 60 days. In April and May some 400,000 WPA workers were dismissed due to the reduction of appropriation by congress. Today, the number of eligible persons on the waiting list is the largest in the history of the WPA—totaling 1,250,000. Every month, between 100,000 and 150,000 persons leave the rolls for private employment, and their places are taken immediately by others who have been waiting.

More Negroes Dropped

However, the number of Negroes dropped for the 18 months clause in many instances is proportionately larger than the number of whites since the Negroes find it harder to find employment in private industry than do the whites.

This hardship has caused many Negroes to remain on the relief rolls far longer than the 18 months they are supposed to remain and when they are dropped it is increasingly more difficult for them to find similar work at the same rates of pay.

Red Caps Sight Victory

Herald

11-10-39

Cleveland Ohio

The recent announcement of the findings and recommendations of Dr. Gustav Peck, chief of th Hearings and Exemptions Section, presented to th Wage Hour Administration with respect to th fight of the Brotherhood of Red Caps against th American Association of Railroads, brings victor a bit nearer and proves again the old adage "I is a long lane that has no turning."

Dr. Peck examined volumes of testimony, affidavits and briefs presented by the Brotherhoo and the Railroad Association on the question at issue: Whether the railrroads have the legal righ to include tips received by the Red Caps in figuring their wages under the Fair Labor Standard Act.

The Brotherhood claims that the railroads do not pay Red Caps the minimum of 25 cents pe hour imposed upon them by the provisions of th Fair Labor Standards Act, but, instead, evade the payment by compelling the Red Caps to report their tips which are figured as actual wages paid by the railroads to meet the minimum requirement of pay. By this method, the Brotherhoods aver, the railroads have actually withheld an estimated three million dollars in wages due Red Caps since the inception of the minimum wage law last October.

While the recommendations of Dr. Peck are not in effect a ruling that closes the Brotherhood's just fight for fair wages, the language leaves little room for doubt that the Red Caps are on their way to victory.

Says Dr. Peck:

"In the light of the evidence there can be nc conclusion other than that the payroll records of the railroads for Red Caps generally do not accurately record the date as to wages paid . . . It also appears that there is grave legal doubt as to the validity under the Fair Labor standards Act of the accounting and guarantee arrangement which the carriers have used . . . And that pending an authortative court decision that employers be required to keep records to show separately from the amount of tips which are claimed by the employer to be wages paid."

Dining Car Men Balk At Setup

Daily World

Dissatisfied Over Labor Law Setup

11-13-39

Atlanta Ga

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

WASHINGTON (ANP) — No even naming of Fisk university's Charles S. Johnson, of social science renown, to the public group of the bi-partisan committee named to set minimum-wage schedules for railroad employes, prescribed by congress in the Fair Labor Standards act, can appease the colored union leaders, who organized and have conducted the American Federation of Labor dining car unions for its Hotel Mens and Restaurant Workers' International alliance. In naming of A. F. of L. committee members, the white leaders of that setup ignored categorically all colored union officials, even though they are entirely competent, adequately experienced, and the majority of dining car employes are colored.

Under the law the administrator may permit an industry to set the lowest wages it must pay through the agency of representatives of employer, employe, and the public, constituting a committee, so long as the minimum rate does not exceed 40c per hour. Each affected group designates its own committeemen and the administrator selects the public group personnel. This Railroad Minimum Wage committee consists of four members per group, and among the public representatives is the one colored person, Dr. Johnson.

"TOTE THE SACK"

Though George E. Brown of New York, who is colored and leader of the A. F. of L. Hotel Mens International Alliance throughout the New York and New England dining car area, is also an international vice president of the union, the white leadership of the body, chose a white international vice president, John McNamara, to fix minimum wages for mostly colored dining car employes, among who are men equal, if not superior, to him in competence for the place.

Also are Solon C. Bell and Ishmael P. Flory, respectively, chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Joint Dining Car council, A. F. of L.'s administrative and representing agency for the dining car field; Leyton Weston of St. Louis; President Jackson of Local 370 at New York—to not omit best of them all, Clarence R. Johnson of California, presently labor attache to the colored adviser of the housing administrator, here.

Commenting on Dr. Johnson's election as one of the public representatives, a veteran chef-cook said: "Yeah, Mr. Johnson's 'pointment is recognition of the Negro but not of colored dining car union mens and men, which is what we wants, and is due. The white folks got public representatives, an' unions men, too." Said another, waiter: "The A. F. of L white leaders have left the colored ones to 'tote the sack.' I didn't suspect that four years ago when Brown and Flory and Redwood and the other A. F. of L. advocates persuaded us to join it."

TELLS PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE HOW U. S. JOBS ARE DENIED

Says If George Washington Carver Wanted Government Job, He Probably Would Be Turned Down Because of Color

Call

11-10-39

Kan City Mo

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— Brilliantly outlining the case of the Negro worker's plight under the civil service set-up, Edgar G. Brown, appearing before the "President's Committee on Improvement of the Civil Service" in the Supreme court building here Thursday laid before the committee a prepared statement and offered to submit written proofs of his contentions.

Said Mr. Brown: "It is our fervent hope that the labors of your distinguished committee will be crowned in the years to come and all the citizenry, regardless of race, creed or color may find as surely as here equal justice under the merit system."

Naming Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee as an outstanding example of Negro scientist, Mr. Brown pointed out that if Dr. Carver were to seek a position in the governmental service, he possibly would be unsucessful because of his color.

"It should also be recorded that there are not many more than a dozen Negroes in the department of agriculture among its total of 78,000 employes who receive more than $1080, the entrance salary," said Mr. Brown, "in spite the number of years service, education and training. It is our information that this is substantially true in all other departments and agencies of the federal and district service.

Barred From Promotion

"The Negro civil service employe is stymied in the lowest custodial grade—usually unclassified, absolutely and legally barred from promotion under the present Classification act of 1923. Certainly, this distinguished committee could recommend the abolition of the unclassified postion under a system and career service—making promotions possible to all alike.

"In order to be brief, may I here definitely suggest an outline of improvements:

"1.—Elimination immediately of the arbitrary rule of the civil service commission set up in 1914 requiring the filing of the pictures with the original application and substitution of fingerprints, the modern recognized and decent method of identification. There seems to be no good reason since all persons finally inducted into the service are finger printed, this should be done once and for all in the beginning.

"2.—Appointment by the president of a colored member of the civil service commission.

"3.—Under the executive order to appoint a colored member of civil service personnel board.

"4.—Appointment of the highest eligible on the list to routine positions, everything else being equal.

"It has been attested here that the civil service is the bulwark of democracy and the government should be and is the model employer.

"Therefore, if we expect to change static public opinion at some of these points so that the utilities, gas, electric concerns and even the mail order houses and their executives, some of whom have been in the leadership in the encouragement of educational opportunities regardless of race, creed or color as General Wood knows still no doubt because the government has failed to recognize very fully those talents of its one-tenth citizens particularly, chances for employment in many of these institutions do not exist."

Citing the case of the Tuskegee graduate who was called to a position only to be turned down because it was not the policy of the war department to employ Negroes in the capacity, Mr. Brown interested Associate Chief Justice Frankfurter who wanted to knew if that had been placed in official correspondence. When Mr. Brown assured him that it had been encouched in a telegram, Justice Frankfurter who wanted to know submitted in evidence.

Defending the CCC groups, in which work Mr. Brown is engaged as racial relations adviser, he denied any segregation in the camps saying:

"Negroes have no objection to being in mixed camps, but the only way to get colored officers and a administrative personnel is to have all colored camps."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter asked if there were any statistics to show how many Negroes had been certified by the proper agencies only to rejected by the appointing officers. When assured by Mr. Brown that these figures were difficult to obtain, Justice Frankfurter wanted it clearly indicated that the certifying officers of the civil service did their share of the work properly, but the appointing officers were the ones to be blamed.

Discussing the picture situation, Mr. Dunn suggested that this was necessary because many characteristics could be determined from a photograph and when Brown objected to this, Mr. Dunn indicated he had no reference to any suggestion that color carried any revealing trait or characteristic.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Justice Reed thanked Mr. Brown for his testimony and excused him from the witness stand.

The committee is composed of Associate Justice Stanley Reed, presiding; Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, Attorney General Frank Murphy, General Wood of the Sears-Roebuck company, Professor Leonard White of the university of Chicago and Mr. Dunn, well known local business man.

Mr. Brown Recommends

WASHINGTON. —— Edgar G. Brown made the following recommendations to the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement:

1. Appointment of a Presidential Commission of five, one at least to be a Negro, to make a study of what is happening to the Negro citizen and his opportunities for employment in the Government service.
2. A colored member of the Civil Service Commission.
3. Colored member on Civil Service Personnel Board.
4. Appointment of highest eligible on list.
5. Elimination of pictures from Civil Service examinations.
6. Elimination of "Unclassified" positions and registers appointing only persons with "classified" rating thereby making employes eligible for promotions.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

Alien Labor Barred From Skilled Jobs

8-24-39

See Chance For Colored Americans To Get Jobs On New Construction

COST $277,000,000

Law Restricts Skilled, Semi-Skilled Jobs To American Citizens

Philadelphia
Pa
Trib

By EUSTACE GAY

The announcement that the United States government will spend $277,000,000 for the construction of a third set of locks for the Panama Canal means that thousands of colored skilled and semi-skilled workers may secure employment for eight to ten years at good wages, if Negro leadership bestirs itself immediately.

The Panama Canal, from the beginning, has been of extraordinary strategic importance to the United States, in the event of war.

War "Scare"

Because of the unsettled conditions in Europe and the revelation of widespread espionage in the United States, Congress wrote into the appropriating Act that proviso that only citizens of the United States should occupy technical, clerical, administrative, supervisory and skilled positions on the new Canal construction.

The decision to use alien labor in unskilled positions only was hailed as a victory by the president of the Panama Canal Metal Trades Council. He said:

> **"The alien problem is one which the Panama Canal Metal Trades has considered its 'No. 1' item of business, but, until this year, it has been found impossible to convince our lawmakers in the United States that the employment of American citizens in all skilled and semi-skilled positions is just and proper."**

Continuing, the Panama labor leader, clarifying the legislative proviso, said: "The members of the council will be pleased to learn that at last recognition has been given to this vital problem and that the Senate of the United States believed all new positions with The Panama Canal on the new project for the third set of locks and above the grade of laborer and messenger should be filed by American citizens."

Negroes Built Canal

It took an average of 39,000 men, the great majority of whom were Negroes, 10 years to build the present Canal. Thousands of lives were lost. As a matter of fact, when construction began on the project, the mortality was so alarming that the Governor diverted most of the labor to sanitary work.

Eventually, because of the herculean labor of Dr. William C. Gorgas, the malaria-breeding swamps and the mosquitoes which propagated yellow fever were conquered.

Alien Labor Barred

It is estimated that the construction of a third set of locks will take eight to ten years. Thousands of men will be employed. All above the grade of common laborer must be American citizens. This work offers an opportunity for the employment of hundreds of skilled and semi-skilled colored Americans. And why not? The Canal was built by thousands of colored men, even if they were from the various West Indian islands. The Senate proviso bars skilled and semi-skilled aliens. And the immigration quota regulations take care of the West Indian laborer of the common labor variety.

Union Labor Factor

That there will be difficulties in securing employment for colored Americans in the skilled and semi-skilled brackets is obvious. Union labor will get the first call. In the next place, colored Americans, with their ideas of freedom, are not welcome in large numbers in Central America. Neither of these difficulties is insuperable, if Negro leadership bestirs itself.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and its affiliates throughout the country, the two wings of the National Baptist Convention, the Improved Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks of the World, national Masonic groups and other national organizations throughout the United States ought to concern themselves with the employment of colored Americans on this Canal project, so that some of the huge outlay for wages in a budget of $277,000,000 may find itself in the pockets of the Negro skilled and semi-skilled worker.

Officials Need Prodding

Neither the Government officials in Washington, D. C., or in the Panama Canal Zone are going to interest themselves in seeing that colored semi-colored and skilled labor is taken to the Panama Canal Zone. More than likely, if they run true to form, they will align themselves with those whose interest will be to keep colored skilled and semi-skilled workers at home.

The groundwork for the employment of colored workers must be laid from within the racial group by its own leaders and by organizations of the kind referred to above. The time to act is NOW!

Seek Jobs for Negroes on New Panama Canal Projects

9-1-39
Call
Kansas City
Mo

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone. — (ANP) — Prominent colored residents here this week set in motion a plan to get jobs for Negro American artisans and other workers on the projected U. S. construction of a third set of locks for the Panama canal.

Before being sent to President Roosevelt for his signature, a senate revision of the Canal bill stipulated that supervisors employed on the new project must be citizens of the United States.

The measure, asking a total of $277,000,000 provides for expenditure of $15,000,000 the first year.

The word "supervisor" was explained as meaning all technical, clerical, administrative, supervisory and skilled positions on the project must be American citizens.

It is expected that, following signing of the bill by the president and ~~appropriation of the money,~~ actual ~~construction will begin in~~ the near future.

Dean William Pickens, N.A.A.C.P. branch director now on an American speaking tour of Western states, has been asked to aid the movement to procure Canal jobs for Negro workers and has brought the matter to the attention of the N.A.A.C.P. officials in New York city.

A prominent Panaman said this week: "It is my opinion that it is high time that somebody or some organization gets busy and insists that colored Americans get in on this project, too—since we are supposed to be American citizens. This is going to be a big job, lasting probably eight or 10 years and second only to the original building of the Panama canal. Lots of money is going to be spent here, but if Negroes don't get behind it, they'll find that no colored American workers will be employed on the big project."

Seek To Restore Train Porters

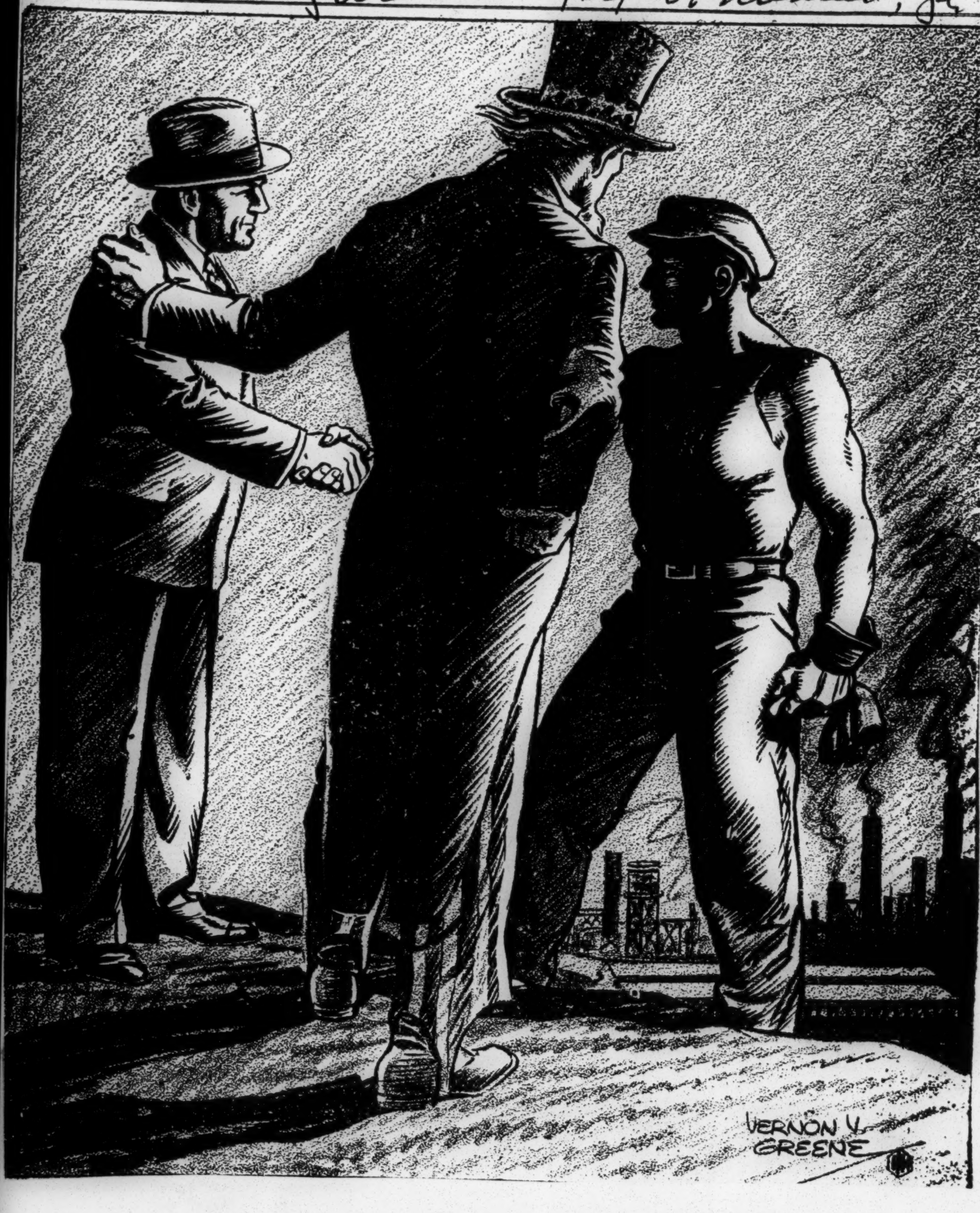
Courier
9-2-39
Pittsburgh
Pa

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 31—In a campaign to restore train porters to service on a number of passenger trains in the South, the Regional Conference of Southern Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. has issued an appeal for the support of various Negro churches and fraternal organizations.

Railroads so far included in the campaign are the Southern, Frisco, Louisville and Nashville, Mobile and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

LABOR DAY, 1939

Daily World 9-4-39 Atlanta, Ga.



Telegraph 9-15-39 Macon Ga.

Again the North Wins

Deaf to all arguments as to special conditions in the South, Elmer Andrews, administrator of the wage and hour act, has decreed that, beginning October 24, the textile mills of this section, as well as those of the North, shall pay a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour.

In hearings held in Atlanta in July it was shown that industry committee No. 1, which recommended the increase, was "packed" against the South, in the first place. It was dominated by Northern textile interests which did not conceal their purpose to strike down Southern competition.

It was pointed out that living costs in the South were less than in the North, a fact which had been officially recognized by the federal government itself in fixing the wage rate on WPA projects in the South far below those of other sections of the country.

On the other hand, we 'rest under the indefensible handicap of discriminatory freight rates, against which we have fought for a generation. The rate from the South to the North is greater than the rate from the North to the South, or between two points in the North, on the same commodities traveling the same distances.

At the very least the wage and hour administrator might have yielded to the plea of those textile leaders who asked that the normal course should be followed by increasing the wage rate, at the end of the first year, to 30 cents, so as to permit Southern mills gradually to adjust themselves to the new order of things. But, under the prodding of the Northern interests, Mr. Andrews could not wait. The rate must be hiked to 32½ cents on October 24, when the second year of the law's operation begins.

With an increase in wage costs, the price of the product must go up. Will the industry be caught between the hammer and the anvil—between the necessity of higher prices on the one hand, and the emotional charges of "profiteering" on the other?

One thing seems certain. There are many small mills, operating with obsolete and inefficient machinery, which barely make a profit now. If their profits are wiped out, these mills must cease to run and unemployment will result.

In the meantime our Southern governors, who have been in consultation this week on freight rate discrimnation, should redouble their effort to get justice from the Interstate Commerce Commission or fight it out in congress.

We cannot endure this condition of industrial bondage indefinitely.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

J.O.B's, NOT PH.D's GREATEST NEED OF COLORED MAN IN UNITED STATES

Tribune

Philadelphia

5-11-39

Editor's Note: This is the fourth installment of a series of interviews about men and things being conducted for the Tribune by Melvin J. Chisum, a well known and much travelled writer. The purpose of the Tribune in presenting these interviews is to inspire new hope in the minds and hearts of the people by exposing to their view the opportunities which are here. You are meeting this week, one of Philadelphia's oldest caterers, the man who built the Roadside Hotel and has owned and operated that business, always with a high degree of success for more than forty years, Mr. A. J. Jones.

"The great Christopher Perry (founder of your splendid Philadelphia TRIBUNE) and I were friends and pals. When Chris (as he was affectionately called) ran for the Common Council he was elected by a stunning majority. Being the first of our race to hold elective office in this city, all of the colored people and a very large number of our fine white citizens supported and voted for him. Then as now, you may be sure the big wigs in the field of politics were not passing out anything to the colored brother on a silver platter. Then as now the high command in politics yielded to us only what our numbers and our potential political strength demanded. The Honorable Christopher J. Perry was a foeman worthy of the steel of any man who strode into the public forum.

"The TRIBUNE is to be commended for pursuing the course which was laid by its original commander, by still seeking to inspire the youth and encourage the masses of our colored people to elevate themselves in American life and living. If we are to press on and achieve new things in the field of trade and commerce, we need to recognize the most dangerous factor of impediment in our path, that horrible spectre of this age, the American Federation of Labor. It never has been for us and it opposes us more bitterly today than ever before. Whether you know it or not, our government at Washington today, the so-called New Deal, is dominated by this hideous economic scourge which seeks to dictate what sort of policy shall control the jobs, all jobs within this nation, and here is the black man's worst enemy.

"President Roosevelt and Public Works Administrator Ickes have sustained a continuous losing battle with these race-hating labor dictators seeking to compel a fair shake for the colored skilled mechanic to the end that he might be permitted employment on Public Work projects which the Federal government has financed to the tune of billions, but your black man who is a mechanic has been and still is kept out of the big money brackets, because the American Federation of Labor won't permit colored men to work on any WPA project where they can keep the black man away from the pay envelope. Investigation discloses, that colored colleges where millions have been spent for construction on the very college campuses, have only been able to get the contractors to employ common laborers from our group and a mighty few of them. What we really need is fewer Ph. D's. and more J. O. B's if we are to improve the lot of the common man.

"As a people, a way must be found where we can give out more jobs. The TRIBUNE does well to point the way to greater effort and larger accomplishment, by emphasizing that we must more and more become the givers out of jobs. The destiny of the Negro people in this great commonwealth will ultimately be determined by the place which the black man holds in the business life of this community No need of deceiving ourselves. An effective dollar-control is our greatest need and the generation which seeks to conduct the affairs of our race must enjoy financial strength if they are to obtain economic security for our people in this land. A way must be found to render our people a more and more self supporting segment of this community of two million souls.

"It is my contention that the first and most important move is to begin to own one's own home. The independent home owner, sooner than any other set, becomes the community builder and giver out of jobs. BUY YOUR HOME THIS MONTH. Don't wait another day. Be a home owner.

"I still hold to the theory, our women can purl and knit and sew as deftly as the women of other groups; our men can cook and preserve and pack as well as any other men under the sun. Now, if those be facts, and they are facts, we should go in for the manufacturing of women's dresses, aprons, children's clothes, caps and all the little gew-gaws in the field of notions; our men do much of the work, both skilled and unskilled, in the packing houses and canning factories which are controlled by other people and I hold to the belief that we can organize, man and operate successfully these and other fields of industry. Come on you college bred men and women. Quit talking about your degrees and let's go in for useful things. I stand ready to plank down the first one thousand dollars cash to help back any effort which will employ the black hands of our people," Mr. Jones concluded.

Few Colored Heads Selected For 150 Negro CCC Camps

Black Dispatch

5-27-39

Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — Although there are 150 Negro CCC camps and directors of this federal project proudly point out that colored enrollees are enlisted in direct proportion to the national population, only a small percentage of the executive and better-paying jobs belong to the race, a survey shows.

Biggest job in each camp is that of commander. Since there is supposedly no discrimination in this agency, theoretically there should be 150 Negroes as camp commanders. Actually there are only two: Capt. Fred Slade at Gettysburg, Pa., and Capt. Joseph H. Holmes at Fishers Landing, N. Y.

Even in other administration and executive posts there are few Negroes, although Edgar Brown, who has been touring the country in the interest of federal aeronautical training for the race, is adviser on Negro affairs. According to many observers, it is the policy of the CCC not to name Negroes to the better jobs if it can be avoided.

Each of the 150 camps has the same organization. Next after the commander is the junior officer who assists him, a medical officer, an educational adviser and a chaplain. The work staff includes a camp superintendent, a junior engineer, a draftsman, an agronomist, an automobile mechanic and 8 to 10 foremen.

These represent several hundred job opportunities. But, according to CCC figures, there are three junior officers (at Gettysburg), four chaplains, two medical officers assigned to various camps, one camp superintendent, five junior engineers and several "junior technicians" whose duties range from soil conservation to drafting. There are no agronomists, and there are even white foremen in many of the camps. The only field in which Negroes came near getting their just dues is that of educational adviser.

There are 30,000 colored enrollees, 90 per cent of them boys between 17 and 23 years, and the remaining 10 per cent World War veterans. They are all trained to fill each staff position. The expressed desire of President Roosevelt and Director Fechner is that "all enrollees who are capable regardless of race will advance." It is true that in many cases enrollees have become commanding officers, junior officers, educational advisers, camp superintendents and foremen. That is, it's true in the white camps. In all but a very few of the 150 colored camps, Negro youths, no matter what their ability, stand little chance of advancement. White commanding officers, for the most part, see to it that the better jobs go to members of the white race.

Generally, the CCC is considered a success since it provides a training program for the nation's youth and serves as a rehabilitation center for deserving war veterans. The basis of this training is to make better citizens and to inspire initiative and ambition to become leaders and constructionists. To this end enrollees are encouraged to aspire to every position in the camp.

The Wage-Hour Law Draws Heavy Fire

6-5-39

Proposed amendments to the fair labor standards act, which regulates, among other things, the wages and hours of labor in many lines of work, have revived in Congress and in the nation the doubts of many persons that the nation should attempt through legislation to fix the wages and hours of workers.

The amendments themselves point the finger to the inherent difficulties of national laws that say how long a man shall work or how much he shall be paid. The amendments seek to extend the provisions of the act to industries or occupations now exempt. The very fact that certain industries were once exempt and that agitation now is being pressed for their inclusion indicates the difficulty of drawing up regulations that shall apply to all sections of the country, all types of labor, in all kinds of work.

This is a vast country in which we live. Conditions vary a great deal. Life is complex. A uniform, rigid law affecting such a basic commodity as labor inevitably faces difficulties of the sternest sort. Not without much information is the belief that putting limits upon wages and hours is an impossibility in a country of free institutions.

There is much to be said in behalf of putting a floor under wages and a ceiling over the hours of work. This country cannot tolerate the sweatshop. A living wage must be guaranteed to all who work, and long hours are inconsistent with our technological progress and the available riches of life. But is national regulation the way to gain these ends?

An additional reason for questioning the wage-hour law is the slowness with which its administration has been getting under way. Seven months have passed by since the law went into effect. Few of the benefits expected from it have been realized. Instead there have been confusion and dissatisfaction and growing doubts.

One evidence of this dissatisfaction is the action taken at the recent Southern governors conference in Memphis. This conference called upon Congress to investigate "the personnel and policies of those administering the wages-and-hours law." The conference resolution implied that the South was being injured by the administration of the law.

The question is raised, however, whether a national law on wages and hours could possibly be administered fairly to all sections, since conditions vary so much. Joined with that doubt is the other doubt whether the fairest-minded administrations could possibly deal justly with varying industries and their problems.

Another indication of popular attitude toward wage-hour legislation is the fact that, although many states have considered state legislation along the same line, no state has adopted a wage-hour law. The refusal of state legislatures on this score may indicate an unwillingness to put the state into an endeavor that must be national in its scope if it is to be effective; and it may indicate a skepticism whether such close regulation is possible without destruction of our American system of free enterprise.

The course of our experience with wage-hour regulation stimulates anew the idea that another method should be sought for eliminating the sweatshop profiteer and the unfair competitor. While keeping the aims and social goals of the wage-hour law, we ought to be able to work out a method possibly less dangerous and harmful than the one now being tried and certainly more widely acceptable.

In the meantime, in view of the difficulties already met in the administration of the wage-hour law and in further view of economic conditions, the government should by all means postpone the operation of that provision which would on Oct. 24, the date the law becomes a year old, raise the minimum wage to 30 cents an hour and reduce the maximum week to 42 hours. There is already considerable sentiment in Congress toward postponing these automatic changes, and the sentiment may be expected to grow.

Measure May Improve Negro Worker's Chance

6-3-39

Plain Dealer

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — At just what point in the process of job finding after passing a Civil Service examination, does discrimination raise its ugly head?

Of course, theoretically there is no discrimination in the appointment of a worker to a federal job because the clause — 'without regard to race, creed or color, or previous condition of servitude,' stands as a bulwark against such acts, and the race of the applicant has been eliminated from the formal applications.

Raised at a meeting where several experienced persons were discussing general topics, various opinions were expressed.

One case recited shows that a colored applicant had not only the necessary qualifications as specified in the application, but had stepped beyond the specifications and was "doubly" qualified as far as experience had gone. However, for experience, he was given a rating of only 71 because the schools where he had done his work were Negro schools!

Another felt that as soon as the photograph of the applicant was submitted, the die was cast and the applicant had a tough job cracking through.

Another said the photograph had nothing to do with it. When, in looking through the experience sheet, it was revealed that certain schools had been attended, that in itself was sufficient for "disqualification." This brought about the statement from another person concerning the first story.

However, others were of the opinion that "discrimination" actually began with the personnel officers in the various departments.

The rule of the civil service commission provides that when certifications are made to jobs, three persons are taken from the list and sent to the department needing them. There it is up to the personnel officer to either select or reject. He can take any one of the three, or he can reject all three.

If a person is rejected three times, his name is stricken from the list and he no longer is eligible, but must take another exam.

Reasons for rejection at this point were discussed. One believed that personality differences played a big part in the cases.

Some personnel officers are not kindly disposed toward fat persons others do not want thin persons, others dislike tall workers; some don't want female workers, others will not accept males. So on the shoulders of the personnel officer rests the burden of making a selection. And all too frequently, the reason is purely because of color.

Officials declare they want harmony in their offices and try to pass the buck along to some one else. Invariably, according to one speaker, the officer will say, "You know, I am as broadminded as the next person, but my workers refuse to work with a Negro."

To amend this situation is the purpose of the bill Congressman Mitchell has introduced in the house. It deals with the civil service commission directly and declares as its purpose:

"To provide for the appointments in the classified civil service of the United States of persons making the highest grade in competitive examinations and denying to appointing officers power or discretion to pass over the name of the person highest on the eligible list as result of su competitive examinations."

Although the bill was introduc in the house in January, it has la in committee since that time, whe it will udoubtedly stay, unless som powerful action is brought to bring i out of this purgatory.

EDGAR BROWN SEEKS U.G.E. PAY INCREASES

Seeks $1,500 Year Minimum Wage

2-26-39

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23 — (ANP) — Appearing before the Senate Sub-Committee in charge of independent office appropriations, Edgar G. Brown president United Government Employes last week recommended increases for low-paid RFC empoyes and substitution of finger prints for photos to identify applicants for U. S. Civil Service exams.

He said in part, "There are about 40 laborers and messengers who are the lowest-paid group in the Reconstruction Finance corporation working here in Washington. Most of them have large families, and find it very difficult to make ends meet. The cost of living in the nation's capital, according to a recent study, is the highest of any metropolitan area in the United States. Senator McCarran, a distinguished member of the Senate Appropriations, has taken cognizance of this very vital matter to these low-paid government workers and has introduced a bill to set $1,500 a year as a minimum for all full-time regular employes. . . . We do hope you will be able to help these unfortunately-placed workers by the lowest possible increment of $60 more per year.

"There is just a word on the expanded work of the U. S. Civil Service commission . . . . One thing seems possible, equally scientific and practical. Finger prints should replace the long-out-moded system of pictures for identification of all applicants registering originally for a Federal examination. This, I am informed, could be accomplished at once, and would be in line with the general improvements now under way, by a very small fund which could be used for the purchase of fingerprint pads and employment of a few additional junior fingerprint examiners."

Housing Authority Officers And WPA Workers Affected

Daily World
5-1-29
Atlanta Ga.

Thousands of Negroes Touched By First Merger of Federal Departments, Reports Show

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Thousands of Negroes all over the country are affected by the first merger of governmental departments as outlined in President Roosevelt's message to congress here last week.

By far, the larger number of Negroes thus affected are within the territory of the WPA where 36,000 executive and administrative jobs alone are concerned. Of this number, 2,000 of these jobs are in Washington, the 34,000 being field workers.

Touched also are the officers of the Housing authority, which has some 1,500 jobs here in Washington.

In the NYA, 150 jobs; in the CCC, 67 jobs; in the Social Security board, 9,000; in the Education Bureau, 1,893; in the Public Health Service, 6,400.

SMALL PERCENTAGE

These are chiefly administrative jobs of which the percentage of Negroes holding down such posts is very small, however, with the reorganization plan in effect, they naturally will feel some change.

The assignment of several agencies to the new department to be known as the Federal Works agency sees the WPA, whose name had a little face lifting done to it—being changed from the Works Progress Administration to the Works Project Administration—and the PWA, together with the Housing authority, Procurement Division Public Road bureau, all under a commissioner charged with the direction of the bureau. Of course, each of the individual organizations would have its own titular head, but the responsibility for general administration is changed from one bureau to another.

This also is true in the case of the CCC and the NYA, largely affecting hundreds of colored youths now being transferred to a new unit known as the Federal Security unit. Under this unit also comes the Public Health service, the Social Security board, and the Education bureau, each of which has colored administrative officers in some branches of their services.

The abolition of many jobs under this merger is assured causing a saving of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 annually to the government. Accurate information on the number of dismissals which will be necessary will not be available until 60 days, the time set for the mergers to become effective.

Both civil service and non-civil service employes are under the rulings of the merger. Should the civil service employes be dropped from the payroll, they have recourse to the preferred lists for future appointments, but in the case of the unprotected workers on WPA and other alphabetical emergency jobs, there is no recourse.

HARDEST WPA WORK GIVEN TO NEGROES

Breakdown On Statistical Data Regarding Workers In Philadelphia, Reveals the True Facts.

Pittsburgh Courier
May 13 1939

WASHINGTON, May 4—(ANP)—Henry R. Halloran, district director of the WPA for the Philadelphia area, reports the following interesting figures on workers in his sector:

Type Work	Total Number	PerCent Negro	Total Negro
Construction	9,477	43%	4,075
Professional, white collar	4,914	8%	377
Women's, sewing & service	6,423	60%	3,854
Education and recreation .	840	25%	210
Totals....	21,654	39%	8,516

Breaking this report down to see what percentage of Negroes hold jobs in the higher brackets as compared with the total number of Negroes engaged on the WPA projects, the following shows:

Work		
Construction	4,075	48.0%
Women, Sewing and Service	3,854	45.0%
Professional white collar	377	4.5%
Educational and recreation	210	2.5%
Totals........	8,516	100.0%

The professional and educational workers in the Negro units, therefore show a decided decrease when compared with the totals for the entire city, indicating fewer appointments to these higher grades.

In his letter, Mr. Halloran states: "The calculations on Negroes are necessarily in approximation, since WPA regulations permit no discrimination as to race, creed, color, etc., and accordingly records are not segregated."

In spite of this and other claims of non-discrimination, there is in every WPA application form and all other forms, a space for color or race. The indication of race must serve some purpose and supervisors are sticklers for correct filling in of this blank.

Urban League Asks More Negroes To Try For Jobs As Instructors In The Skilled Trades

The National Urban League this week urged all Negroes qualified to teach skilled trades to take examinations announced recently by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The examinations are to find persons available to teach trades in the Indian Field Service and the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. The positions pay from $1,800 to $2,000 per year. Application blanks must be on file before April 24th.

Basic requirements for those wishing to take the examinations include graduation from a trade or mechanical course in a 4-year high school, or from some other standard 4-year course supplemented by two years of training through classroom attendance in a trade school of or beyond the high school level; and at least three years of practical experience in the trade or occupation for which they are applying. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and under 45 years of age.

Employment lists will be established in the following optional branches of instruction:

Automotive Mechanics, Blacksmithing and Welding, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Electrical Work, Farm Mechanics, Industrial Arts, Laundry, Machine Shop, Masonry and Plastering, Painting and Decorating, Plastering and Cement Finishing, Plumbing and Sheet-Metal Work, Printing, Sheet Metal Work, Shoe Rebuilding and Art Leather Work, Steam Engineering, and Steam Fitting.

Full details may be obtained by requesting Announcement No. 39 from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 23, 1939

Creation Of Jobs By Negro Employers To Help Race Is Urged

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22—(AP)—Creation of jobs by negro employers to offset unemployment among negroes was recommended here tonight by the fourth regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people.

Delegates here from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas re-elected J. L. Leflore, Mobile, as chairman.

Other officers included: Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, vice-chairman; J. E. Perkins, Baton Rouge, La. secretary; Prof. E. L. Brooks, Atlanta, treasurer; J. D. Lafourche, New Orleans, director of publicity ,and Ethelynne E. Holmes, Atlanta, youth director.

In a keynote address, Dr. Taggard urged the group "equitably to determine responsibility for our handicaps, ways of combatting them from within and without, and of utilizing the strength gained from such an approach to sustain us in being our handicaps until they are removed."

WHEELING W VA NEWS REGISTER
WEDNESDAY APRIL 26 1939

NEGROES IN PROFESSIONS

More than at any time, the question of inadequate educational opportunities in this country is being called to public attention.

If there is a lag in this direction, it is less pronounced now than at any time in history.

The number of Negroes in the various professions in the United States is given in the "Negro Year Book, 1937-38," edited by the director of the department of records at Tuskegee Institute and follows:

Actors, showmen, etc., 4,130; architects, 63; artists, sculptors and teachers of art, 430; authors, editors, reporters, etc, 425; chemists, assayers and metallurgists, 361; clergymen, 25,034; dentists, 1,773; designers, draftsmen, inventors, etc., 217; lawyers, judges and justices, 1,247; musicians and teachers of music, 10,583; osteopaths, 19; photographers, 545; physicians and surgeons, 3,805; religious, charity and welfare workers, 2,234; teachers in public schools, colleges, etc., 56,829; technical engineers, 351; theatrical owners, managers, officials, etc., 56,829; trained nurses, 5,728; veterinary surgeons, 134; semi-professional pursuits, 4,981; other professional pursuits, 1,810; attendants and helpers in professional service, 16,098; total, 136,963. The figures are based on the United States census of 1930

The Wages And Hours Law: Another Weapon Of Injustice?

Generally speaking, the attitude of the South toward the passage of the wages and hours bill was one of mingled suspicion and opposition. News

Once that bill was on the statute books, however, the South accepted it with the hope that the objectives of the bill would be achieved. Throughout the South there was a determination that the act should be given a fair trial.

5-29-39

With the act in operation less than a year, there is evidence at hand to support the South's early suspicions.

A few days ago, Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, and P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, made a joint statement to the Southern Governors Conference at Memphis.

They emphasized the point that the South had just cause for suspecting the wages and hours laws because of previous experience with: Birmingham

1. The operation of the tariff over a period of a century. Selling its principal product on a world market, the South has been forced to buy on the world's highest market because of artificial economic controls. In addition, cotton is the one major raw product which has not been protected from its chief foreign competitor, jute.

2. The operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission act which has imposed a freight-rate structure that is patently unfair to this region.

Now the South has good reason to believe that, as at present administered at least, the wages and hours law represents another economic control aimed at placing additional burdens on this region.

The Textile Industry Committee has recommended to Administrator Andrews that a wage of 32.5 cents an hour be set as a legal minimum for the entire nation. It makes no provision for any regional differential whatsoever.

This minimum represents an increase of 30 per cent over the present hourly rate of 25 cents as specified by the act.

In the light of this recommendation, Mr. Comer and Mr. Davis raise the question whether the act is to be used to prevent the exploitation of workers in the South, or whether it is to be used to prevent the employment of workers in the South.

Here a point might be made which was not included in the statement. Without exception there is no industry in the nation which has increased wages in the last six years as much as the Southern textile industry. The industry's record of cooperation in the NRA and its determination to hold the gains after invalidation of the NRA are, or should be, well known. It grasped the opportunity presented by the New Deal to clean its own house of those who had forced the exploitation of workers through cutthroat competition.

This record was made in the face of formidable barriers. During this same period the Southern textile industry faced increasing competition for foreign markets in such areas as the Philippines and in Central and South America. At the same time the industry was justly concerned with increasing imports from Japan and the threat of an even greater volume of goods from that country. Against this record of improvement in the South, the East has remained static.

In considering the South's case at present the rest of the nation should understand one fact clearly: This region is not proud of the wage differential; it is not exploiting workers for the sake of exploitation, or to reap a greater profit from investments.

There are sound reasons for existing differentials. The federal government has recognized existing differentials, as evidenced by the fact that the most sizable differential in effect at present pertains in the wages paid WPA workers.

The South is still an agricultural region—a region in which the great masses of farmers are today living on incomes as low as 5 and 10 cents an hour, a point emphasized by Mr. Davis and Mr. Comer. The South's farmers do not live on this economic level by choice, the price of cotton being a factor which they are not able to control.

Then there are other factors: The disadvantage due to the greater distance to the big markets, and discriminatory freight rates; lower living costs; less education, less training; lower productivity per man hour in the South, and the relative poverty of our home market.

In conclusion the statement reads:

"The South is still largely rural-agricultural. We firmly believe that sections purely agricultural, or purely industrial, are not best for either themselves or for the nation—that there should be a fair mixing of the two. Our main concern is for a Southern industry not yet born, an industry to be manned by farm boys who today are faced with either a farm wage of 90 cents per day, or an industrial wage far from home. As much as the South needs some industry, it wants none that comes from exploitation. . . . Our concern now is that this law be fairly administered. We know that there are some who would like to fix this level so high, if they could, that there would be no wage for us at all."

There is yet time for the rest of the nation to see that the law is fairly applied. It is contended that on the basis of numerical strength the South is fairly represented on the Textile Industry Committee. The test of whether it is or not is to be found in the patently unrepresentative recommendations of the committee.

Those in other sections who are sincere in the desire to see the wages and hours bill administered to prevent exploitation should act immediately. The South is in no mood to have another burden added to the tariff and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If the rest of the nation wants to be free of competition from the South, the shortest and quickest route to that end is to see that we are given a fair opportunity to develop industrially up to a level with the rest of the nation. To pauperize the South further is to increase the disadvantages of competition from this region without gaining any advantage.

.The stand taken by Mr. Comer and Mr. Davis can well be a platform for the Southern Governors Conference in that group's campaign to prevent further injustices.

Urban League Asks More Negroes To Try For Jobs As Instructors In The Skilled Trades

The National Urban League this week urged all Negroes qualified to teach skilled trades to take examinations announced recently by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The examinations are to find persons available to teach trades in the Indian Field Service and the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. The positions pay from $1,800 to $2,000 per year. Application blanks must be on file before April 24th.

Basic requirements for those wishing to take the examinations include graduation from a trade or mechanical course in a 4-year high school, or from some other standard 4-year course supplemented by [illegible] years of training through classroom attendance in a trade school of or beyond the high school level; and at least three years of practical experience in the trade or occupation for which they are applying. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and under 45 years of age.

Employment lists will be established in the following optional branches of instruction:

Automotive Mechanics, Blacksmithing and Welding, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Electrical Work, Farm Mechanics, Industrial Arts, Laundry, Machine Shop, Masonry and Plastering, Painting and Decorating, Plastering and Cement Finishing, Plumbing and Sheet-Metal Work, Printing, Sheet Metal Work, Shoe Rebuilding and Art Leather Work, Steam Engineering, and Steam Fitting.

Full details may be obtained by requesting Announcement No. 39 from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 23, 1939

WHEELING W VA NEWS REGISTER
WEDNESDAY APRIL 26 1939

NEGROES IN PROFESSIONS

More than at any time, the question of inadequate educational
opportunities in this country is being called to public attention.
If there is a lag in this direction, it is less pronounced now than
at any time in history.
The number of Negroes in the various professions in the United
States is given in the "Negro Year Book, 1937-38," edited by the
director of the department of records at Tuskegee Institute and
follows:
Actors, showmen, etc., 4,130; architects, 63; artists, sculptors and
teachers of art, 430; authors, editors, reporters, etc, 425; chemists,
assayers and metallurgists, 361; clergymen, 25,034; dentists, 1,773;
designers, draftsmen, inventors, etc., 217; lawyers, judges and justices,
1,247; musicians and teachers of music, 10,583; osteopaths, 19; photog-
raphers, 545; physicians and surgeons, 3,805; religious, charity and
welfare workers, 2,234; teachers in public schools, colleges, etc.,
56,829; technical engineers, 351; theatrical owners, managers, officials,
etc., 56,829; trained nurses, 5,728; veterinary surgeons, 134; semi-pro-
fessional pursuits, 4,981; other professional pursuits, 1,810; attendants
and helpers in professional service, 16,098; total, 136,963. The figures
are based on the United States census of 1930

Creation Of Jobs By Negro Employers To Help Race Is Urged

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22—(AP)—Creation of jobs by negro employers to offset unemployment among negroes was recommended here tonight by the fourth regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people.

Delegates here from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas re-elected J. L. Leflore, Mobile, as chairman.

Other officers included: Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, vice-chairman; J. E. Perkins, Baton Rouge, La. secretary; Prof. E. L. Brooks, Atlanta, treasurer; J. D. Lafourche, New Orleans, director of publicity ,and Ethelynne E. Holmes, Atlanta, youth director.

In a keynote address, Dr. Taggard urged the group "equitably to determine responsibility for our handicaps, ways of combatting them from within and without, and of utilizing the strength gained from such an approach to sustain us in being our handicaps until they are removed."

The Wages And Hours Law: Another Weapon Of Injustice?

Generally speaking, the attitude of the South toward the passage of the wages and hours bill was one of mingled suspicion and opposition. News

Once that bill was on the statute books, however, the South accepted it with the hope that the objectives of the bill would be achieved. Throughout the South there was a determination that the act should be given a fair trial. 5-29-39

With the act in operation less than a year, there is evidence at hand to support the South's early suspicions.

A few days ago, Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, and P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, made a joint statement to the Southern Governors Conference at Memphis.

They emphasized the point that the South had just cause for suspecting the wages and hours laws because of previous experience with: Birmingham

1. The operation of the tariff over a period of a century. Selling its principal product on a world market, the South has been forced to buy on the world's highest market because of artificial economic controls. In addition, cotton is the one major raw product which has not been protected from its chief foreign competitor, jute.

2. The operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission act which has imposed a freight-rate structure that is patently unfair to this region.

Now the South has good reason to believe that, as at present administered at least, the wages and hours law represents another economic control aimed at placing additional burdens on this region.

The Textile Industry Committee has recommended to Administrator Andrews that a wage of 32.5 cents an hour be set as a legal minimum for the entire nation. It makes no provision for any regional differential whatsoever.

This minimum represents an increase of 30 per cent over the present hourly rate of 25 cents as specified by the act.

In the light of this recommendation, Mr. Comer and Mr. Davis raise the question whether the act is to be used to prevent the exploitation of workers in the South, or whether it is to be used to prevent the employment of workers in the South.

The stand taken by Mr. Comer and Mr. Davis can well be a platform for the Southern Governors Conference in that group's campaign to prevent further injustices.

Here a point might be made which was not included in the statement. Without exception there is no industry in the nation which has increased wages in the last six years as much as the Southern textile industry. The industry's record of cooperation in the NRA and its determination to hold the gains after invalidation of the NRA are, or should be, well known. It grasped the opportunity presented by the New Deal to clean its own house of those who had forced the exploitation of workers through cutthroat competition.

This record was made in the face of formidable barriers. During this same period the Southern textile industry faced increasing competition for foreign markets in such areas as the Philippines and in Central and South America. At the same time the industry was justly concerned with increasing imports from Japan and the threat of an even greater volume of goods from that country. Against this record of improvement in the South, the East has remained static.

In considering the South's case at present the rest of the nation should understand one fact clearly: This region is not proud of the wage differential; it is not exploiting workers for the sake of exploitation, or to reap a greater profit from investments.

There are sound reasons for existing differentials. The federal government has recognized existing differentials, as evidenced by the fact that the most sizable differential in effect at present pertains in the wages paid WPA workers.

The South is still an agricultural region—a region in which the great masses of farmers are today living on incomes as low as 5 and 10 cents an hour, a point emphasized by Mr. Davis and Mr. Comer. The South's farmers do not live on this economic level by choice, the price of cotton being a factor which they are not able to control.

Then there are other factors: The disadvantage due to the greater distance to the big markets, and discriminatory freight rates; lower living costs; less education, less training; lower productivity per man hour in the South, and the relative poverty of our home market.

In conclusion the statement reads:

"The South is still largely rural-agricultural. We firmly believe that sections purely agricultural, or purely industrial, are not best for either themselves or for the nation—that there should be a fair mixing of the two. Our main concern is for a Southern industry not yet born, an industry to be manned by farm boys who today are faced with either a farm wage of 90 cents per day, or an industrial wage far from home. As much as the South needs some industry, it wants none that comes from exploitation. . . . Our concern now is that this law be fairly administered. We know that there are some who would like to fix this level so high, if they could, that there would be no wage for us at all."

There is yet time for the rest of the nation to see that the law is fairly applied. It is contended that on the basis of numerical strength the South is fairly represented on the Textile Industry Committee. The test of whether it is or not is to be found in the patently unrepresentative recommendations of the committee.

Those in other sections who are sincere in the desire to see the wages and hours bill administered to prevent exploitation should act immediately. The South is in no mood to have another burden added to the tariff and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If the rest of the nation wants to be free of competition from the South, the shortest and quickest route to that end is to see that we are given a fair opportunity to develop industrially up to a level with the rest of the nation. To pauperize the South further is to increase the disadvantages of competition from this region without gaining any advantage.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
SUNDAY MAY 28 1939

Would You Like to Bake a Cake Traveling Sixty Miles an Hour?

By NELL WALTHALL SIMMONS.

Baking cherry pies at 60 miles an hour! That is just part of the job with hundreds of specialized cooks whose dexterity with boiler and broiler make the average home cook feel like amateur night.

They are the chefs, and second, third and fourth cooks on dining cars. Working in undersized kitchens with a free floor space of about 3 feet by 16 feet they often prepare dinner for as many as 150 to 200 people. Not only that, but these days railroads bow to passengers' food whims and needs in ways that are handy to know about if your vacation plans include a trip by train.

Women travelers, dining car stewards here say, often ask to see the kitchens and shake their heads in wonder at the tiny space from which comes such a variety of dishes. It is perhaps because they have been through the rigors (or reasonable facsimiles of same) of cooking for six or eight in the average apartment kitchen that so many of them ask:

"They don't really bake the pies and cakes right on the train, do they? I heard you just had them baked in some town and picked them up along the way."

Pies, and layer cakes too, are baked right on the journey, however, and there is less of the lurching and swaying from flour bin to mixing bowl than you would expect as the train rounds curves. Chefs and their helpers soon become accustomed to the motion.

Of course some dishes are out. You will probably never see a lemon meringue pie on a dining car menu. Please don't ask for custard or jello, either. Those things just won't settle down to business because of the movement of the cars. In general, though, it is the scarcity of elbow room that makes cooking-as-you-ride a job for which experts only need apply, for they are the only ones hired.

On the other hand, at the table of a diner where the gentle vibration only helps things along, even a passenger can stir up a salad dressing, and many of them do. Stewards say that men particularly like to call for the bowl and the several ingredients and mix their own roquefort cheese dressing while the steak is broiling up ahead. If you would like to try it the next time you travel, no one will be surprised. You can go right ahead with a pinch of this and a dash of that as if you were at home instead of out where the telegraph poles keep rushing by.

"Why, Huey Long used to go back in the kitchen, put on the turnip greens and make his own pot-likker," one dining car man reminisced. "He often wired the main office that he would be returning to Washington Monday and would like to have corned beef and cabbage for lunch."

The President is known to railway dining car executives who travel with him as "a good eater."

He is never persnickety about his food," one of them visiting Atlanta on an inspection tour said. 'I once asked him what he would like to have for a certain meal. He said, 'Just bring me what you think I ought to have.' That time what he got was just pot luck, you might say—a little Virginia ham, a little breast of chicken . . ."

Although the stewards see some unusual tastes displayed, such as that of the man who wanted olive oil on his watermelon, and of another who poured vinegar on his breakfast eggs, they try to arrange for individual needs.

If you are on a diet they will provide prescribed meals for you, even weighing out a diabetic's food if a copy of the diet is furnished them.

A mother who is going on a long trip with her baby can tell the ticket seller what the baby eats. The information will be relayed to the dining car department and the strained vegetables will be forthcoming. The baby's formula can even be prepared.

If you buy your ticket in advance you can say: 'One lower and I would like frogs' legs and strawberry shortcake for dinner." You would get the ticket, and, in due time, the dinner.

For tour parties some roads make special rates for feeding large groups by the day.

All roads have certain dishes which are favorites. The southern roads, of course, make a specialty of traditional ones, cooking their string beans with salt pork and using positively no sugar in the corn bread. One of them reports that while all outsiders coming into the southern states want to try fried chicken (cut into pieces), the most popular dish served is cornmeal battercakes. Nine men out of ten breakfasting on the train order them, with sausage cakes. Women passengers make out with orange juice, toast and coffee.

For persons whose digestive systems are upset by travel, the steward recommends a light lunch or supper such as fricassed chicken and a stewed fruit dessert.

Several of the roads make a specialty of charcoal broiled steak dinners, serving steak selected in New York (it seems the best steaks don't voluntarily come south) for which they pay as much as 58 cents a pound. Exactly one pound of steak is served with each of these dinners. Beginning with shrimp cocktail and ending with apple pie or ice cream, this is the dinner that many salesmen traveling on expense accounts are said to go without lunch to indulge in.

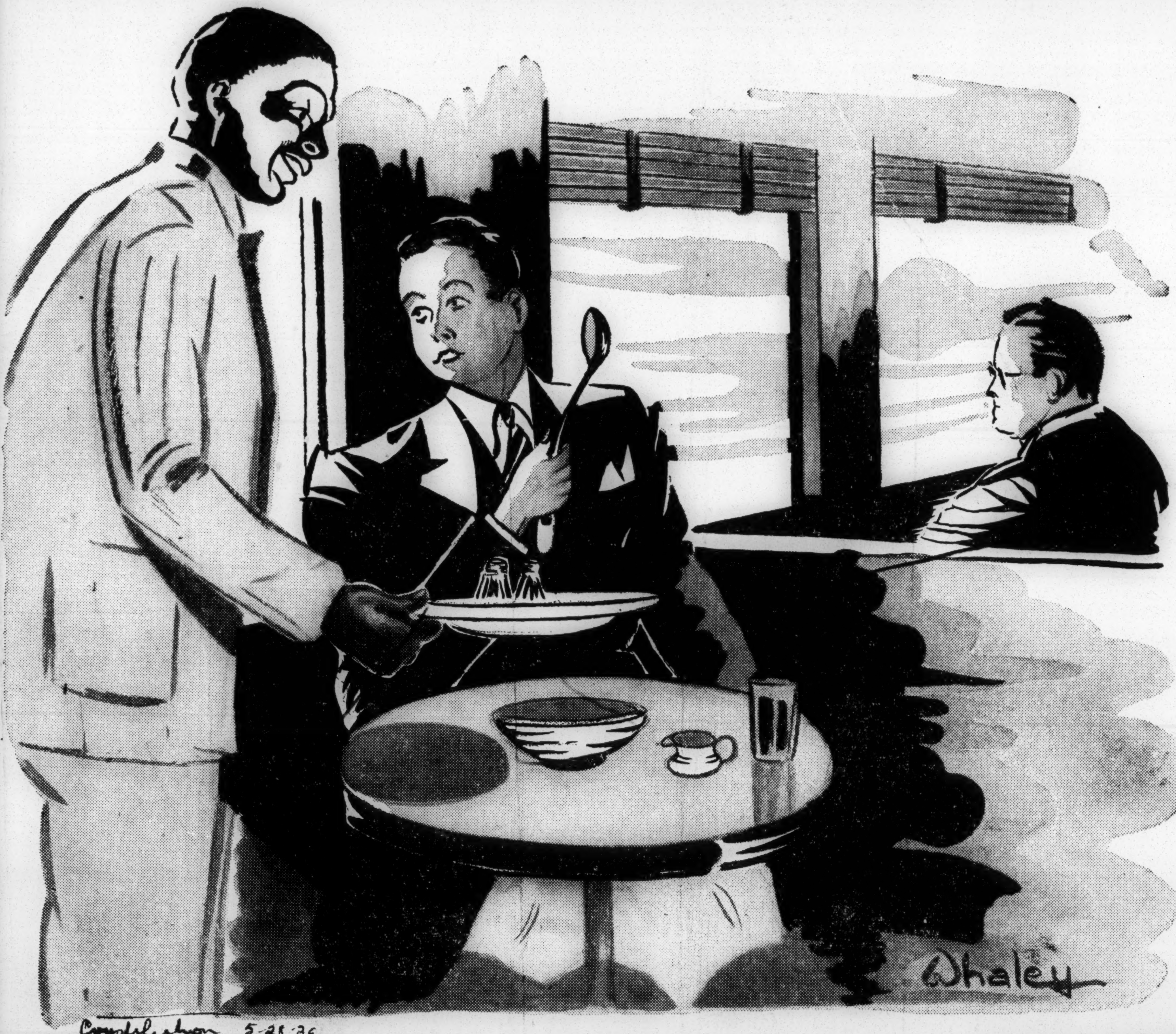
The charcoal broiler, therefore, is an important piece of the kitchen equipment. The big broiler sizzles away next to the bake oven at the end of the kitchen fartherest from the diner. Third in the lineup is the oven for roasting meats, then the range for frying eggs and bacon and other quick cooking, then the vegetable steam table.

The chef who reigns over this compact arrangement is highly paid and is responsible for anything that goes wrong, no matter who actually burned the toast melba. The second cook is sometimes called the fry cook. The third cook manages the steam table. The fourth occupant of the kitchen is the dish washer.

"For two reasons," the steward explained, "they never pinch-hit for each other. One is that if each man did not stay in his own corner and stick to his knitting there would be confusion. The other is that they belong to unions, fall under different wage scales, and are not permitted to do each other's work."

"The chef on this car," he pointed to the grave-faced, rotund colored man, "is Joe Kennedy. This is his twenty-fifth year."

Tuskegee Institute gives a course of training for dining ~~car employes~~. If anybody has an old diner to give away, the school would be mighty happy to have it for practical use in teaching what seems to be both an art and a science—cooking and serving "the first call to dinner in the dining car."



Constitution 5-28-39

Sketched by Staff Artist—Whaley.

Stewards say that some men like to call for the bowl and several ingredients and mix their own roquefort cheese dressing while the steak is broiling up ahead.

RED CAPS BARE EVIL OF 'TIP SYSTEM

WAGE-HOUR BILL HAS PROVEN A HANDICAP, TESTIMONY PROVES

Railroads Compute Tips Against Minimum Scale and Red Caps Are Afraid to Say They Make Less Than $2 In Tips Daily.

7-8-39

WASHINGTON, July 6—A two-day hearing on the question whether tips to Red Caps are legal as compensation in lieu of wages at the minimum wage-hour rate bared the evils of the system under which they work.

The hearing was conducted last Tuesday and Wednesday by Dr. Gustav Peck, assistant chief of the Hearings and Exemption Section of the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor, in the Commerce Building. It was called by Elmer F. Andrews, the Administrator.

THE 'TIP QUESTION' AND RECORD KEEPING

Ostensibly, the hearing concerned only what amendments should be made to record-keeping regulations of the Wages and Hours Division and whether special or additional records should be required from employers of red caps and hand-baggage porters.

But Dr. Peck said the "tip" question was so "closely intertwined" with the record-keeping problem that testimony on the validity of the present practice of the railroads—computing tips given porters as part of the minimum wage requirement—would be included in the record.

The question whether tips can be considered as wages has never been ruled on by Administrator Andrews.

Red caps claim they are entitled to a daily wage in addition to tips, pointing out that Pullman porters and dining car waiters get both.

PUBLIC BELIEVES THEY ARE GETTING PAY

They also charged that carriers have led the traveling public to believe that red caps are being paid a $2-a-day wage and that consequently the public has lowered its generosity from 10 to 40 per cent.

Since the wage-hour act was passed, most railroads and terminal companies have required red caps to sign individual contracts, guaranteeing them 25 cents an hour, but requiring them to report their tips and accept them as payment of wages.

If a red cap received $2 in tips after an 8-hour day, he received no wage. If he received less, the difference was made up by the railroad company.

REPORT $2 TIPS FOR FEAR OF REPRISALS

Geo. E. C. Hayes, general counsel for the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, said red caps have been reporting to the railroads that they receive $2 daily in tips whether they do or not, because of fear of reprisal if the railroad had to give them additional money.

Red caps were present from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Harrisburg, Jacksonville, St. Louis, Cleveland and Kansas City. All testified that under the wage-hour act they have been obliged to make daily reports of receipts from the tipping public.

Whether they get $2 or not, they said, they must report that mount.

The $2 a day takes care of wage-hour requirements at a 25 cents an hour minimum.

"I have a very advantageous location at Grand Central Station,' said John R. Lee, of New York who has worked in that terminal for 30 years.

"I've been there so long people know me by name. Their ego wouldn't allow them to reduce their tips," he added.

His location is at the Vanderbilt avenue entrance, where limousines discharge and take on wealthy New Yorkers in and outbound.

EIGHT BAGS, THREE PORTERS HE CALMLY TIPS 50 CENTS

"In less than a week after the wage-hour act went into effect, a gentlemen with eight bags jumped out of a taxi at the Broad street station," said Linwood Taylor of Philadelpuhia. "He said, 'Give me three porters. I don't have to tip now.' He's always had one porter before.

"Three of us carried his eight bags and had a hard time getting 50 cents among us."

"Seems like we have four or five good months a year," said Charles A. Kelly of Indianapolis.

"Lent is a very, very bad season. Hardly any of us can make a living in Lent. After Lent we have a very good period that takes us up till about July 1. Then we have the summer slump; all the big people have gone to the lakes and there's nothing doing.

"Then the first of September business picks up again and we're all right till the kids get back to school. Then we have what we call Indian summer and business is bad again right up to the holidays."

Women and children are their best customers, red caps indicated, because they usually have more baggage than they can handle themselves.

And this is how a woman sometimes acts in a railroad station, according to Willard S. Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps:

"She hires a red cap and leaves her bags with him. She remembers a phone call she wanted to make. She goes to the information booth. She buys magazines. Three minutes before train time she says: 'Hurry up; we'll have to get that train,' and throws him a dime.

"People will never know," Townsend said, "the troubles of a red cap unless they grab a bag and carry it themselves."

He declared that in most stations there is a privileged class of porter who obtains the most lucrative positions on the floor, due to certain routine duties they perform without pay.

"Seniority does not determine these privileged positions," he stated.

The question whether tips to red caps and baggage porters are wages or gratuities was taken under advisement by the Wages and **Hours Division** at the conclusion **of the hearing.**

CHARGE ROADS SEEK TO EVADE FEDERAL ACT

Defender

7-8-39

Brotherhood Cites Effort To Intimidate And Cheat Employees

Chicago

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 7—Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps appeared before the Wage-Hour Board this week to request that their tips shall not be regarded as wages in connection with the Fair Labor Standards act which sets a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

Testimony of witnesses at the hearing was to the effect porters have been coerced by administrative subordinates of various railroad terminals into falsifying records of their daily income, so that this earning could be estimated at two dollars per day, which is the minimum wage due to them under the act.

Terminals collect this amount from them, they declared, whether they make it in tips or not, and pay it back to them as wages.

William Brown, a red cap at Union station here, testified that he had been fired and reinstated twice for reporting tips less than two dollars a day.

"Despite the fact that the best legal minds are always telling us how much we make, they will never know until they grab a bag themselves," said Willard S. Townsend, of Chicago, president of the red cap brotherhood.

Tips Cut

"We have been intimidated and threatened ever since we organized two years ago," he continued. "When the Fair Labor Standards act became effective last fall, this forced employers to pay us a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour for eight hours per day."

Since the enactment of the law travelers have been cutting down on the tips given the porters, Townsend declared, under the belief that they were being paid 25 cents an hour.

"But this is not true," he continued. "Our daily wages under the existing plan have included our tips with the balance being made up by the employers."

The principal question which formed the background of the hearing was what amendments, if any, should be made to the labor act to require special or additional reports to be kept by employers of red caps or hand baggage porters.

The Brotherhood of Red Caps is composed of red caps all over the country and includes Japanese and whites, as well as Race porters.

Red Caps Intimidated

Townsed told the Wage and Hour board that red caps were being intimidated by various terminals into reporting two dollars a day whether they make it or not, or suffer reprisals. He sat in a conference of the workers with the employers at the Washington Terminal company here, he said, and heard the latter attempt to frighten the red caps by telling them that they would have to pay income taxes if their tips were not included in their wages.

Frank Leggett, captain of ushers at the Jacksonville, Fla., terminal, testified that there were 49 men employed in his division at the present, but that the winter season with its tourists presented the most lucrative season.

"We feel that our particular branch is more unfairly treated," he said. "On the cards given us each morning, we are allowed to put down only our names, numbers and amount of each tip and time spent with each passenger."

George E. C. Hayes of this city and Leon Dupres, white, of Chicago, were the attorneys for the red caps. Dr. Gustav Peck, chief of the hearings section of the wages and hours division of the Department of Labor, headed the government committee holding the hearing.

DINING CAR WORKERS WIN BACK SALARY

Six Year Fight Ends In Victory For Joint Council

Defender
9-9-39

The Joint Council of Dining Car Employes was sustained this week by the National Railroad Board in its claim against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for compensation retroactive to April 1938, lost to its member waiters who were replaced by waitresses on grill cars.

In a sister award, the board sustained the council's claim for additional compensation for waitresses working on the grill cars at rates of pay below those provided in the contract for waiters.

These two cases date back to 1933 when a company union headed by Rienzi B. Lemus, "represented" the workers. At that time the New Haven introduced the grill car service using waitresses instead of waiters, older in the employ of the company.

Seniority of the waiters was ignored and the waitresses were put to work at rates of pay lower than those provided for the position of waiters. All of this was done with the blessings—or without protests—of the company union.

In 1937-38, the New Haven dining car employees chose a bonafide union, local 370 New York, a council affiliate, to represent them. Shortly thereafter claim was made for the seniority rights and compensation for time loss of the waiters and additional compensation for the waitresses.

Being unable to force the company to live up to the terms of the contract, the union, through the council, filed the case with the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

As a result of the decision, senior waiters who were unable to work as a result of having waitresses placed over them, will receive full monthly wages from April 1938 to the present and the waitresses the difference between approximately $44 per month and $65 per month from same date.

Dozier A. DeVane, refereed the case

Helping Cure the Ills of the South

9-3-39
Daily Worker

• It was a sad, sad story that one K. P. Lewis, Southern mill owner, told at the minimum wage hearings at Atlanta.

Lewis is the leader of those Southern employers who are opposing the recommendation made by the majority of the labor-industry board for 32½ cent minimum.

Lewis' moist-eyed recital of how Southern mills cannot afford to pay a living wage, received a rude interruption when the CIO Textile Workers Union presented some facts. The union showed that the Erwin Cotton Mills of West Durham, N. C., of which Lewis is president, had started in 1892 with a capital of $50,000 but now has a capital of $9,000,000. In other words, the capital of this company has increased by 180 times—not to mention the profits that have been drawn out of the business during these 47 years.

In leading the fight to raise the starvation wage levels in the South, the Textile Workers Union is helping cure one of the major ills of the South: low purchasing power which drags down the development of the entire region. In helping solve the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1, the Textile Workers Union is contributing to the welfare of the country as a whole.

9-3-39

Nearly 400,000 Negro Workers Listed By WPA, Annual Report Reveals

Daily World
7-11-39 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Wages paid nearly four hundred thousand Negro workers employed on projects of the Works Progress Administration in 1938 and the early part of this year benefited some 1,504,000 persons including dependents, counting an average of 3.76 persons in each WPA worker's family.

7-11-39

Southern States having the highest percentage of Negro workers to total WPA employment were Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia; lowest percentages were in Tennessee and Arkansas. The proportion of Negro women to total unemployment on projects was highest in Texas, Virginia and North Carolina and lowest in Tennessee and Florida.

The facts are brought out in the annual report of the race relations office of the WPA, prepared by Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Adviser in the WPA's Washington headquarters.

WPA AIMS COMMENDED

The report commends the aims of the WPA in providing an opportunity for honest work at a fair wage. Negroes along with other workers have been enabled to preserve their morals, the report comments, while the experienced worker has maintained his skill and the inexperienced worker has gained training and experience.

"The Works Progress Administration," says the report, "saved the unemployed Negro worker from privation and want, and in a great many instances from actual starvation. It provided the Negro training in some types of work in which private industry had refused him opportunity for apprenticeship, and at the same time refused him employment because he lacked experience and training. Undoubtedly the Works Progress Administration in 1938 and during the early part of 1939 will be the means of opening some hitherto closed doors in private industry for the Negro in 1939 and 1940."

RESULTS GRATIFYING

Through the efforts of the race relations office of the WPA a drive was made to secure sponsors for projects which would employ Negro workers. The cooperation of Negro welfare organizations, Negro leaders and the workers themselves was secured, and the results are described in the report as gratifying.

It was complained from some southern communities that city government sponsored large construction projects such as auditoriums, armories, parks and the like intended for the use of white persons only, although the sponsor's and Federal funds came from tax monies paid by colored and white citizens alike. Comparatively little municipal sponsorship of such facilities for use by Negroes was reported according to the report of the race relations office.

PROJECT AT HOWARD

Projects initiated in the District of Columbia leading to the employment of Negro workers totaled $407,813 during the past year, it is reported. These work relief opportunities included a map tracing project of the Rural Electrification Administration, now employing 124 colored workers, and the clerical projects at the office of the Recorder of Deeds employing 250 clerical workers who are restoring and modernizing old land records.

There is also a project in operation at Howard University. The cooperation of the federal race relations office extends to some degree to housekeeping aide, household demonstration, handicapped children, school matron, adult education, nursery school and recreation projects. Special efforts aimed to integrate Negro workers into existing projects sponsored by the various departments and agencies of the government met with considerable success the report reveals.

WPA BENEFITS

Benefits of the WPA applying directly to Negro citizens centered in the erection and renovation of hospitals, public schools, land grant college buildings, stadiums, athletic fields, swimming and wading pools, community center buildings, playgrounds; sidewalks, gutters, sewers and street surfaces in neighborhoods occupied predominantly by Negro citizens.

Non-construction projects, the race relations report continues, provided modern records in land grant colleges and public schools; clerical aid in public schools, cataloging books and reference material economic social and educational surveys; classes for pre-school children, workers and adults, training in the arts and crafts and preservation of folk songs and dances.

Daily World
7/11/39

The library services of the WPA were extended to some three million persons ordinarily without such services in rural and urban areas. Over one-half of these library service projects were in southern states where Negro citizens have been restricted in using public libraries. The race relations' report indicates that a special effort has been made to allow library services to be available to the Negro public in the South.

The report describes the work done on the union catalog of books relating to Negroes in libraries all over the nation. This WPA project employed twenty-three workers. The Founders Library at Howard University is the clearing house for catalog and bibliographical service for students of Negro history and problems.

Community art centers, the guide book series of the Federal Writers' project, the restoration of the Frederick Douglas Memorial Home as a historic shrine in Anacostia, D. C., are cited in the report as other work and service benefits accruing to Negro citizens through the WPA.

The administrative work of the race relations office of the Federal WPA is described in the report. A total of 8,502 incoming letters was handed by the unit in 1938—over 700 letters a month. Alabama is reported as the leading source of correspondence from or concerning the Negro and the WPA. The race relations office dealt with 771 letters from this State during the past year. Of the total 8,502 letters, 731 dealt with complaints of racial discrimination and dismissals.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION. WAGES. ETC.

GENERAL

Prevailing Wage Scales and WPA

Although William Hixcon, regional director of the Workers' Alliance, has called a half-day stoppage of laborers Thursday, in protest to the recently changed working schedules under WPA, the Black Dispatch suggests that Negroes generally be careful that they are not led off by a type of argument which in the last analysis may be to their detriment rather than gain.

The Alliance, along with labor union officials are incensed because Congress changed the prevailing wage schedules of WPA. They ask Negroes to join with them in such protest, when in the judgment of the Black Dispatch the "prevailing wage" schedules are the most unfair features of relief.

Black Dispatch

To illustrate: two men are broke and without jobs. One is a union carpenter and the other, although a carpenter, does not belong to the union. Do you think it is fair for the government to pay the union carpenter $1.75 an hour to work 53 hours during a thirty-day period, while forcing the non-union worker to labor 121 hours doing the same task? Why should the government make such distinctions as between citizens?

7-22-39

But getting away from the skilled laborer, where most of the union men are: Why should the government pay $92.89 to men who work only 53 hours when black men working on common labor jobs a total of 121 hours, receive the same wage. These men are broke; all are American citizens; all pay taxes in support of the government. The inequality develops when one man produces a union card, which Negroes are not permitted to secure down South. Is WPA a special dispensation for union labor, or for all labor?

Oklahoma City

Okla.

Now under the new regulations Commissioner Harrington induced Congress to fix a rule by which all laborers, if they earn WPA wages, will work a total of 130 hours per month. The Black Dispatch believes this to be right. Commissioner Harrington cited instances wherein union laborers after working 53 hours, went secretly out into private industry and made additional money which common laborers might have had. It is obvious such a situation should be corrected. Right here in Oklahoma City Negroes were recently driven off common laborer jobs by union men, and we think the time is ripe for a great deal of thinking on the part of the black worker.

There is nothing in what we are saying here which indicate that the Black Dispatch is opposed to collective bargaining, as develoed in private industry but we do not believe that the Workers' Alliance has the right to tell the federal government it should discriminate as between citizens. The pressman's union attempted to force a white crew into the Black Dispatch office sometime ago. If Negroes could have joined the pressman's union, the demand for union pressmen in the Black Dispatch office would have taken on a slightly different color, but when we set up a lily-white organization down South and later request the federal government to accept standards determined in this un-American way, something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

Generally speaking the Black Dispatch believes in many of the principles set out in the agendum of the Workers' Alliance. The organization has taken the Negro in, and accorded him some advantages he could not have acquired alone, but the Alliance must keep in mind that the Negro must eat while he fights, with or without his white brethren. In fact, we believe the Workers' Alliance should fight for the free and unqualified right of Negroes to join labor unions and until that is achieved the Alliance is unfair in asking Negroes to protest for a right black folk are unable to enjoy.

When millions of Americans first went on government relief several years ago under NRA, it was then the Black Dispatch noted the discrimination manipulated into the federal regulations which would deny Negroes an equal break in American life. The old NRA regulations excluded "outside workers, domestics and agriculturists." Ninety-eight per cent of the Negroes in America come within these three general classifications.

We have noted in all subsequent legislation having to do with hours and wages, these three general classifications are made. Why should the federal government make such discrimination regarding human energy? Does the girl behind the typewriter work any harder than the woman in the wash-tub? Does the man who polishes an engine sweat any more than the man who plows corn? The Black Dispatch cannot gather any sense or humanity out of such regulations.

The truth is that when the federal government started paying relief wages several years ago southerners rushed into Congress, through their elected representatives, and insisted that no wage be paid whcih was higher than the "prevailing wages" nominated in their regions. They reasoned that if they were paying $3.00 per week for Negro labor and the government paid $10.00, they would lose all of their Negro domestics and outside workers. In their rush to do a good job, holding the Negro down to starvation wages, southerners failed to realize that they were voluntarily refusing to permit money to circulate in their distressed sections among a group who constitute the best spenders in America. Federal relief is supposed to increase spending power.

When the federal government collects taxes it does not segregate citizens into "regions" but the foolish southerners feverishly demanded that they be classified in regions having certain prevailing wage scales. This was done, the effect of which was to allow the northern and eastern sections to get returned to their states in some instances ten times more spending power than southern sections.

To accommodate a prevailing wage scale Oklahomans received on relief $6.25 per week. This went for whites as well as blacks. At the same time when hungry white people were getting only $6.25 per week in Oklahoma, Negroes on relief in California were receiving $37.00 per week from the federal government. Such philosophy does not make sense in Chinese ,and proves conclusively that Booker Washington was right when he said "No man can hold another man down in the ditch without getting down in the ditch with him."

Working Wives

INCREASING interest is being manifested throughout the country in the efforts in some states to bar married women from employment particularly in government service and as workers in business and industry.

Journal and Guide

The women have been prompt in meeting the challenge which they are making a cause celebre just as they did when they crusaded so successfully for the rights of suffrage. Organization of those in the business and profession fields has been consolidated and the rank and file are being organized to save the working rights of married women.

7-29-39

This is one of those recurring problems with which mankind have been wrestling since Adam and Eve kept that memorable rendezvous in Eden. Economic laws which have defied man's intelligence down through the ages, have compelled him in each century to seek an honorable compromise as to woman's place in shaping the social order and sharing responsibilities as co-trustees of society.

Norfolk

Va.

It is estimated that 70 cents of every dollar earned by a man are spent by some woman. If this be true, and, being aware of the feminine passion and capacity for getting what they go after, then the current campaign to send working wives back to their kettles and needles will end in compromise. The male of the species don't care to admit that the inroads in employment being made by working wives has been due in part to his underestimating the true status of the so-called weaker sex in modern civilization.

Union labor and the Workers' Alliance, insisting upon a "prevailing wage scale" are attempting to force the government into making bones of one segment of the citizenry while making flesh of another. Their proposal will effect open and outright discrimination. Negroes ought be the first to recognize this situation and fact. White workers will some day see the fallacy in a plan which denies a large portion of the citizenry purchasing power, which is the balance wheel of our economic system.

Negroes in the South face a terrible economic condition—not a theory. For the past ten years there has been a constant retirement of the black laborer from the field of gainful employment. The Black Dispatch realizes that the interests of the white worker and the black worker are identical and the same. We realize that both must go up or down together, but when we join hands with the white laborer we must do part of the thinking right along with other units of toilers. We must go in with our heads as well as our hands. Thinking through problems after we organize, or join organization, is after all the major task. Right now the issue is vested in whether the Workers' Alliance should feel that "prevailing wage scales" are beneficial to Negro members.

OPINION

Is Bill Green Stronger Than the President?

Edgar G. Brown gave WPA workers good advice when he urged them not to strike against the Government.

Mr. Brown, who is head of the United Government Employees, an independent Federal employees' union, is a political appointee of the Roosevelt administration, so that his advice not to strike is equivalent to advice to stand by his chief. Nevertheless we still think Mr. Brown's advice is good.

Afro-American

WPA strikers remind us of a hitch hiker who thumbs a ride and then demands the right to drive the car.

Trouble began when Congress upped WPA hours for skilled workers from 80 hours per month to 130 hours.

Unskilled workers, who formerly worked 120 hours, must also work 130 hours.

7-22-39

What this means is that men who are out of work, and get on relief must work 16¼ eight-hour days, just a little over one-half a month, in order to draw a top salary of $84.

Baltimore Md.

We have just had testimony in Congress that WPA construction is twice as costly as that done by private contractors.

We have seen how WPA funds were used to play politics in the last campaign, and in Louisiana, for example, how WPA funds were stolen and used for private work.

Today's spectacle of the American Federation of Labor organizing WPA workers to strike against the Government may be the last straw needed to make us aware of the radical lengths to which the New Deal has carried us.

If WPA can strike for shorter hours it can strike for higher pay.

It can strike because it doesn't like a Congressman or a Senator, or a President.

Government is no longer in the hands of our elected representatives but in the hands of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

When the time comes that overburdened taxpayers cannot meet the demands of Bill Green, WPA will take over the Government.

Yes, sir, WPA has held up Uncle Sam and put a gun to his head. Uncle can back down or fight. We think he had better fight.

Must Fight For Right to Work

Picketing is provided for in the law as a means whereby labor can exert moral force to secure its demands. But picketing to prevent men from working who are refused a place in labor's ranks is oppression. With or without law, it is indefensible!

Call

Race prejudice confesses itself utterly inhuman and anti-social when "white" is a prerequisite for getting a job. The civilization of this day is the creation of men of all races and all climes. The strongest lay hold on it but as Paul said, they are "debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians."

Had not a north African Negro discovered how to smelt iron, this mechanical age would have been impossible. The earliest record of earth in the form of moulded bricks comes from Mother Asia, the land of "colored" peoples whom the ultra-Aryanists like the Germans disdain. That being true, what could be more absurd than white bricklayers, whose ancestors were dressed in skins and lived in caves when darker people had cities of brick, refusing Negroes membership in the bricklayers' union! Yet in border states on the excuse that it is local custom, Negroes are refused membership in the union, and when they find work themselves they are picketed!

8-4-39

Such unreasonableness can only come from blind selfishness and reckless disregard for others. This blind pursuance of practices without thought of the conditions existing, shows how much the union men in the building trades stand in need of seeing themselves as others see them. It is said of the French troops whom Napoleon sent into Hayti to conquer the blacks who were fighting for their liberty under Toussaint L'Overture that they could not do their soldier duty when the Haytians advanced singing the Marsellaise, the song which they as liberty-loving Frenchmen had themselves sung when struggling for their freedom.

Kansas City Mo.

The sight of these black workers earning a living should have struck a responsive chord in the hearts of white bricklayers. It did not. They remained the same men who had refused Negroes admittance to their union, and who had made thirty-day permits to Negroes result in no work. To condemn them, it is only necessary to relate what they have done.

The law was never made for white bricklayers to prevent Negro bricklayers from earning a living. If the Constitution makes sense, it was never intended that any man should have starvation and beggary imposed upon him by anybody. Dred Scott had no rights said the court, but millions of men in battle decided that he did have rights. A non-union worker has no rights, so say the bricklayers' union and the building trades council of which it is a part. But somewhere there must be a veto on that inhumanity. The right in the matter should be determined in the courts. Work becomes all men. The law cannot safeguard union workers in the enjoyment of their divinely ordained right to work and at the same time be their aid in keeping others from work.

No matter who says no, Negroes must fight for their right to work. They are less than men if they can be driven from a living.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

Beware of Wolves Who Wear Sheep's Clothing

Tribune 7-28-39

Philadelphia, Pa.

ACCORDING to the latest headlines, WPA Workers have ignored the strike called by the American Federation of Labor's building trades unions.

The public was opposed to the strike.

The rank and file of WPA workers were against the strike.

President Roosevelt stated that "you can't strike against the government."

Apparently this newspaper hit the nail on the head when it declared that, "those who urged the strike were the racketeers in the building trades unions, who are not interested in the welfare of those on WPA, but are interested in maintaining the wage scale of the members of the building trades unions."

Now that what labor leaders attempted to show was a mass protest by the WPA workers has folded up like a flat tire, it is time for serious study of the leadership of organized labor in America.

The cat is out the bag. A few labor leaders who enjoy fabulous salaries are anxious to continue their exploitation of workers, so that they can grow richer. That is as clear as daylight. Fortunately for the WPA workers, they had sense enough to know that labor racketeers are no different from any other racketeers who exploit the poor and the helpless.

If the present policy of labor leaders continues, it will be impossible for any American workman to get a job until he pays tribute to a labor boss who is not one bit better than a capitalistic boss.

THE TRIBUNE WAS PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF COLORED WPA EMPLOYEES. HERE WAS A GROUP OF LABOR LEADERS URGING THEM TO STRIKE. THESE LABOR LEADERS HAVE IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO GET EMPLOYMENT. THE WPA CAME ALONG AS A GIFT FROM HEAVEN. IT WAS THEIR CHIEF BENEFACTOR DURING THESE DEPRESSION YEARS. IT WAS JUST THE SAME AS URGING MEN TO SLAY THEIR BEST FRIEND. AND WHEN THE SUGGESTION CAME FROM THEIR WORST ENEMY, IT MADE THE DOSE ALL THE MORE BITTER.

That colored people refused to fall for the pap offered by labor racketeers proves that colored people are not as stupid as these agitators think they are.

But this should not be the end of our fight. There is a place in America for honest and unselfish leadership to promote the cause of the workers. Workers should be organized and led by men and women interested in the welfare of the workers and in the promotion of American progress.

There is no place in a democracy for a group of exploiters who set class against class and make the color of a man's skin a badge of dishonor. And that is precisely what is going on today.

A few apparently honest but misguided people have written to this newspaper to say that it is wrong in the position taken against certain unions. THE TRIBUNE wishes it were mistaken. If colored workers had an equal opportunity to earn a living; if unions erected no barriers based on race and color; if union leaders were truly interested in the welfare of the masses instead of being wolves dressed in sheep's clothing, organized labor would be a blessing to all races, creeds and colors.

But just as other organizations founded on a lofty principle, which have permitted rats to get on the inside and gnaw holes in the supporting ramps, have gone down amid chaos, so will it be with the labor movement unless it cleans house quickly.

WILLIAMS ON LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Argus 7-21-39

St. Louis, Mo.

We were pleased to note that Mr. Frank L. Williams was among the five low-cost local Housing Authority Commissioners appointed by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann this week.

In the selection of Mr. Williams as a representative of the colored people of this community, we think the Mayor made a fine choice, for Mr. Williams is a man of honor and integrity, has had quite a wide experience in the business field, particularly along the real estate lines, having been president of the New Age Building and Loan Association for 24 years and also president of the Oakdale Realty Co. He is a man of experience in dealing with his people, having been principal of the high schools here for the past thirty years has been chairman of the Board of Managers of the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. for about twenty-four years, is a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University and a member of the Board of Directors of the Colored Orphans' Home.

He is a man who believes in service to his fellowman and is known to be a worker and a thinker in any endeavor he undertakes.

The other members of this Commission are persons who have won for themselves the respect of the people of the community by their deeds, and the Mayor is to be congratulated upon the exercise of the kind of judgment which enabled him to select such a strong Commission.

Civil Service Officials Explain 'Photograph Rule' For Identifying Applicants

Call 7-21-39

Kansas City, Mo.

**WASHING ON BUREAU
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS**

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — In response to several questions submitted by The Associated Negro Press during a recent call upon the U. S. Civil Service Commission, that body this week issued a statement relative to the subject matter embodied in ANP queries.

It had been discovered that there was no law compelling submission of a photograph in connection with governmental civil service examinations. It is a rule which the Civil Service Commissioners set up themselves. The Commission was requested to set forth in writing, its view of the photograph requirement and its authority for not directing that the person receiving the highest mark in an examination be given the first appointment.

U. S. Civil Service Commissioners are the following: Harry B. Mitchell, president, Lucille Foster McMillin and Samuel H. Ordway Jr. Lawson A. Moyer is executive director and chief examiner. The Commission's statement to ANP, over signature of William C. Hull, executive assistant and explaining the "photograph rule" declares: "In order to protect the Government against fraud and to preserve the rights of all competitors, it is necessary that any person about to be appointed shall be identified beyond doubt as the person who was examined.

"To accomplish this purpose, various plans of identification were used. However, numerous attempts at impersonation and other forms of fraud and deception were discovered. From the beginning of the examinations for the Phillippine and Panama Canal services, each competitor was required to present to the examiner at the time of examination, a photograph of himself taken within two years, as a means of identification.

"This, of course, is a positive identification of the competitor. The requirement was later extended to other services. By action of May 27, 1912, the use of photographs for identification of competitors was extended to all examinations. This was done after the question had been submitted to all departments, and independent offices and had received that unqualified and unanimous approval. The reasons advanced at that time have made it seem advisble to continue the practice of requiring photographs from competitors."

Concerning the appointment of those making the highest average in examinations, the statement said:

"There has been no rule. temporary or otherwise, in connection with examinations for the competitive classified service, requiring the acceptance of the highest man or woman on the list of persons who have successfully passed a given examination. So far as it is recalled, the present members of the Commission have never formally expressed their opinion regarding such a rule and their viewpoint on the matter is not of official record.

7-21-39

"On this subject, there is an Attorney General's decision (13 Op. Atty. Gen. 516, Aug. 31, 1871) reading as follows:

"An act of Congress or a rule promulgated by the President may require that the selection shall be made from persons found by an examining board to be qualified in such particulars as diligence, scholarship, integrity, good manners and attachment to the Government. The appointing power would still have scope for the exercise of its own judgement and will.

"'Congress cannot restrict the choice of the head of department to the point where he would have no choice, but it is not unconstitutional for an examining board to furnish a certain number of names obtained by a test, from which the head of a department shall make selections.'"

GIVES NEGRO HOUSING DATA

[illegible] 7-21-39

USHA Administrator Says Situation Vary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Nathan Straus, administrator Federal Works Agency, U. S. Housing Authority, this week described as "inaccurate and erroneous" recently published statements on USHA-sponsored low-rent housing projects there is a "ruling that Negroes must receive 3% of the amount paid in wages to white workers." Mr Straus in an interview with ANP, said:

"As a matter of fact, under the terms and conditions covering the development of USHA-aided projects 'the local authorities will require that there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, color or political affiliation in the employment of persons for work on the projects.'

7-21-39

"However, we have gone further than this and through our office of Race Relations and Divisions of Labor Relations have cooperated with local authorities in establishing objective criteria by which to determine discrimination. Based upon the Occupational Census of 1930, clauses have been inserted in construction contracts setting forth minimum percentages which shall serve as prima facie evidence of discrimination.

"Naturally, these percentages vary from city to city as the ratio of Negro building trades workers to the total varies thruout the country. Under terms of these agreemens, Negro workers receive varying percentages of the payroll, amounting in four cities to more than the stipulated percentages. In two cities wages paid to Negro workers were in excess of the amount paid to white workers.

"In 14 cities covered by agreements, Negro workers on 18 projects had received $117.613.64 as of May 31, 1939, or 14.48% of the total wages amounting to $812,133.60. In two other cities where no percentages were stipulated. Negro workers received $37.469.59 or 1.07% of the total of $2.553.335.61 paid in wages for construction of three projects in those cities.

"As a result of this initial experience we are convinced that percentage clauses are necessary and beneficial. For this reason, USHA is becoming more insistent upon their inclusion, and all current specifications are containing them in accordance with cur policy.

"Similar provisions under the Housing Division of the Public Works administration resulted in a total of $3.115.000 being paid in wages to Negro workers in 21 cities. This sum represents 15.4% f the total wages paid in those cities. Included in the wages paid to Negro workers was the sum of $775.000, which went to skilled workers."

THE CAT FROM THE WPA BAG

What is really behind the strike of skilled A. F. of L. workers against the new WPA 130-hour law, is not the untenable contention that men employed on "made" work should receive the same wage scale as those in private employment and work only that many hours.

What is really behind this fight was revealed last week by Thomas F. Murray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of New York City, who said his group was considering the calling of a general walkout on ALL Federal projects such as housing, tunnels, buildings, schools and sewers, thus stopping 50,000 men on work done for the government under private contract, and that he and his colleagues would be pleased if WPA got out of the construction field altogether, provided that the funds now allocated to building with relief labor were turned over to PWA. That lets the cat out of the WPA bag!

Courier 7-29-39

"We advocate the abolition of all WPA activities in the building and construction fields," he declared. "We have always felt that the WPA trespassed on the building industry to a great extent and that WPA FUNCTIONED AS A TRADE SCHOOL THAT GAVE THE HANDYMAN A CHANCE TO WORK AS A SKILLED MECHANIC AND CREATED THE FALSE HOPE THAT HE WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"THE FUNDS NOW SPENT ON WPA CONSTRUCTION COULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PWA, WHERE OUR MEN WOULD BE EMPLOYED FULL TIME WITHOUT QUESTION UNDER UNION CONDITIONS."

Now let us translate this into language that anybody can understand.

Mr. Murray represents the point of view held generally by the craft union heads in the American Federation of Labor: i. e., they want their unions to be exclusive in order to keep wages high, and they are disturbed because the WPA has trained unskilled workers to be skilled, thus menacing union exclusiveness.

These lords of skilled labor do not want to organize the unorganized, they just want to keep a monoply for a few workers to get high wages while the little fellows struggle along on starvation wages and are literally barred from craft unions by exorbitant initiation fees and dues.

Their strategy is to "raise hell" over WPA construction, embarrassing the philanthropic government to the point where it will respond by shifting the public funds from WPA to PWA.

This will mean that most of those who have been doing construction work under PWA will be turned back to the old forms of boondoggling while the unionists will get full-time jobs on the privately-operated but publicly-financed PWA projects.

Which means, of course, that Negro labor will be out of luck because of the discriminatory policy of most A. F. of L. craft unions against colored workers either by barring them from membership or by seldom if ever assigning them to jobs.

Negroes have been systematically barred by the A. F. of L. craft unions from almost all PWA projects save those involving construction of jim-crow housing units where the three per cent compromise provision enabled a handful of colored craftsmen to obtain employment.

Large numbers of Negroes have obtained WPA work as helpers and assistants but they will get nothing but straight relief if the WPA projects are shifted to the PWA.

Thus, our recent advice to Negro WPA workers to have nothing to do with the strike of skilled craftsmen against the government has been justified by subsequent events, and will prove even sounder as time goes on.

When WPA leaves the field of construction, the way will be paved to abandoning ALL projects and placing ALL unemployed workers on straight relief, and a noble experiment in rehabilitation will be ended.

GIVES NEGRO HOUSING DATA

[illegible] 7-21-39

USHA Administrator Says Situation Vary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Nathan Straus, administrator Federal Works Agency, U. S. Housing Authority, this week described as "inaccurate and erroneous" recently published statements on USHA-sponsored low-rent housing projects there is a "ruling that Negroes must receive 3% of the amount paid in wages to white workers." Mr Straus in an interview with ANP, said:

H[illegible] [illegible]

"As a matter of fact, under the terms and conditions covering the development of USHA-aided projects 'the local authorities will require that there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, color or political affiliation in the employment of persons for work on the projects.'

7-21-39

"However, we have gone further than this and through our office of Race Relations and Divisions of Labor Relations have cooperated with local authorities in establishing objective criteria by which to determine discrimination. Based upon the Occupational Census of 1930, clauses have been inserted in construction contracts setting forth minimum percentages which shall serve as prima facie evidence of discrimination.

"Naturally, these percentages vary from city to city as the ratio of Negro building trades workers to the total varies thruout the country. Under terms of these agreemens, Negro workers receive varying percentages of the payroll, amounting in four cities to more than the stipulated percentages. In two cities wages paid to Negro workers were in excess of the amount paid to white workers.

"In 14 cities covered by agreements, Negro workers on 18 projects had received $117.613.64 as of May 31, 1939, or 14.48% of the total wages amounting to $812,133.60. In two other cities where no percentages were stipulated, Negro workers received $37.469.59 or 1.07% of the total of $2.553.335.61 paid in wages for construction of three projects in those cities.

"As a result of this initial experience we are convinced that percentage clauses are necessary and beneficial. For this reason, USHA is becoming more insistent upon their inclusion, and all current specifications are containing them in accordance with our policy.

"Similar provisions under the Housing Division of the Public Works administration resulted in a total of $3.115.000 being paid in wages to Negro workers in 21 cities. This sum represents 15.4% f the total wages paid in those cities. Included in the wages paid to Negro workers was the sum of $775.000, which went to skilled workers."

THE CAT FROM THE WPA BAG

What is really behind the strike of skilled A. F. of L. workers against the new WPA 130-hour law, is not the untenable contention that men employed on "made" work should receive the same wage scale as those in private employment and work only that many hours.

What is really behind this fight was revealed last week by Thomas F. Murray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of New York City, who said his group was considering the calling of a general walkout on ALL Federal projects such as housing, tunnels, buildings, schools and sewers, thus stopping 50,000 men on work done for the government under private contract, and that he and his colleagues would be pleased if WPA got out of the construction field altogether, provided that the funds now allocated to building with relief labor were turned over to PWA. That lets the cat out of the WPA bag!

Courier 7-29-39

"We advocate the abolition of all WPA activities in the building and construction fields," he declared. "We have always felt that the WPA trespassed on the building industry to a great extent and that WPA FUNCTIONED AS A TRADE SCHOOL THAT GAVE THE HANDYMAN A CHANCE TO WORK AS A SKILLED MECHANIC AND CREATED THE FALSE HOPE THAT HE WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"THE FUNDS NOW SPENT ON WPA CONSTRUCTION COULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PWA, WHERE OUR MEN WOULD BE EMPLOYED FULL TIME WITHOUT QUESTION UNDER UNION CONDITIONS."

Now let us translate this into language that anybody can understand.

Mr. Murray represents the point of view held generally by the craft union heads in the American Federation of Labor: i. e., they want their unions to be exclusive in order to keep wages high, and they are disturbed because the WPA has trained unskilled workers to be skilled, thus menacing union exclusiveness.

These lords of skilled labor do not want to organize the unorganized, they just want to keep a monoply for a few workers to get high wages while the little fellows struggle along on starvation wages and are literally barred from craft unions by exorbitant initiation fees and dues.

Their strategy is to "raise hell" over WPA construction, embarrassing the philanthropic government to the point where it will respond by shifting the public funds from WPA to PWA.

This will mean that most of those who have been doing construction work under PWA will be turned back to the old forms of boondoggling while the unionists will get full-time jobs on the privately-operated but publicly-financed PWA projects.

Which means, of course, that Negro labor will be out of luck because of the discriminatory policy of most A. F. of L. craft unions against colored workers either by barring them from membership or by seldom if ever assigning them to jobs.

Negroes have been systematically barred by the A. F. of L. craft unions from almost all PWA projects save those involving construction of jim-crow housing units where the three per cent compromise provision enabled a handful of colored craftsmen to obtain employment.

Large numbers of Negroes have obtained WPA work as helpers and assistants but they will get nothing but straight relief if the WPA projects are shifted to the PWA.

Thus, our recent advice to Negro WPA workers to have nothing to do with the strike of skilled craftsmen against the government has been justified by subsequent events, and will prove even sounder as time goes on.

When WPA leaves the field of construction, the way will be paved to abandoning ALL projects and placing ALL unemployed workers on straight relief, and a noble experiment in rehabilitation will be ended.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

Postal Alliance Official Says Young Negro Ignores Wide Field of U. S. Civil Service

Post Office Offers More Opportunities to Blacks Than Any Other Branch of Government

Suggests Technique By Which To Win Jobs

By G. N. T. GRAY For A. N. P.

Mr. Gray is Welfare Director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees

Twenty-eight years ago, complaint was made by an officer of a white organization that three colored men for every one white man were being taken into railway mail service. During the past two years, approximately 100 white men to every one colored man have been appointed to this service.

Negro youth seem to have been asleep at the switch. Appointments have been made as names were reached on the register. In only one instance did a Negro fail of appointment who was within appointing range.

The Post Office department offers more opportunities for qualified Negro youth than any other branch of the government. It is also a fact that up to a certain point, the Negro in the P. O. D. is accorded a nearly equal opportunity for advancement.

Black Dispatch
2/4/39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

There may be a question whether our youth are actually asleep at the switch, or whether they have become drugged from the effects of repeated injections.

It is notorious that in certain southern cities Negroes are not considered for appointments as post office clerks. In other cities they are not considered for appointments as carriers, and frustrated Negro youths no longer prepare to pass these examinations with marks that top the register.

The Civil Service Commission comes into court with hands technically clean, because it certifies eligibles to appointive officials according to their order on the register. But these officials, acting under a legalized spoils system, can consider the highest eligible candidate three times, and then drop him from the register.

The Commission is not ignorant of this condition. I have been assured by its representative that a Negro must be appointed if three Negroes are certified. It is up to Negro youth to place three, six or nine names of colored people, if necessary, at the top of any and all registers.

If the father of the civil service, Congressman Pendleton, were to return to earth today, he would be startled at the methods now in use in picking applicants for the classified civil service in some brackets, but in the postal service the manner of picking recruits by open competitive examination remains the same.

Under the budget submitted to congress by President Roosevelt, ample funds would be available for holding examinations as often as necessary. It is therefore probable that examinations will be held during the fiscal year of 1940.

What I would impress upon our leaders in every avenue of Negro life is the desirability of young Negroes preparing for all civil service positions open to them, and the railway mail service and postal service, especially, as these are the branches where Negroes come nearest to receiving a square deal.

Preparation is necessary. Much publicity was given to the prosecution of racketeering correspondence schools which collected money from dupes by promising to get them jobs in the government service. Beware of such offers.

There are schools, however, that can help one prepare for these examinations. Every first-class library in the country lists volumes that will help to prepare applicants, or such books can be ordered from any good book store. The six publications here named will be found to be extremely useful.

"Questions and Answers for Rural Carrier and Clerical Positions," by William J. Barse, Grossett and Dunlap, N. Y., publishers; "Complete Course in Civil Service," Fifth Edition, 1936, by James W. Calley, Civil Service Publishing Co., Bayside, N. Y., publishers; "A Civil Service Manual, Vol. II," by Joseph A. Ewart, The Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass., publishers; "100 Civil Service Examinations," published by the Pergrande Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin; "Home Study Courses, Complete Postal Examinations," published by the Pergende Publishing Co.; "Manual of Examinations for Government Positions."

The requirement of photographs as a means of identification—the "Grandfather Clause" of the civil service—was introduced in May 1914, under the Wilson regime and has been protested again and again.

Mr. Mitchell, the present chairman of the Civil Service commission, speaking recently before the Second National Conference on Negro Affairs, in Washington, was unable to satisfactorily answer very simple questions put to him by the delegates, especially with regard to the use of fingerprints to supplant the pernicious use of photographs, just mentioned.

Ostensibly intended as a means of "identification and preventing impersonation and for the purpose of enabling appointing officers to form some opinion in regard to eligibles certified," the practice has been notorious for a quarter of a century as a means of legally defrauding Negroes of their right to unprejudiced and impartial consideration of their applications.

Mr. Mitchell, in attempting to justify the use of photographs, used as an argument the expense of maintaining a fingerprint division.

I have before me as I write this, two excellent refutations of Mr. Mitchell's argument. One is a United States Army application blank for a duplicate discharge certificate, at the top of which appear these words:

"If application is made by a former soldier who enlisted after November 1, 1906, fingerprints of the four fingers of right hand to be placed in this space."

The other is Form 2741 issued by the Civil Service commission itself, in October, 1928, which bears the title, "How to Obtain Good Fingerprints."

Fingerprint apparatus as described in Form 2741, consists of "an ink slab, a tube of ink, and a roller for spreading the ink on the slab."

What prohibitive expense would be incurred in setting up a fingerprint division with a small staff at the usual government salaries, to protect the interests of 11,000,000, is difficult to determine. It is equally hard to determine why the Civil Service commission needs a $16,000 apparatus as stated by the chief examiner, when the army manages to conduct its business efficiently on the basis of fingerprints made by the applicant, without assistance, on the ordinary government bond on which the application is printed.

The theory of civil service employment for Negroes on the basis of our percentage of total population is a fallacy. Being a realist I would be willing to accept a percentage of clerks and carriers based on population in every Southern city where they will not appoint any Negroes at present. But I would not think of demanding them on a population basis.

We should be given every position for which we are better qualified than others, as shown by competitive examination. That is as it should be. That is as it would be if every Negro had the backing of our government.

Out of a wealth of experience gained in every section of the country, I am led to believe that when our own United States government stands squarely behind every one of its citizens and public servants, it will be possible for the most efficient candidate for any post, selected in a competitive examination, to work at that post anywhere, whether or not he is an American citizen who is also a Negro.

C. C. C. CAMPS GREAT AID TO NEGRO YOUTH

Many Thousands on Project

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(ANP)—What the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is doing for colored youth formed the basis of an illuminating report submitted at the recent Second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, this city, by Edgar G Brown, CCC adviser on Negro affairs. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as general conference chairman, received the report, which revealed the following facts, with approximate figures:

2-5-39

Two hundred thousand colored youth have served in the Corps since President Roosevelt and the Congress initiated the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. Regular habits of work, training, discipline, fresh air and three well prepared and ample meals a day have combined to improve the health and morale of all enrollees. The gain in weight has ranged from seven to 15 pounds for each boy.

Thirty thousand young colored men and war veterans, one-tenth of the total CCC enrollment, are actively participating in the CCC. They are engaged on work projects throughout the country and the Virgin Islands.

Seven hundred thousand dollars a month for the past year has been allotted by the colored CCC boys to their parents and dependents back home.

Ninety thousand books have been supplied through the War Department and the Offices of Education for colored camp libraries. Current magazines, daily and weekly newspapers are made available in camp recreation halls.

Twelve thousand colored CCC enrollees in the past five years have completed courses in first-aid through cooperation of the CCC and National Red Cross.

Two thousand colored project assistants, leaders and assistant leaders are on duty at CCC camps.

Six hundred colored cooks are steadily employed in CCC mess halls.

Nine hundred classes in Negro history were conducted in the camps during the past five years. National Negro health exhibits have been shown for five consecutive years in cooperation with the U. S. Health service.

Eight hundred colored boys have gained business training in the capacity of store clerks and managers of the Post-Exchanges in CCC camps.

Four hundred colored typists are assigned to CCC headquarters of the commanding officers, camp superintendents and educational advisers.

One hundred and forty-seven colored college graduates are serving CCC camps as educational advisers.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 20, 1939

The Negroes' Opportunity

The higher wages paid by government to unskilled labor in the Northern states, the larger benefits given to the aged and the blind in states outside of the South, the more "liberal" political attitude of the North toward the negroes, should be a powerful, an irresistible incentive to the Southern negroes to move northward. To set in motion a great exodus the spread of information among the negroes of what the North, through the instrumentality of the federal government, is offering them should be enough.

The News and Courier advises the white Southerners, through their legislatures, commercial bodies, newspapers and "leaders" to encourage the colored people to take advantage of the unusual and rich opportunities at this time before them.

In a letter to The News and Courier printed last Thursday Mr. Theodore D. Jervey quoted General Wade Hampton as saying fifty years ago that "the diffusion of the negroes," however it would make labor conditions "a little harder for the present generation, would be the salvation of the future." That was characteristic of General Hampton's great wisdom. The News and Courier wholly agrees with it and gives credit to the incumbent Democratic administration for helping to realize it. Other statesmen and writers, besides General Hampton, after the close of the Confederate war, expressed the same opinion, and The News and Courier assumes no new position by adhering to it now.

Thousands of the earnest and enlightened thinkers in the North are eager to promote the welfare of the negroes. They can promote it to far better effect by inviting and bringing them to their own section than by writings and exhortations addressed to the Southern people. The "negro problem" is one of numbers; reduction of their numbers in the South would mitigate its severer aspects—has already mitigated it in some measure.

The Northern and Western states easily could absorb at least 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 negroes in the South. The 4,000,000 that they now have are nearly all in the large cities and in a few mining and industrial centers. One can think of no objection that the Northern and Western farming districts could raise to receiving and assisting negro immigrants. Their coming to the North would be embarrassed by no political considerations for both Republicans, Democrats and Labor's Non-Partisan League desire them as voters, and strive to enlist them. As their numbers increased and they received the better educational advantages in schools and colleges that the North offers, their proportion of political offices would be enlarged, they would soon have a score of seats in congress instead of the lonely one now granted them by Chicago, and also a senator or two.

We see no early prospect of negroes getting into congress from Southern states.

Southern conditions urge a negro migration at this time. Whether or not the cotton harvester be perfected, the Southerners will be forced to look to some ther way of living than by cotton production. In South Carolina the insistence by the press that the farmers diversify, making their farms self-sustaining, will soon be unnecessary. Cotton will become a side crop. The New Dealers are seeing to that. The plantation system will further decline. Indeed, white farmers in this section are gradually adjusting themselves to this new situation, and for the colored farmers to follow their example will be difficult in the extreme.

The place for the negroes, where they will be happy, is in the Northern factories and shops, in Muncie, Youngstown, Milwaukee, Glens Falls, Gloversville, a thousand industrial towns and villages. They will work well with kind and intelligent direction. In those towns they would be members of the C. I. O., including such of its unions as the Newspaper Guild. They would have more than the elbow touch of some of the white laborers. The incessantly exasperating issues that afflict the South would come to an end. So would the benevolent meddling of the Northern uplifters in Southern affairs.

The Southern men and women whose zeal for the negroes is generous and intense, as illustrated in the recent Birmingham conference, could accomplish more useful results by encouraging and assisting the Southern negroes to find new homes in the Northern and Western districts, where they would be cordially welcomed, than in any other way.

A considerable part of the negro population, if not all of it, is nomadic by nature, and a little education about opportunities elsewhere, together with a little aid, would cause them to move in migthy droves. More even than the Southern white man, the negro loves to "go places." For that he is not to be censured.

Wage And Hour Offices May Create Negro Jobs

Journal 10-7-39

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—(ANP)—Civil service jobs in the wage-hour field offices which are to be opened soon offer an excellent opportunity to prove the true meaning of the words which declare the positions available for all United States citizens.

When the offices in Boston, New York, Buffalo, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Nashville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, there seems to be some possibility for Negroes to obtain appointments.

The requirements include one which is important . . . a person must be a legal resident of the state or an adjacent state to obtain appointments.

Included are some very high class positions; pay roll examining clerks, assistant pay roll examining clerks, which require that the person be already on the pay roll of the government and with a year or two of government experience in auditing, statistical work or fiscal accounting and investigational work.

Other jobs are available also.

LABOR - 1939 GENERAL
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

Ax Hits Three Negroes V

(S) (*)

Race Relations Official Is Halted By WPA; Complaints Of Mistreatment Still Prevail

Black Dispatch 6-10-39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

July 15 Cut to Play Havoc With Relief Situation of Negro in Southland

White Units Take Over Smith's Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Developments in the WPA since January 1 would indicate that the Negro is the joker in the New Deal deck, if the facts revealed from one close to the administration are any indication of what is happening.

Prior to January 1, the office division of employment was and is still the largest and most important set-up in the entire WPA. This division is responsible for placing people on WPA jobs, taking them off the direct relief rolls.

In the racial relations office of this division, three Negroes were employed, Alfred Edgar Smith, senior race relations office; Dutton Ferguson and John Whitten, junior race relations officers.

Mr. Smith's duties took him all over the country where there was any need for adjustment of situations which had been complained of to his office. Mr. Smith thus spent many days in various sections, observing and adjusting conditions to a more satisfactory point for Negroes.

6-10-39

However, since January 1, Mr. Smith's travel allowances have been stopped—he makes no more field trips, although white officials of the same rank still travel back and forth to various locations on various missions.

Up to a month or so ago, the race relations division received from one to two hundred letters daily from Negroes in all sections of the country, complaining of mistreatment and of the inequality of their work.

Routed directly to the race relations division, adjustments were made and satisfaction, to an extent, given the complainants.

With no warning to Mr. Smith, it is learned from persons close to the department a sudden change was effected and practically all of this mail was diverted from Smith's office to other offices through regular channels. At the same time, reductions in the personnel of the division were effected, although there were ample funds to carry on the necessary work.

So valuable was this work, an effort had been made to raise the salary of the position to $3,300 per annum instead of the original $2,000 compensation. However, it is possible under the present arrangement with workers dismissed to close down the department with which they functioned, dismiss or transfer the clerks assigned and route the funds which ran that particular unit to some white unit many of which have been and are being set up.

Seek to Hold Jobs Open

Should such individuals be permitted to resign from the positions instead of being fired, there still would be jobs open for others. But with the dismissals, officials are in a position to say that no vacancies exist, and therefore no Negroes will be appointed.

In most of these positions, the administrator is not consulted on the plans for the division. He merely acts as a figure head, although there is a certain amount of good that can be done.

Workers who have been associated with the administrator of this Negro unit in the WPA are loud in their praise of his fairness and his intelligent supervision of the job at hand. But they denounce his superiors who fail to permit him wider range of authority on the job.

Plan City Unit

One of the functions of this of-office had been the arranging of projects for the employment of Negroes. Previously no one had thought of this—and when the subject was broached, white project supervisors refused to accept qualified Negro workers. Therefore, it became necessary to organize a department to arrange projects where Negroes could work. For the city of Washington, there is now talk of establishing such a division, a Negro unit, headed by a competent Negro, who will supervise the Negro project workers and see that they get placed on suitable projects.

Figures show for Washington alone, there are 13,000 WPA workers. Of this number, 9,600 or 75 per cent are Negroes. All of these, or rather the majority of these, came from the relief rolls and are certified workers. Certified as able and qualified to work on the WPA, but waiting for appointments are some 7,600 persons, of which 4,300 are Negroes. Not yet interviewed and awaiting certification are another 5,000 persons, of which 2,800 are Negroes! More are on direct relief. The situation indicates a need for some arrangement whereby these Negro majorities may be taken care of.

National Figures

Throughout the nation, Negroes are on all WPA project rolls and of the 2,724,240 WPA workers on the payrolls in February, 1939, "who were certified for continued employment in the review of need," 385,110 were Negroes, or 14.2 per cent of the total. (This does not include Negroes on direct relief, not working on WPA).

A tabulation by states shows the various ranges of percentages and how the Negroes fared in February when there was an investigation into the WPA ranks to determine need. These select ones survived the February purge.

	All Workers	Negro Workers	Per Cent
Region I			
Connecticut	23,557	1,173	5.0
Maine	8,879	6	0.1
Massachusetts	118,755	1,739	1.5
New Hampshire	9,617	5	0.1
Rhode Island	15,270	598	3.9
Vermont	5,612	12	0.2
Region II			
New Jersey	81,579	11,575	14.2
New York	211,461	29,657	14.0
Pennsylvania	227,312	20,260	9.0
Region III			
Delaware	3,190	1,030	32.4
District of Columbia	10,684	7,104	66.8
Maryland	14,085	3,948	28.0
Virginia	27,882	7,863	28.2
West Virginia	45,446	2,132	4.7
Region IV			
Illinois	212,310	42,426	20.0
Indiana	88,783	11,474	12.9
Michigan	136,179	21,301	15.7
Missouri	94,274	16,486	17.5
Ohio	236,471	37,855	16.0
Region V			
Alabama	48,663	14,504	29.8
Florida	47,296	11,092	23.5
Georgia	57,898	21,348	36.9
Kentucky	56,193	4,142	7.4
North Carolina	44,855	12,067	20.9
South Carolina	46,742	18,295	39.2
Tennessee	51,211	8,187	16.0
Region VI			
Arkansas	48,727	7,826	16.1
Louisiana	46,306	17,932	38.7
Mississippi	42,442	9,684	22.8
Oklahoma	58,883	8,137	13.8
Texas	96,725	17,413	18.0
Region VII			
Iowa	28,429	831	2.9
Kansas	31,255	4,252	13.6
Minnesota	59,095	643	1.1
Nebraska	27,556	1,357	4.9
North Dakota	13,440	8	0.1
South Dakota	15,069	15	0.1
Wisconsin	68,858	1,425	2.1
REGION VIII			
Colorado	27,492	575	2.1
Idaho	10,141	27	0.3
Montana	17,449	98	0.6
New Mexico	11,651	15	0.1
Utah	11,893	40	0.3
Wyoming	3,659	41	1.1
Region IX			
Arizona	9,977	717	7.2
California	107,921	7,381	6.8
Nevada	2,160	15	0.7
Oregon	16,331	66	0.4
Washington	44,577	333	0.7

These figures were submitted to the WPA administrator on May 4 and show the trend towards the employment of Negroes on projects.

Educational Qualifications

At one time, Mary Steele, director of division of professional and service projects, which include the white collar projects, seeing the number of qualified Negroes engaged on the WPA, decided it would be interesting to get a picture of the educational qualification of the workers.

To all WPA administration supervisors the following was sent: "Attached hereto are two tables which I am requesting you to fill out and return to this office immediately.

"Table II concerns the educational training of the workers. You will indicate in the column provided therefor the number of years of formal education the workers acquired. In furnishing this information, you should show by RACE, just how many of the workers attended graded school, high school or college and the number of years."

This report, returnable in three days, showed an overwhelming preponderance of Negro college-trained workers as compared with the whites and an equal difference in the number of high school graduates!

Dismissals

It is difficult to predict the turn of events following July 15. However, it is the belief of some closely identified with the WPA, that political aspects and pressure demand that the Negroes be among the first dismissed in order to assure a huge vote for the party in power at the next election. It is said that the policy of firing during the summer and then swelling the payrolls just before election will be followed.

Negro Administrators

Throughout the whole WPA there are few Negro administrators in the states. New York has two, both in New York City, one in charge of the city workers on WPA and another in charge of the state WPA. This latter, James A. Ross, was active politically during the last campaign and has been interested in politics for a number of years. Considering the ratio of Negro workers to the total WPA workers in New York, which is 14 per cent, this is understandable that two administrators should be functioning here.

But in a state like West Virginia, where the ratio is only 4.7 per cent, why are there three Negro administrators and in other states where even larger percentages run, there are no Negro administrators? These puzzling questions have long before been brought to the attention of the authorities, it is related, but nothing has ever been done in the matter.

Negro Doomed

Negro workers on the WPA, according to the story current here, are doomed. They are regarded by the Southern officials who control the WPA, as part of the United States problem, but the attitude taken toward them is the same as is prevalent in the states where these officials were born. It is not the policy of the WPA to encourage Negro projects, say the people closest to the administration. And then when there are projects which are giving employment to the Negro, it is up to the Negro to protect them and fight for their continuance.

Such projects as those now operating at Howard university where old records are being restored, a much needed work, will be the targets, it is believed, of the economizers, and unless a stiff fight is put up to prevent the wholesale slashing of such fine work, conducted entirely by Negroes, they will be among the first to go.

"And," concluded the informant, "if by July 15 there is a Negro unit operating similar to the present one, it will be the most surprising thing in the WPA setup."

Fighting the Wage-Hour Peril

Telegraph

Governor Rivers is entitled to the warmest commendation for the vigor with which he has replied to the criticisms of Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the federal wage and hour law.

The governor makes it plain that Mr. Andrews is rather ridiculous in saying that he ought to have been invited to the Southern Governors' Conference, where administration of the wage and hour act was criticized when the administrator had not even taken the trouble to communicate with our state executive, who is chairman of the conference. As the governor says, since the conference knew nothing about this offer until the meeting was held the administrator could hardly expect that the conference would be held all over again just to accommodate him.

The crux of the governor's letter to Mr. Andrews, however, is contained in the flat statement that, if his information be correct, "both the personnel and the policies of this (wage and hour) set-up, in a majority of instances, are unsympathetic with the real legislative intent of the law."

The controversy is important because the textile industry committee representing the wage-and-hour administration is to conduct a hearing in Atlanta on June 26 when the proposed 32½ per cent minimum wage for textile workers will be discussed.

6-9-39

It is already apparent that if the wage and hour act is administered without that sympathetic understanding of the South's peculiar situation a period of increased unemployment and intensified depression will lie immediately ahead of us.

Macon, Ga.

We already know that the pecan shellers, the lumber industry and the cotton seed oil mills are feeling the effects of this law and thousands have lost their jobs.

Secretary W. M. McLaurine of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association gave out a statement at Clinton, S. C., Wednesday, in which he said that more than 25 thousand Southern textile employes might lose their jobs if the 32½-cent an hour minimum wage proposal should be applied to the industry.

Mr. McLaurine made the statement as 20 South Carolina textile executives met for a general discussion of the proposed wage, on which the federal wage and hour administration will begin hearings June 19 at Washington and June 26 at Atlanta.

Mr. McLaurine said his forecast of the number who stood to lose their jobs under a 32½-cent law was not a guess, but was based on a return of questionnaires sent to mill men.

The people of the South deplore, much more than anyone else, the low wage rate which prevails in many branches of farm and factory activity, but they are bound to take a realistic view of the situation, and that view buttressed by cold facts and experience, is that many of these activities operate on such a narrow margin of profit that they have no choice except to fold up if their expenses are increased.

The picture would be far different if it were not for the gross discrimination against the South practiced by the federal government. The inequality in freight rates, which has kept the South in bondage for a generation cries to heaven. Correction of this evil would do much toward putting the South on its feet. But we do not find those government leaders who sponsor the wage and hour act and demand a prohibitive level of wages, lifting their fingers to do simple justice to the South.

The government has been spending billions in subsidies of various kinds to bring about national recovery and yet the per capita proportion distributed in the South generally and in Georgia particularly, is ridiculous in comparison to the royal largesses which have been scattered in the states of the North, the Middle West and many of those in the Far West.

The next few weeks will be of vital importance to the suffering industries of the South.

ASSAILANT FREE ON $1,000 BOND IN ASSAULT CASE

8-18-39

Kansas City Mo

Kansas City, Kas., N. A. A. C. P. Branch Assumes Charge of Prosecution of Man Named by Negro Girl

Lester McCrady, white, charged with a criminal attack on Miss Cecelia Bailey, 16, early the morning of August 3, is free on a $1,0 bond. He is employed as a stillman at a local oil plant in Kansas City, Kas.

chings of the Kansas City, Kas., police force, was taking care of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Howard, across the street when the attack took place.

Cecelia, in her report to police, said that McCrady under pretext of wanting to see Mrs. Howard, forced his way into the house and choked her into submission.

The Kansas City, Kas., branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has assumed charge of prosecution in the case.

Call

Cecelia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bailey of Bethel, Kas., and one of eight children.

She was graduated from the eighth grade in the White Church, Kas., school last spring and will enter Northeast junior in September.

Cecelia is still suffering from shock and other conditions caused by the attack. She is at home in Bethel under a physician's care.

McCrady spent little time in jail. It was the opinion of lawyers that bail of $1,000 was unusually light in the face of the severity of the charge.

Cecelia, a quiet, well-mannered girl, was experiencing her first taste of "working out." She remained at the Hutchings home at nights in order to avoid the long trip home each day.

The local N.A.A.C.P. in cooperation wth the welfare committee of the Wyandotte County Association of Colored Women, and other civic groups, is taking the lead in pushing the Bailey case.

A committee composed of James Hamlett, Mrs. Gustava Gray, chairman of the Wyandotte Association Welfare committee, and Shelley McClendon, will aid in choosing lawyers who will serve as special prosecutors at the trial.

A special meeting was held Tuesday at which time plans were made for handling the legal phase.

The attack on Miss Bailey took place at 1724 North Thirteenth, home of the Glen Howards, instead of 1715 North Thirteenth, home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hutchings for whom Cecelia was employed.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

BROWN SHOWS HOW NEW WPA BILL WILL AFFECT RACE

6-23-39

WASHINGTON, June 22. (A. N. P.) — The House of Representatives committee on Appropriations reported favorably the bill (H. J. Res. 326) entitled, "Joint Resolution for 1940 beginning July 1, 1939, making appropriations for Work Relief, Relief, and to increase employment by providing loans and grants for public works projects" in accordance with the President's request $1,477,000,000, a reduction of $773,000,000 from this year's WPA funds.

Edgar G. Brown, president of the United States Government Employes, Inc., in a statement to the press made a brief analysis of the measure as to its benefits as well as its disadvantages to the colored people.

He said: "There is provision for 1,000,000 less persons on WPA beginning July 1, 1939; of the 400,000 colored men and women now on WPA, more than 100,000 will be forced to seek other employment. The NYA will receive a total of $81,000,000, which is $6,000,000 more than in the current year. The Farm Security administration will receive $123,000,000 which is $52,000,000 less than in 1939. Puerto Rico Reconstruction administration receives $7,000,000, which is $3,000,000 less than last year. The U. S. Public Health service receives $300,000.

Cites Changes

"Administrative changes of importance to WPA workers are as follows: Recommendation for the abolition of one man rule of the Works Progress administration after July 1, 1939, and substitution of a non-partisan board of three members, to be appointed by the President, and subject to confirmation by the senate.

"The elimination of all federal projects (those maintained in the states where the total funds are furnished by the federal government, with no state or municipal sponsorship.)

"The prohibition of any theatre projects, federal or sponsored.

"The prohibition of the construction of any building by any of the relief agencies in Title 1, where the cost of the building exceeds $25,000.

6-23-39

"Abolition of the 'prevailing wage rate' and the provision of a 'security wage,' 130 hours work per month per person.

"Preference of employment on the basis of need rather than any other consideration.

"A rotation provision for WPA workers providing for removal of all those who have been on projects for more than 18 months with provision as to the condition of their re-employment.

Rigid Work Habits Record

"More rigid record of work habits for disciplinary purposes and check of ability to perform the work to which they may be assigned.

"A periodic investigation, not less than once in every 6 months, of the rolls of relief employes on the WPA projects.

"Requirement that administrative and supervisory personnel shall take an oath to support and defend the constitution and faithfully discharge their employment.

"No federal funds for direct relief to the states.

"A transfer of $125,000,000 of the Works Project administration funds to the Public Works administration.

"Provision for expansion of W. P. A. Household Training projects in all parts of the country as one of the most practical vocational pursuits. Commendation by members of the Appropriations committee of the United Government employes and its leadership in initiating a constructive approach to private jobs for trained domestic workers.

"Inclusion, again, of section in WPA bill as recommended by the United Government Employes' organization providing $2,000 fine, a year in jail or both for discrimination on account of race in employment and any of the benefits of which he or she may be entitled under WPA appropriation for 1940. Similar punishment is also provided for religious or political discrimination of any person on WPA."

GENERAL

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
July 12, 1939

Government Factories for Negroes

If the thirty-two and a half cents an hour wage for labor in Southern factories shall be decreed by the rulers of the United States negroes employed by these factories will be paid $13 a week.

But few negroes are employed by the factories; the spinners, carders, weavers are white persons. The half dozen negroes or more do "outside work", as driving trucks, cleaning up the factory grounds.

Therefore, the United States should build factories for negroes in the South so that they could earn $13 a week.

Why should government fix by law a minimum wage of $13 a week and provide no factories to pay it?

Except to perhaps one negro in 200 or 500 in the South this law will be a piece of cruel irony.

The government must build factories for the colored people, otherwise they will be forced to work on farms—as thousands of white persons, for whom Democratic government is not concerned, must work—or migrate to the North where the colored vote is appreciated and the colored laboring man is welcomed in the CIO. Labor's Non-Partisan League, and so forth.

To The News and Courier the establishment of a $13 a week wage in factories from which millions of negroes are excluded seems to demand explanation from the Democratic democrats.

The Roosevelt government has plenty of money or still can borrow. Why does it not build factories in the South in which the negroes would be employed? Why does it condemn the negroes to be sharecroppers and tenants?

Or is it resolved to adhere to the present policy of inducing the Southern negroes to migrate to the North and West?

President Favors Southern Textile Wage Differential

Advertiser

8-2-39

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(AP)—President Roosevelt said today he was studying a recommendation for a flat minimum wage of 32 1-2 cents an hour for the textile industry and indicated he believed there should be a wage differential.

However, in discussing a wage differential, he explained he had not definitely made up his mind on that point. But he referred to the $1 a week differential allowed under NRA between Northern and Southern cotton mills.

His announcement, made at a press conference, followed by a few hours a plea from Southern members of Congress and Southern cotton mill operators to the chief executive to use his influence toward blocking approval of the wage order recommended by a textile industry committee.

Remarking he was considering their appeal, the President said Southerners feared that if Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the wage-hour act, adopted the order the increased minimum would force several of their mills out of business.

Under the act the present minimum is 25 cents and automatically would become 30 cents on next Oct. 24.

North Opposes Differential

The wage differential between North and South, estimated by labor officials to have been about 8.3 cents an hour in August, 1938, before the wage-hour law became effective, long has been bitterly opposed by Northern plants.

Although reluctant to disclose the details of the conference with the President earlier today, one of the group of Southerners said they had asked the President to use his influence to block the wage order.

Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, eight representatives and several spokesmen for cotton mills attended the White House conference, requested to present to the chief executive Southern contentions the wage order would close many small mills and increase unemployment.

A recommendation for the wage order by the textile industry committee is before Andrews. It has received strong support from Northern mill interests, labor and many New England state and local officials.

Persons close to the situation said the White House conference was requested by manufacturers' representatives who also conferred today with the North Carolina congressional delegation outlining their opposition to the wage order. A similar meeting was held last week with the South Carolina delegation.

Those At White House

Those at the White House meeting were Bankhead, Representatives Doughton, North Carolina; Fulmer and Hare, South Carolina; Brown, Georgia; Colmer, Mississippi; Boykin and Hobbs, Alabama, and Chandler, Tennessee.

Among manufacturers' spokesmen present were Samuel F. Clabaugh, Nashville, Tenn., vice-president of the Southern States Industrial Council; William M. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C., secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Harvey White, Concord, N. C., Arthur Dixon, Gastonia, N. C., and Paul A. Redmond, representing Alabama mills.

Mr. Roosevelt assured the group, one of its members said, he would study the matter. He added the President listened "with apparent interest and friendliness" as Clabaugh explained the Southern viewpoint, but did not commit himself.

Advertiser

One of the legislators remarked he recognized that the President had no authority under the wage-hour act to intercede on their behalf, but added:

"We think Mr. Roosevelt might be able to exert some influence in the wage-hour administration."

Clabaugh said he wanted it "made clear" there was no criticism of the wage-hour law itself at the conference and another member of the group said they "simply wanted to avert too hasty action."

8-2-39

Other members of the delegation indicated they had summarized briefly Southern opposition to the order presented to Andrews at public hearings here and in Atlanta.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association recently sent Southern members of Congress pamphlets outlining the chief objections of Southern interests to the proposed minimum.

Under the act, Andrews must either reject or approve the order. If he approves it, it becomes law on the date he sets and the only appeal is to the courts.

Should Andrews reject the recommendation, he would have to appoint a new industry committee or direct the present committee to reconsider its recommendation.

One of the Southern objections to the make-up of the present committee is that there are an "insufficient number" of representatives of Southern industry and labor on it.

Prejudice in CCC Hit

Afro-American

7-22-39 Baltimore,

N.J. Club Women Draft Protest for Washington

CAMDEN, N.J.—Seeking a wider scope for colored leadership, the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs drew up a petition, last week, protesting discriminations in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With many able educators, welfare workers and military men available, the women pointed out, only two of the 150 CCC camps for colored youths are staffed with colored officials.

Six recommendations, proposing plans for the establishment of a system whereby this alleged discrimination would be abolished, were attached to the petition, which will be presented in Washington to Robert Fechner, director of the CCC.

See Chance for Reform

The group is making the fight at this time, it was stated, in an attempt to bring about changes in the corps during the present period of administration re-organization.

The article, backed by the Pennsylvania and New York Federation of Women's Clubs, bears the signatures of some of the most prominent persons in the three States.

It admits that the 200,000 youths who have enrolled with the CCC since 1933, "have been valuably helped from an educational standpoint; have learned for the first time the wide extent of this country and the importance of conserving their natural heritage; and have had an opportunity to take a new lease on life."

Can Make Contribution

The organization points out, however, that one specific element which the program has lacked has been "the participation of colored educators and welfare workers, who, through their training and daily experience with the colored boy and community, have a valuable contribution to make to CCC."

The petition further states that, in the matter of colored officers ----, more than 500 qualified ones have been graduated from the senior ROTC units of Howard and Wilberforce Universities since 1922, and a great number of these men are available.

"In brief," the group concluded, "all we ask is that colored men, in whatever positions in the CCC programs, be appointed and advanced strictly in accordance with their training and ability on the basis of that fundamental postulate of American democracy — equality of opportunity for all."

State Set-up Urged

Recommendations made were:

1. That, in every State in which there are separate colored companies, there should be appointed the office of colored State educational supervisor, with a staff whose duties would be to supervise and co-ordinate the company educational programs within that State.
2. That for more complete coordination of these activities in each Corps Area there will be established the office of Associate Corps Area Civilian Advisor for Education.

D.C. Post Suggested

3. That in the Washington office of the director of CCC education there will be established the position of Associate Director, whose staff will head up the various activities of the subordinate colored camp educators throughout the country.
4. That the policy of assigning colored military men to duty with every colored CCC company should be speedily adopted. This includes, of course, the necessary complement of medical and religious officers.

Skilled Jobs Asked

5. That colored civilian technical, skilled and semi-skilled workers should be employed in every colored camp.
6. It is further recommended that a division of colored affairs should be established in the office of the Director of CCC, this division to be satisfied with colored employees, well trained in administrative, educational and social welfare work.

Among the hundreds of leaders who signed the petition were the following:

NEW JERSEY

Dr. W. G. Alexander, New Jersey State Department of Health; Dr. H. F. Brock, Union County Crime Prevention; Lieutenants Lawrence Willet and Robert Trott, New Jersey National Guard; the Rev. John C. Love, Union Baptist Church, Montclair; Frank S. Hargraves, New Jersey assemblyman;

The Rev. H. Van Pelt, chaplain of New Jersey State Prison; Robert S. Hartgrove, assistant attorney general; Mrs. Ida E. Brown, president of New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. Mable Robinson, chairman of program committee, New Jersey FWC.

PENNSYLVANIA

Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of Armstrong Association, Philadelphia; J. B. Deans, district manager, North Carolina Mutual Insurance; Magistrate Edward W. Henry; Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, member of Pennsylvania Legislature;

Bishop David H. Sims, AME Church; the Rev. James E. Kirkland, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. William A. Harrod, pastor of First African Baptist Church, Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, headed by Mrs. Adelaide Harty Fleming.

NEW YORK

C. B. Powell, president of New York Amsterdam News; James H. Hubert, executive director of New York Urban League; Daniel Burrows, member of New York Legislature; William T. Andrews, member of New York Legislature;

George S. Schuyler, Crisis Magazine; Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity Magazine; Earl Brown, managing editor of Amsterdam News; and the New York State Federation of Women, headed by Mrs. Julian Coleman Robinson.

NEW CCC CHANGES AFFECT NEGROES

Call

7-21-39

Kansas City

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) —What will be the status of the Negro in the Civilian Conservation corps after the changes recently ordered are put into effect, wherein reserve officers now on duty in the camps will be changed to the status of civilian employees and all others appointed will assume duty as such?

Set to go into effect with all replacements made by December, this order—the most important change made in the administration of the CCC since its beginning in 1935, affects company commanders, junior officers, doctors, chaplain, dentist, vetenanians and other district and corps area staff jobs held by reserve officers.

According to the president, this change is ordered because the reserve officers on CCC duty should not be afforded retirement and hospitalization privileges extended to officers of the regular service. The recently enacted national defense act gave these privileges to all reserve officrs when called to active duty with the regular services.

The president held the view, it is reported, that although reserve officers were on active duty with the army, while on CCC duty, their work was essentially civilian and not military.

When the changes are put into effect, the titles also are changed. As civilians, appointees in charge of a CCC company will have the designation "company commander" and their assistants, "subalterns." Other positions now held by reserve officers will carry such titles as they are entitled to in their positions, preceeded by the letters CCC. In other words, the physicians now on duty will be known as CCC physician, etc.

Uniforms of the army, navy, marine corps, or coast guard will not be worn by reserve officers or warrant officers appointed to CCC duty as civilians. Company commanders and subalterns and staff officers in work camps will wear a uniform of khaki cotton or spruce green woolen, which will be provided at their own expense. Uniforms by those not on duty in camps will be at the discretion of each corps area commander.

At present, where there is only one camp fully officered by Negro personnel, in spite of the fact that there are 150 camps with approximately 30,000 Negro CCC workers, there is a general feeling that the few Negroes now in CCC work camps supervisory capacities will lose their positions in the CCC and white civilians appointed in their place.

No attempt has been made for adequate proportionate representation of Negroes in the administrative business of the CCC although it has been pointed out several times that such appointments should be made where capable colored workers could be found.

Since in the last analysis of the CCC there is a move to make the institution a permanent organization, some steps should be taken, in the opinion of several outspoken persons, to have Negroes appointed to the top positions in the Negro companies, removing from them the white officers who have had charge of these camps where Negroes comprise the work units.

The proprotion of colored executives in the CCC is ridiculously small, according to a prominent ex-army officer in this city and he feels that something drastic should be done to secure representation in this outfit which already has opened a small wedge for Negroes, instead of flying around seeking to share in something for which promises already have been made to take care of Negroes.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

THE W.P.A. STRIKE AND US

Crisis 7-15-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

What is behind the W.P.A. strike now sweeping the country and to what extent does it concern colored people?

The federal government through action of Congress recently abandoned the "hourly prevailing wage" arrangement on W.P.A. at the urgent insistence of W.P.A. administrators.

Unskilled workers on W.P.A. had been working up to 130 hours a month for their monthly "security wage," but those classed as skilled workers got higher pay and worked less hours, thus making it necessary to hire proportionately two or three times as much skilled as unskilled labor, contrary to usual practice.

In Pittsburgh, bricklayers worked 48½ hours a month while hodcarriers worked 63½ hours, building trades laborers worked 89 hours, and unskilled workers toiled 120 hours monthly. A plumber was limited to 50 hours work monthly while his helper worked 71½ hours. Compressor operations were limited to 56¾ hours work monthly while jackhammer operators toiled 119 hours for the same pay or less.

In New York City, unskilled workers toiling 112 hours for a four-week month got $56, while plumbers working 42 hours in four weeks got $84. Electricians, bricklayers, painters and other skilled workers had similar advantages over the ordinary workers. A New York W.P.A. bricklayer, for instance, got $87 for 45 hours' work, while his helper received less for two or three times longer.

* * * * *

Under the new law all W.P.A. workers are to receive the same average monthly wages as before, the difference being that all must work 130 hours for it.

It is claimed that this new regulation will do away with class distinctions, will lower the cost of many projects by equalizing hours of work and will also tend to cut down if not eliminate the chiseling by skilled workers who, while presumably on relief, have in many cases been working in private employment when not employed by the government, thus placing the ordinary workers at a greater economic disadvantage since they had no time to make extra money at other jobs.

The A. F. of L. is actively backing this W.P.A. strike since these skilled workers belong to their unions, and these are the very unions which most flagrantly discriminate against Negroes in various ways with which all black workers are familiar. But the A. F. of L. has at no time fought to see that Negro workers got their proportion of these skilled W.P.A. jobs, with the result that in every city only a handful of skilled Negro workers have got the better pay and shorter hours. Most of them have been classed as unskilled workers or helpers.

* * * * *

The demand for the union scale of pay on government relief work designed to prevent actual suffering seems to be indefensible. While society may be obligated to prevent privation during economic depression, it is certainly not obligated to maintain dependents on the same living standard they would enjoy if privately employed.

We could perhaps join in the demands of the W.P.A. skilled workers and the A. F. of L. executives who are backing them, if we were convinced that the advocated arrangement was democratic and that the A. F. of L would battle for a better break for the Negro skilled worker.

So long as there is unemployment there must be relief and "made" jobs, but since human need knows no class or color line, we believe those in need of relief should be willing to work for equal periods for equal pay, and believe further that Negro skilled workers should not be discriminated against in assignment of work as they have so flagrantly been in the past.

An average of five hours a day is certainly not an unreasonable period for a jobless worker to be employed on a W.P.A. project, nor does it strike us that the W.P.A. wage schedules are "exploitive" as some union leaders contend. After all, union wage scales are based on private employment, not on relief employment, and if the government is to pay on relief what private business pays this will constitute competition, which, in the very nature of the case, private business will not be able to meet for long

Since most Negro W.P.A. workers are disproportionately classified as "unskilled" or "helpers," while few are in skilled or supervisory classifications, we should be primarily concerned with fighting and ending this flagrant discrimination based on color.

There are tens of thousands of Negroes on straight relief who would be willing and eager to get W.P.A. jobs requiring a maximum of only 130 hours monthly at the current wage rate, but in many sections the custom has been to give the unemployed whites the W.P.A. jobs and give the Negroes the straight relief. We urge the A. F. of L. to fight against that.

Finally, assuming that higher pay for less work is due the unionized skilled W.P.A. workers, and assuming that Negro skilled workers have their proportionate share of these more highly paid W.P.A. jobs, the colored skilled worker is still at a disadvantage because he has the greater difficulty getting private work during his spare time because of the anti-Negro policy of so many of the A. F. of L. unions of skilled workers having contracts with private employers.

For these reasons we agree with Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, that Negro W.P.A. workers should not join this strike.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
July 27, 1939

NEGROES DEFENDED AS ASSETS TO THE SOUTH

Armand May, Atlanta textile manufacturing official, in a recent statement, defended negroes as "one of the most valuable assets the south has."

May called attention to a recent report to the Georgia citizens' fact finding movement by another textile official, William D. Anderson, of Macon, who described the negro population as one of the south's handicaps

"So far as ability, loyalty and servise goes, they have surmounted many obstacles since Civil War days," May said of the negroes.

"They are a responsibility now that we cannot shirk. Simply because there is a present day labor problem before us, whereas we have an overflow of unemployed, do we forget that in the day when there was a scarcity of help they were the savior of the south?

"Since that time they have improved themselves, developed into better citizens. It is not, therefore, fair to knock them back as they make steps forward.

"The south is almost as dependent on its colored population as the colored population is dependent on the south."

FACING OCCUPATIONAL FRONTIERS

The Negro has assumed too commonly and mistakenly that certain occupations are closed to him because of his color. This is not supported by fact. The U. S. Bureau of Census shows Negroes in 530 of the 534 listed occupations. This is significant; means any Negro may do what he wishes provided he has proper training and qualifications.

Black Dispatch

Negro youth needs to get a knowledge of all jobs available in U. S. and study them. Then decide what he wishes to do. We lean too heavily toward teaching, nursing, and the medical professions as revealed in a survey of 1,769 college students of North Carolina who showed marked paucity of comprehension about available jobs. Limit our aspirations too much.

5-13-39

Knowledge of available jobs is not sufficient; training is necessary. It overcomes all racial barriers and sets new frontiers.

Oklahoma City

Okla.

Personal qualities are needed: Self-reliance, as meant by group ability to solve one's own aconomic and social problems. N. A. A. C. P. is the outstanding example of what group solidarity and self-reliance may accomplish.

Industry is of prime importance. Extra time, extra energy, extra determination needed. Willingness to work.

Purpose is important. Know where you want to go and go there regardless of obstacles and seeming handicaps. The story of the burro and the steer is a splendid example of what purpose will beget.

* * * * * *

The Times, Oklahoma City, for May 3, had on its front page a brief item concerning Ernie Pyle's series of articles on Oklahoma. The headline is significant:

"At Last, A Writer Sees Oklahoma As Civilized State."

The following afternoon, May 4, The Times carried this editorial which epitomizes the real Oklahoma citiben's reaction to some of the screen adn book versions of Oklahoma life:

"Grapes of Wrath, Obscenity and Inaccuracy"

"How book reviewers love to have their preconceived notions about any given region corroborated by a morbid, filthy-worded novel!

"It is said that 'Grapes of Wrath,' by John Steinbeck, shows symptoms of being a best-seller, by kindness of naive, ga-ga reviewers. It pictures Oklahoma with complete an dabsurd untruthfulness, hence has what it takes.

"That American literary tradition is still in its non-ge, being thereby diametrically different from the suave formed realism of the English Galswodthy, for instance, amply proved by the fact that goldfish-swallowing crit who know nothing about the region or people pictured n a novel accept at face value ever the most inaccurate dection, by way of alleged regional fiction.

"No, the writer of these lines has not read the book. his editorial is based upon hearsay, and that makes it ven, for that is how Steinbeck knows Oklahoma."

Government Interested In Race Problems

Journal Guide

Article Reveals Reorganization Fair Play Scheme

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — What was considered an unprecedented action on the part of U. S. government officials was the avowed recognition of the difficulties faced by colored applicants for work and a definite step toward alleviating their economic conditions, as shown in an article published in the July issue of the Employment Service News, a monthly bulletin published by the U. E. Employment Service, a division of the newly created Social Security Agency under the President's governmental reorganization plan.

In a chapter on special services in the publication, recognition is given to the fact that the Negro worker has an unfair position in the ranks of labor applicants and that he is limited to jobs traditionally known to be his because of their menial duties.

7-15-39

Not only are these conditions recognized, but the public employment offices under the U. S. Employment Service were urged to give due consideration to colored applicants in its attempt to place them in employment, "not only for jobs which customarily have been theirs, but also for an increasing range of occupations for which they may also be qualified."

Norfolk Va

"There has been full recognition by the United States Employment Service," the article begins, "that one of the employment problems of this country is to increase the scope of the occupational opportunities available to Negroes. Traditionally they have been limited to certain service and other occupations of lesser pressure, the fields which long have been their own have been invaded to some extent by applicants of other races.

"The staffs of many local employment offices include Negro interviewers to deal with members of their race. Well qualified Negro staff members are in a position to approach with intelligence the problems confronting their race and to interpret these problems to administrative officials of the State Employment Services and the U. S. Employment Service.

"Considerable progress has been made in the placement of colored applicants during the past six years, and it is anticipated that further strides will be made in the future.

"It is recognized that members of the Negro race have made a definite contribution to our economic order, and have done their share in the building up of our nation. They have served in the wars and have defended their nation and the principles for which it stands. They deserve consideration to engage in gainful work The part which the public emplo ment service has played and wi play in helping the Negro suppo himself and to improve his ec nomic status is highly importan

---

39,056 NEGRO WPA HANDS ON SOUTH'S ROADS

Project Builds 68,000 Miles In 8 Months

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Workers on the rolls of the Works Projects Administration built or improved approximately 68,000 miles of streets and roadways on projects completed during the eight-month period ending March first of this year.

Colonel F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, releas this physical accomplishment figure in a report which pointed out that the roads built or improved in this period would span the United States nearly twenty-four times.

Records in the race relations office headed by Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Adviser in the Federal WPA Headquarters, reveal that in 11 southern states 39,000 Negro workers were employed on WPA highway, road and street construction projects during the periods of peak employment.

Do Valuable Work

Citing the report, Mr. Smith said the bulk of work was on unpaved rural roads, including the "farm-to-market" type leading from main highways to remote agricultural regions inhabited by poor Negro and white farmers.

Rural roads accounted for near-60,000 miles of the total mileage constructed or improved during the eight months' period. In addition, WPA constructed or improved 6,909 miles of streets and alleys; built 8,818 bridges and repaired or improved 4,581; laid 111,570 culverts totaling 2,911,000 feet in length, built or repaired 3,387 miles of sidewalks and paths; constructed 171 new guard-rails and guardwalls; eliminated four grade crossings and removed 130 miles of streetcar and railroad track.

Colonel Harrington noted that, although half of the period covered by the report fell in the winter months when highway construction normally is at its lowest, the number of miles completed each month averaged approximately three per cent more than the monthly average of the preceding three years. Average construction for each month from July 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939, was about 8,500 miles and during the three years preceding July 1, 1938, about 8,200 miles.

"Thousands of miles of roads built by WPA during the past four years constitute one of the most important contributions the work relief program has made to the nation's welfare," Colonel Harrington said. "Much of this work consisted of feeder roads from the main hignays reaching into farm areas which previously had been isolated much of the year. 'Farm-to-market' roads built by WPA have given year round access to markets and shopping centers to hundreds of thousands of American farmers, greatly improved the economic cordition and bringing them nearer to schools and churches."

The race relation office reported employment of Negro workers of highway projects in southern states as follows:

Alabama — — — — — —	5,649
Arkansas — — — — —	1,762
Florida — — — — — —	4,515
Georgia — — — — — —	7,017
Louisiana — — — — — —	8,051
Mississippi — — — — —	1,962
North Carolina — — — —	1,729
South Carolina — — — —	2,561
Tennessee— — — — — —	2,101
Texas — — — — — — —	2,80
Virginia — — — — — —	902

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

I WORK ON WPA . . .

—By VIOLA VANDER HORCK—

HOW ITS WHITE-COLLAR DIVISION OPERATES

Defender 2-4-39
Chicago, Ill

(Continued from last week)

THE PRIMARY VALUE OF the study from the point of view of the WPA is that it provides jobs. At the present time almost two hundred people are working on the study. Though no racial discrimination was made in the assignment of workers on the project, the project has given many qualified Negro white collar workers jobs. It is often difficult for Negroes to get employment on projects for which they are qualified; hence there were, either unassigned to work or working on labor projects, many university trained Negroes, skilled statistical machine operators, interviewers, and clerks. This project has given them an opportunity to do work for which they are fitted and to make a more real contribution to the WPA. Special skills are put to use; old skills are renewed; new skills are developed.

There are two major types of people employed: older persons who have been white collar workers, and who cannot now find positions in private industry; their skills are utilized in types of work to which they are accustomed rather than disregarded as they would be on a labor project. The other major group are young persons who have never been employed in private industry—they have come from the high schools and colleges trained to type, to run comptometers, to do statistical work, trained in psychology, mathematics, the arts, to find no jobs open to them. They can use their skills with us. Those who have no special skills are trained in clerical work, trained to interview, and given skills which will increase their efficiency on the project and which will give them experience for jobs in private industry.

The detractors of WPA, when they are not talking about the cost to the taxpayers, lament the human cost of WPA. The fostering of laziness, the death of hope, the loss of morale among WPA workers is outlined in detail. I cannot speak for the whole WPA, but I can speak of our project. Perhaps we would rather be working elsewhere than on WPA. Perhaps we have lost some of our hope that we may soon be reemployed in private industry. That is not the fault of the Works Progress Administration; it is because we have for so long been unable to find other work. We are not as proud of our jobs as we might be if people realized that we are doing the best jobs we can of the only jobs we can get. But we have morale!

There are two hundred of us working on the project. We are of all ages and two races. Nobody thought we could work together amicably, but for two years we have had Negro supervisors and white supervisors working with Negro workers and white workers, with not a single conflict because of race. The superintendent of the project is a Negro. But on the project color does not exist. We do the jobs we are best fitted to do. We get "breaks" we deserve to have. We work together. And the question of favoritism or discrimination on the part of either the administrative group or the workers has never arisen. Can private industry boast better morale?

In private industry, if we were efficient, interested in our work, and tried to fit ourselves for better jobs we could hope to advance to better positions. On our WPA project ability and interest are counted too. We can obtain better jobs, if not better jobs outside, then better jobs on WPA. That gives us morale. WPA need not mean the final blocking of all hope for better jobs, a final classification at $55 or $65 a month. Supervisory positions are filled from within the ranks of WPA as well as from outside.

One of our workers came to the project as a typist at $65 a month. She was a woman of middle age, a widow with two children, who couldn't get even that salary in private industry, though she had had an excellent civil service rating before her marriage. She was very efficient and was made secretary to the superintendent at $85 after several months. After a year on the project her familiarity with administrative procedure warranted a reclassification to an administrative position at $108 a month. Now she is an assistant superintendent and is in charge of the personnel problems of two hundred people and detailed administrative work.

A quiet girl with a year of college work came to our project when it first opened. Although she had worked on other WPA jobs she had never had a job in private industry. She started as a typist, and then because she could run a calculating machine was transferred to the statistical section. She was carefu and competent; she never forgot what the statistician explained to her about method. As the project grew, she was delegated to superintend the distribution of work to the others in the statistical section, bringing a reclassification in her status. She read text books on statistics and learned how to set up tables, find coefficients of correlation, make detailed charts. Now she is in charge of the supervision of the whole statistical section and studies at Northwestern in the evening. She will soon be ready for private industry as a crack statistician instead of a typist.

One of our young men hitchhiked from Alabama three years ago to go to school. He went to school for a while, but when his money ran out, and he couldn't get part-time jobs, had to quit school. When he couldn't find any kind of job, he "went on relief" and came to WPA. He had studied mechanical drawing in high school and learned the rudiments of drafting. We needed a draftsman when he came to us, and he became a draftsman. He had an aptitude for it; he liked to make maps, and what he didn't know about making them he learned. He was shy, and only twenty—he needed encouragement. The supervisors tried to give it to him. He went back to college—at night; he joined the Book of the Month Club, and began to read. The boy from Alabama found the kind of Chicago he had come in search of, instead of the back alleys, the pool rooms and taverns joblessness would have given him.

Thirty of our group are in schoo now. Of course we have a selected group since we need people qualified for clerical and statistical work. Sixty per cent of the persons on the project, excluding the university supervisory personnel, have done some college or post-high school work. The percentage of persons with thirteen years and over in school in the total population is only 8.7 per cent. Twelve of the workers on the project, those characterized as "relief workers" have done graduate work in accredited universities. Six have their master's degrees. One is working for his Ph.D. in mathematics. Those of us who are on WPA are not necessarily the ignorant, the unfit, the untrained. You owe us respect.

All of us have learned on the project. All of us have been better fitted to take places in private industry when private industry is ready for us. All of us have felt that we were doing things which were of value to us, to Chicago, to the government, and to the world at large. We have comaraderie; we have hope for the future. We call that morale.

WPA is fitting people for private industry—we are leaving our project for other work more slowly than we could wish because so many of us are handicapped by color; vocational opportunities are limited. Yet one of the girls who worked with us went to the University of Chicago as secretary to a member of the faculty. She is the first colored girl to have such a job there. Without the office training she received on the project she would not have been qualified.

Many of our people have taken civil service examinations and are on the civil service lists. Eight have high rank and will probably go to the United States Employment Service when its planned expansion is carried out. Most of the interviewers and statistical workers who took the examinations received their training and experience on the project.

None of us want to make a career of WPA. We want to find jobs that have more security, give us a true sense of independence. But while we stay on WPA we will do our job well.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Age
2-11-39

Women Workers

"The Negro Woman Worker," a new bulletin issued by the Department of Labor, Washington, reveals the points which must be most vigorously attacked by our women if their economic status is to be improved.

"In all," says the Bulletin, "Negro women in what may be termed 'white-collar occupations'—in transportation and communication, trade, public service, professional service and clerical occupations—totaled but 91,600 in 1930, or only about five per cent of the Negro women gainfully occupied. On the other hand, native white women in the same occupations totalled 4,330,000 in the same year or 56 per cent of all gainfully occupied white women of native birth."

Here is the crux of the problem—more jobs in the "white collar" area. But this is the area in which prejudice is strongest, North and South. Even Negro men often forget that they owe the same obligation to their women as to themselves in the fight to smash barriers holding them back.

Recently the Secretary of War, Mr. Woodring, said the Negro himself accepts the principle that the races should not be mixed in organizations. However, W. Frank Parsons, Director of the United States Employment Service, speaking to the second national conference held by the N.Y.A. in Washington on Negro Youth recently, reported that Negroes now have an opportunity to get jobs as administrative officers—"managers, assistant managers, junior and senior interviewers, vocational counsellors, receptionists, stenographers, typists, clerks, telephone operators, messengers and custodial workers." Mr. Parsons reported further that: "They are working in separate divisions or offices in some cities and in mixed offices in others."

* * *

This is important. The U. S. Government is employing Negroes in mixed staffs, and according to Mr. Parsons: "Careful observation of workers in the Service over a period of years leads me to the opinion that Negro workers have proved themselves efficient in every position in the Service to which they have been appointed. These Negro appointees have contributed to a better understanding of the problems of unemployment as they affect their particular group, and have aided in interpreting the Service to the public."

If this is true in the Federal service, then it must be made more increasingly true in private industry. Great employers of white collar workers like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the public utilities, like the electric light and telephone interests, must be made to give more employment to Negro workers, and to Negro women workers. Trained Negro women simply must find more outlets for their talent and ability than school teaching and social service.

Individual Negroes can aid this program by resolutely standing behind all picket lines which seek to force entry into avenues of employment now denied the group, particularly where the group is a large per cent of the consumers of such enterprises. This method has proved effective in several northern cities, and must be used even more vigorously to force new openings.

Let Negro men not make the mistake of fighting for themselves alone, and forgetting to carry their women with them. All should go up together.

* * *

"Insurance Counsellor"

We wish to commend the "Insurance Counsellor," a new publication "devoted to the interests of estate builders," which is edited by Miss Jean Murrell Strode from 2380 East 40th street, Cleveland, O. A 38-page fonthly, it is filled with interesting and pertinent information on insurance business and Negro business in general.

President M. C. Clarke of the Dunbar Mutual Insurance Society of Cleveland, O., in introducing the Editor, says:

"Every Negro insurance man knows that the National Negro Insurance Association more than justifies its existence. It serves as a clearing house for the dissemination of information of statistical and acturial value of its members. Its cooperative advertising program, especially during National Negro Insurance Week, has been probably the most important agent in informing the insuring public about the significance of our business.

As a result of frequent interviews and of our personal acquaintance, I offer this professional biographical sketch of your editor. Mrs. Strode is one of our very best prepared young women. She was educated in the Cleveland public schools and was graduated from Western Reserve University. Even before the birth of her magazine, she was a member of the Fourth Estate, having served as a reporter for several newspapers..Her only connection with any of her companies is as a policyholder.. Her interest is in the presentation of practical, concisely stated aids in insurance salesmanship for the man on the field and in the development of a modern national advertising program among the companies."

And we also urge our business men to support this worthy enterprise.

Wage Increase, Reduction In Hours For Frisco's Porters

2-2-39
Knoxville

ST. LOUIS, Feb.—(ANP)— Negotiations which began last May involving increased wages and fewer hours ended here Friday at Hotel Desota after a five-day conference between representatives of railroad officials, representatives of the 197 train porters and the National Board of Mediation of the United States government. The railroads affected are the St. Louis-San Francisco, railroad in Texas, the Brownwood, North and South, and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. The four railroads, commonly called the Frisco System, employ at present 197 train porters who are immediately affected by the reduction in hours and the wage increase, totalling annually $11,820.

The stipulations of the new contracts agreed to and signed by representatives of the interested parties call for a minimum monthly salary of $125 and elimination altogether of the hour basis which was for 240 hours per month under the old contract.

Under the new contract the hour element is eliminated entirely, and a maximum monthly mileage basis is in operation, the basis being not more than 5,000 miles per month at a monthly salary increase of $5. On the 5,500 monthly miliage basis, train porters are to be paid "overtime" for all hours in excess of 5,500 miles they travel on duty each month.

The United States government's National Board of Mediation was represented by Ross J. Foran, Washington, D. C., who supervised and witnessed the agreement and conference. The trainmen and train porters were represented by Steve Bennett, Oklahoma City, national president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employes; and Vernon C. Coffey, Kansas City, Kans., executive assistant to the president of the organization. H. L. Worman, chief operating officer of the Frisco System and tenant lines, St. Louis, represented J. M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, trustees of the Frisco System and tenant lines. The new contract agreement arrived at in a conference which began Monday and culminated Friday is viewed as a big victory for the Trainmen, Porters and Brakemen's union.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL-- W.P.A. STUDY- RURAL YOUTH

WPA Study Finds Rural Youth Has Lost Opportunities for Security

Depression Has Little Effect On Rural Marriage

Journal and Guide
1-14-39
Norfolk, Va.

OPPORTUNITIES for young men in rural areas to acquire their own property and economic independence have materially decreased in recent years because of a growing "surplus" of rural youth, Works Progress Administration research workers conclude in an extensive report entitled "Rural Youth: Their Situation and Prospects."

Publication of the report by the WPA Division of Social Research was announced last week by Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator. It is the fifteenth in a series of studies on social conditions underlying unemployment and relief.

Assistant WPA Administrator Corrington Gill, in the letter of transmittal, stresses the need for increased efforts by governmental and non-governmental organizations in providing more adequate training and assistance to these dependent rural young people.

"Although there is already a 'surplus' of rural youth, their numbers will increase steadily until some time between 1940 and 1945," he said. ". . . With economic opportunities in rural areas already far from adequate to meet the demands of youth, the gravity of the situation is evident."

NYA AND CCC PROGRAMS

The National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps were found to have established effective programs for rural as well as urban youth, but to have reached only a small proportion of the 7,000,000 rural out-of-school youth between their sixteenth and twenty-fifth birthdays because of lack of sufficient funds.

Commenting on the findings of the study, Mr. Gill said: "It is apparent that we still have not solved the long-range problem of the piling-up of rural youth and their consequent widespread destitution and restricted social opportunities."

The report, prepared by Bruce L. Melvin and Elna N. Smith, is based on detailed and evaluation analysis of surveys and other studies of rural youth and of census data. It is the most comprehensive study yet made of the situation and prospects of young men and women in rural areas.

Pointing out that farm families always rear more children than are needed to replace their parents in agriculture, the report states that 2,000,000 farm youths were forced to go to the cities to find work between 1920 and 1930.

MORE TO URBAN AREAS

Since 1930 rural youth were found to have moved to urban areas in considerably smaller numbers. It is estimated that nearly 1,00,000 will migrate to cities between 1930 and 1940, while more than 1,000,000 others will remain home to become a surplus in rural areas. This increase would bring the number of young people on farms and in mining and lumbering camps and small industrial villages to more than 10,000,000.

Lacking good jobs, many young people, not needed at home to help on the farm, have been forced to remain with their parents, often for an extended period, the study disclosed. The plight of young women who have had to stay in their farm homes is even more serious than that of the men, the report said. It was found that girls left the farm at an earlier age than boys.

Mr. Gill pointed out that the lack of adequate educational facilities has been a factor, along with economic handicaps, in producing the condition in which many rural youth find themselves.

Despite the migration of youth to the city, and study showed, the numbers of young men desiring their own farms at the beginning of the depression far exceeded the number of good farms available. This situation is attributed to an increase in farm tenancy, the decreased demand for farm laborers, and the trends toward large-scale and absentee land ownership and mechanization of agriculture.

LITTLE EFFECT ON RURAL MARRIAGE

This "pressure" on the land was found to have been especially heavy in the southern mountain regions and the cut-over region of the upper Great Lakes and appears to have increased markedly in the last few years because of a more rapid population increase in these areas and a heavier back-to-the-farm movement of people who lost out in industry.

Although the depression has caused large numbers of urban youth to postpone marriage, it appears to have had little effect on marriage among rural youth. The proportion of youth married was greater for both sexes and for all ages among rural than among city young men and women. Relatively more Negro than white youths were married in all residence groups.

Government organizations conducting constructive programs for rural youth include, besides NYA and CCC, the Coperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Education and the U. S. Employment Service. Numerous and varied non-governmental agencies are performing important functions to widen the opportunities and outlook of rural youth.

Rural Youth—Their Situation And Prospects

By KELLY MILLER

Star of Zion
2-2-39
Charlotte

The Agriculture Department has just issued a bulletin by Bruce L. Melvin and Edna H. Smith of a hundred and sixty-seven pages, on "Rural Youth." This is the sixteenth research monograph issued by the Division of Social Research. The monograph is set forth in plain but forceful language and abounds in statistical charts and illustrative maps. The chapters cover the distribution of rural youth, their economic situation, educational status and opportunities, the use of leisure time, marriage, prospects, and meeting the problems of rural youth.

The treatment ~~is of a~~ general character and applies to all rural youth without regard to race or color. There is no differentiated treatment but it is easy for the Negro to extract therein specialty of application suited to his peculiar circumstances and situation. There are several topics set forth with such simplicity of statement and clearity of language as if intended especially for rural Negro youth.

I have said somewhere that the Negro is a child of the soil and must look to Mother Earth for nurture for a long time yet before he can be weaned from her bosom. Civilization and citification are synonymous terms and are both the source of good will and evil. The Negro still lingers nearer the rural stage of development than his white brother, and can reasonably find greater satisfaction in bucolic delights. He is closer to the culture level portrayed in the lines:

"When Adam delved and Eve
span,
Pray, who was then the gentleman?"

Any book means most to the reader who can get most out of it. I beg to commend "Rural Youth, Their situation and Prospects" to colored youth, for they are calculated to get most out of it because they need it most.

In Dec. 1937, the Agriculture Department invited representative Negro editors and publicists to a meeting in Washington to consider farm problems and government's expense in order to have the Negro Press cooperate with the Agriculture Department in disseminating information on farm legislation especially as it affects the Negro population.

Some thirty newspapers were represented at the conference. Secretary Wallace Dr. Wm. Alexandria, Director of Farm Security Administration and Chairman of the Inter-racial Commission, and other officials of the Agriculture Department described how the different agencies of the department were functioning and their efforts to aid the rural Negro population. In opening the conference Secretary Wallace said, "We have asked you to come here, because you represent a large and important segment of our farm population." The hope was expressed that Negro newspapers would utilize the vast amount of information contained in Agricultural publications and spread it before their readers through out the agricultural area. in simplified form.

These bulletins roll from the government press with the frequency and thickness as leaves from a tree when touched by autumn frost. These bulletins usually couched in such technicallanguage and explained by such a maize of charts and statistical tables as to befuddle and confuse the simple-minded agricultural reader. They should be simplified and translated in easily readable language to make them available for Negro farm folk in the remote rural regions.

Unfortunately the Negro press, up to now, has circulated mainly in the large cities and reach only thinly the agricultural population. It is also unfortunate that since Emancipation the Negro mind has been so absorbed in issues of human and political rights, that he has given little attention to much else Economic interests have been almost wholly ignored. Booker T. Washington endeavored, with measurable success, to impress upon the Negro's mind the vital importance of economic and industial interest, on a parity with political rights. The average Negro newspaper since the days of Reconstruction has placed, both in its editorial and news service ,the chief stress of emphasis upon pretest against injustice rather than the promotion of industrial and economic well-being. The same tendency persists in Negro organs of public opinion down to this very day.

It is needless to discuss the cause or justification of this one-sided journalistic propaganda. It is sufficient to cite the fact.

But now under the dispensation of the New Deal whose broad objective is calculated to serve all the people without regard to race or color, whatever injustice or discrimination may still persist is due to long established custom and usage, but is correctable when properly brought to the attention of central authorities, higher up.

Under these circumstances the Negro press might well devote a larger share of attention to industrial and economic questions, of which agriculture is of prime interest.

I therefore commend the widest possible perusal of "Rural Youth" by the Negro agricultural reading public.

Surplus Youth Also Adds To Problem WPA Survey Shows

Much Can Be Done To Remove Condition As It Exists

2-17-39

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A growing surplus of young persons in rural areas during recent years has lessened their chances to acquire their own property and widen their outlook toward independence. The Works Progress Administration research workers have come to this conclusion in a report issued under the title of "Rural Youth, Their Situations and Prospects".

Exodus Not All

The migration of the Negro from farms in the South during the 1920-30 exodus includes many young people. This movement, however, was not sufficient to reduce the proportion of the total Negro rural youth below the figure for the proportion of the total Negro rural population, the report indicates. Because of this, together with inadequate economic opportunities and poorer schooling it is revealed that the situation of the Negro youth in rural regions is graver than that of his white neighbor.

Increase in farm tenancy, the decreased demand for farm laborers and the trends toward large scale and absentee land ownership, and mechanization of agriculture have reduced a number of good farms available. Meanwhile, the number of young men desiring their own farms is in excess of both land and opportunities which would make for security among rural youth, it is reported.

Need for employment opportunities for farm youth is more than that of the non-farm group in their respective areas. Thus the situation is found complicated by race, as the WPA report shows that Negro youth make up more than 50 percent of all farm youth in Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina. Forty per cent of all farm youth are Negroes in Georgia and Louisiana. In eight other states the percentages indicate that the problem of the young Negro in rural areas is more likely to be localized on farms than in the villages.

With the lack of available high schools for Negroes in rural sections, some 900,000 Negroes of high school age are not in school. Arkansas and Mississippi have enrolled only 4.7 of the Negro population in secondary schools. Five other States report less than 10 percent high school enrollment.

Scarcely Any High Schools

In 15 southern states, 230 counties have a population of 159,000 Negroes between 15 and 19 years of age, but no high school facilities for colored pupils within their boundaries, the report points out. In these same 15 states there are 195 more counties which have no four-year high schools for Negroes, though the total number of members of the race of high school age is nearly 200,000 persons.

Added to little or no high school facilities for Negro youth in the rural south, is the general problem of poor school attendance. In the Southeast section of the United States, the school attendance of the 16 and 17 year old farm group was below the national average of 52.0 percent. Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi are reported as the only exceptions. Within these more "favorable states", however, the Negro youth shows up again as the disadvantaged group.

The WPA research study also reveals that many whites as well as Negro youth between the ages 16 and 17 are still in the grades. The opposite of such retarded earning is to be found in Minnesota and Wisconsin where most of the youth in this age group are in high school.

States with a high percentage of surplus youth, including numbers of Negroes and Mexicans, are found to have a high percentage of illiteracy. In the south Atantic states over 8 percent of all rural farm youth between the ages of 15 and 24 were illiterate, the report continues.

Areas Are Poor

"Areas with the largest proportion of children have the lowest income and the poorest schools. Rural youth attend school less frequently than urban youth, leave school earlier and have a higher proportion of retardations. They are the victims of glaring inequalities in education. As late as 1930, five out of every 100 farm youths were unable to read and write, yet where facilities are available a large proportion of all rural youth attends school," says Assistant Administrator Corrington Gill in a summary statement published in the report.

While the depression has caused large numbers of urban youth to postpone marriage, it appears to have had little effect on marriages among rural youth both by color and residence. The WPA report shows that more Negroes than white youth were married in urban, rural farm and rural non-farm groups of the population. More Negro young men in rural farm than in rural non-farm regions were married. The reverse is true of young women of the race with the exception of those 24 years of age.

Turning to the participation of the youth in rural community organizations, the research study of the WPA says: "In certain selected rural areas of South Carolina, there appeared to be a more or less close relationship between educational attainment and economic status and the types and uses of leisure. The disparity was especially marked between Negroes and whites. Even the church does not serve all groups equally."

The National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, Cooperative Extension services of the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Education and the U. S. Employment Service are conducting constructive programs for rural youths, it is reported. In addition to these government agencies there are numerous and varied non-government organizations. But these federal, state and private agencies have reached only a small proportion of the 7,000,000 rural out-of-school youth between the ages of 16 and 25 because of lack of sufficient funds, the WPA report states.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

NEGROES ON THE WPA

Age 7-15-39

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED thousand Negro workers were employed by the Works Progress Administration in 1938, according to a report prepared by Alfred Edgar Smith, staff advisor in the WPA's Washington headquarters. At first glance, it would appear that this was a disproportionately large percentage, since the WPA rolls totaled only 2,500,000 for the year. But it should be remembered that the vast majority of Negroes on the WPA were classed as common laborers and therefore did not receive more than 10 percent of the money expended. Mr. Smith's report does not give the number of Negroes in white collar projects, but it is safe to say that this number will be materially reduced for 1939, especially with the discontinuance of the Theatre Project.

Aside from the tendency to place all Negro WPA workers in the unskilled class, there has been the criticism from some Southern communities that city government sponsored large construction projects such as auditoriums, armories, parks, etc. for the use of white persons only, although the sponsors and federal funds came from tax monies paid by colored and white alike. Comparatively little municipal sponsorship of such facilities for use by Negroes was reported.

Non-construction projects, the race relations report continues, provided modern records in land grant colleges and public schools; clerical aid in public schools, cataloging books and reference material; economic, social and educational surveys; classes for pre-school children workers and adults; training in the arts and crafts and preservation of folk songs and dances.

Benefits of the WPA, applying directly to Negro citizens centered in the erection and renovation of hospitals, public schools, land grant college buildings, stadiums, athletic fields, swimming and wading pools, community center buildings, playgrounds; sidewalks, gutters, sewers and street surfaces in neighborhoods occupied predominantly by Negro citizens.

Community art centers, the guide book series of the Federal Writers project, the restoration of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home as a historic shrine in Anacostia, D. C. are cited in the report as other work and service benefits accruing to Negro citizens through the WPA.

The problem of unemployment and how to deal with it is still as vexing as it was in 1933. There are many who feel that conditions will not become better until we have a change of administration and there is a greater cooperation between the government and business. But in the meantime, leaders of the Negro group should keep a careful watch to see that there is no disproportionate dismissal of the Negro from the WPA. This is especially important locally.

New Changes In CCC Affect Race Units

7-13-39

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World
7-13-39

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— What will be the status of the Negro in the Civilian Conservation corps after the changes recently ordered are put into effect, wherein reserve officers now on duty in the camps will be changed to the status of civilian employees and all others appointed will assume duty as such.

Set to go into effect with all replacements made by December, this order—the most important change made in the administration of the CCC since its beginning in 1939, affects company commanders, junior officers, doctors, chaplain, dentist, veterinarians and other district and corps area staff jobs held by reserve officers.

DENY PRIVILEGES

According to the president, this change is ordered because the reserve officers on CCC duty should not be afforded retirement and hospitalization privileges extended to officers of the regular service. The recently enacted national defense act gave these privileges to all reserve officers when called to active duty with the regular services.

The president held the view, it is reported, that although reserve officers were on active duty with the army, while on CCC duty, their work was essentially civilian and not military.

When the changes are put into effect, the titles also are changed. As civilians, appointees in charge of a CCC company will have the designation "company commander" and their assistants, "subalterns." Other positions now held by reserve officers will carry such titles as they are entitled to in their positions, preceded by the letters CCC. In other words, the physicians now on duty will be known as CCC physician, etc.

DIFFERENT UNIFORMS

Uniforms of the army, navy marine corps, or coast guard will not be worn by reserve officers or warrant officers appointed to CCC duty as civilians. Company commanders and subalterns and staff officers in work camps will wear a uniform of khaki cotton or spruce green woolen, which will be provided at their own expense. Uniforms by those not on duty in camps will be at the discretion of each corps area commander.

At present, where there is only one camp fully officered by Negro personnel, in spite of the fact that there are 150 camps with approximately 30,000 Negro CCC workers there is a general feeling that the few Negroes now in CCC work camps supervisory capacities will lose their positions in the CCC and white civilians appointed in their place.

No attempt has been made for adequate proportionate representation of Negroes in the administrative business of the CCC although it has been pointed out several times that such appointments should be made where capable colored workers could be found.

Since in the last analysis of the CCC there is a move to make the institution a permanent organization, some steps should be taken in the opinion of several outspoken persons, to have Negroes appointed to the top positions in the Negro companies, removing from them the white officers who have had charge of these camps where Negroes comprise the work units.

Asks Equal Chance For U. S. Jobs

Defender
11-11-39
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10—In an appeal before the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement, Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes, Inc., Thursday appealed for reforms which would give members of the Race a fair opportunity to share in governmental employment.

After citing abuses now prevalent in federal civil service which make it impossible for Race citizens to get appointments, Mr. Brown made the following recommendations:

1. Elimination of pictures from civil service.
2. A colored member of the Civil Service Commission.
3. Colored member of Civil Service Personnel board.
4. Appointment of highest eligible of list.
5. Elimination of "Unclassified" positions and appoint only persons with "classified" rating thereby making employees eligible for promotions.
6. Appointment of a commission of five, one at least to be a Negro, to make study of what is happening to the Negro citizen and his opportunities for employment in government service.

SCANDALS IN THE W.P.A.

By Franklyn Waltman

Globe

5-12-39

Nashville Tenn

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his message to Congress asking relief funds for the fiscal year starting July 1 President Roosevelt gave his unqualified blessings to the Works Progress Administration. He said that W.P.A. in the next fiscal year "should be carried on much as at present."

May Heaven forbid!

Mr. Roosevelt either does not know what a mess the W.P.A. has become—due in large part to the lax administration of the fair-haired Harry L. Hopkins—or he has become insensible to decency in government. Of course, the Federal Government should and must appropriate funds to take care of those in distress, but the W.P.A. should not be permitted to "carry on much as at present." Indeed the time has come for creation of an entirely new system and agency for Federal relief.

Were the President's olfactory organs functioning, Mr. Roosevelt would have taken warning last summer when Thomas L. Stokes, writer for the New Dealish Scripps-Howard Newspapers, revealed disgraceful playing of politics with W.P.A. in the Kentucky Democratic primary. Instead Mr. Hopkins undertook to laugh off and deny the Stokes' articles, but the Scripps-Howard reporter was fully vindicated by the Sheppard Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures.

Awarded Pulitzer Prize

Now, as is justified, Mr. Stokes has been awarded the coveted Pulitzer Prize of $1,000 for excellence in reporting for his series of stories. This award to Mr. Stokes at least indicates that the newspapermen of the country, irrespective of their attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal, have lost faith in W.P.A. as it has been administerd.

The House Committee investigating the W.P.A. likewise has been turning up some smelly business. This committee, as reported here several weeks ago, revealed that the Workers Alliance—the so-called union of W.P.A. workers—was under the control of Communists and that its loquacious president, David Lasser, had used dues wrung by the organization from the hard-earned pay of W.P.A. workers to take a trip to Moscow as an official delegate to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution.

The Committee brings to light more shocking revelations. Lest anyone think we are guilty of exaggerating or overdrawing the picture presented to the committee, let's turn to the Democratic Baltimore Sun and there read the account of one day's session of the committee, as written by Charles P. Trussell, one of its staff Washington correspondents, chairman of the Standing Committee of Correspondents and an exceptionally able newspaperman.

Startling Story Told

Excerpts from Trussell's story follow:

"Henry G. Alsberg, national director of the W.P.A. Federal writers' project, today was accused from a Capitol witness stand of instigating a sit-down strike against his own organization to 'impress' Washington against cuts in fund allotments and personnel.

"He was charged, further, with refusing to take steps to rid the project in New York of Communists—fourteen of twenty-three of his supervisors named in the course of a day of startling testimony were identified as members of the Communist Party—and with resorting to personal reprimand and denying of promised promotion to a supervisor who had testified, in response to Congressional subpoena, regarding conditions in that governmental agency * * *

"From New York came a battery of project supervisors, some in good standing and others who swore they were under punishment for having given voice to complaints and charges. Taking turns on the witness stand, they alleged that—

"'Membership in the Communist Party or the Workers' Alliance of America, left-wing organization of W.P.A. project enrollees and unemployed, was an aid in obtaining appointment to W.P.A. jobs.

"'Material for the New York guide book was assembled at a cost rate of $51.09 per 1,000 words not including overhead expenses * * *.

"'On the theatre project costs as high as $250.208.30 have been run up in the presentation of a single production.

"'On the arts project a large staff of models, white and Negro, is retained and

Just a word more about the need for

may be selected from large catalogues containing poses in the nude for assignment to W.P.A.-sponsored art projects.'

Attention: You Reporters!

"As the day's hearing recessed there was read into the records the 'previous experience' history of one Donald Thompson, who between August 10, 1936, and April 15, 1937, rose from junior newspaperman at $21.50 a week in the writers' project to an assistant State director at $3,400 a year.

"His previous training, as recited by H. Ralph Burton, committee investigator, was: stationary engineer, Carnegie Steel Works; machinist repairman; locomotive repairman for the New York Central Railroad; chauffeur, and employee on a newspaper Sunday supplement (six months)."

Another witness at the hearing was Oscar Goll, former managing editor of the Writers' Project. He said the three assistants assigned to him were a former book seller, a former manager of a collection agency and a "Yiddish translator and pamphleteer for the Communist Party," as Mr. Trussell reported. He said eighty per cent of those assigned to the project were not equipped with writing background.

But, why go on? These quotations from the Baltimore Sun story—which continued for three columns—are sufficient to demonstrate what has been happening on at least one important W.P.A. undertaking. And Mr. Roosevelt wants W.P.A. to carry on "much as at present"!

GOOD NEWS FOR SOUTHERN WORKERS

According to the Department of Labor, Southern States are benefitting most from the increases in minimum wages for 690,000 workers who last week had their wages increased from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour under the Wages and Hours Act.

Courier 11-4-39

Of the 690,000 workers affected, 405,500, or 59 per cent, are employed in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky, which employ 17 per cent of the 12,611,700 workers covered by the act.

Under the provisions of the act, a worker now employed at the minimum rate for a forty-hour week will automatically receive $2 more pay a week as of October 24.

It is evident that a large number of the workers touched by this change are colored.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Department of Labor's survey shows that nine out of ten of the workers affected are employed in sawmills, millwork, furniture, textiles, knit goods, men's and women's clothing, shirts and collars, boots and shoes, cottonseed oil and fertilizers.

While few Negroes in the South are engaged in textile and shoe factories except as laborers and porters, tens of thousands make their living in sawmills, cottonseed oil mills and fertilizer plants.

To these workers, so long accustomed to less than a living wage, the abritrary increases, accompanied by shortened work period. will come as a great boon.

Wages North and South

The shift of cotton manufacturing from the North to the South has been not only the most striking development of the post-war period, but it indicates that the South may yet win her share of manufacturing industries, and balance farm income with urban pay rolls.

Telegraph 11-6-39 Macon Ga.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the New England states had 17,938,000 active spindles while the cotton-growing states had 15,906,000 in the year 1921-22, whereas in 1935-36 the New England states had 6,092,000 active spindles, and the cotton-growing states had 17,834,000.

Among the factors generally assigned for this migration is the disparity in labor costs, which was thought to be back of the North's anxiety to have the Southern textile workers unionized, and demand the same wages South as North. It is interesting to note, therefore, what the figures show about wages. The textile industry's national average weekly earnings for a worker in 1936 was $15.69; while for all other industries combined and averaged, the individual's weekly income was $22.20 in the same period. Thus the textile is a low income industry for workers. And in the fight for business all the world seeks to reduce labor's earnings. In some countries women and children are used for the sake of cheapness. Under the textile codes, wage increases in the South were greater than in the North. This was accounted for by the statement that the Northern manufacturers used a larger percentage of "skilled workers," and these were getting more than the minimum scale. The effect of the codes was said by the bureau to be to pull the skilled workers' wages downward and to lift the unskilled pay. The one dollar differential fixed by the codes between the North and South reduced the disparity theretofore existing between the rates in the two sections.

The code provision limiting mills to two shifts to control output and equalize supply and demand resulted in bringing many mills from one shift to two, thus neutralizing the intended effect of the scheme.

Telegraph 11-6-39

In 1932 the difference between the Northern average pay and the South's was 26 per cent. In July, 1933, the difference had gone back up to 39 per cent, the same difference between Northern freight rates and Southern. While the manufacturers' associations have complained about these freight differentials, the statement is made by the labor bureau that wage differences were the principal cause of the migration to the South and the distressing situation of stranded mill populations left in Northern cities. But efforts of Southern chambers of commerce to show Southern advantages, the factory buildings loaned rent free, free utility service, exemption from local or state taxes for periods ranging up to ten years—all had their effect. For many of the incoming mills these advantages are of the past, and they are now on their own.

Nature gave the South advantage for the agricultural and industrial worker, and any handicaps against her are man-made. And the men who made them are not of the South.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 19. 1939

White Immigrants Needed

Readers of The News and Courier are aware of its kind feeling toward the negro race. It has denounced lynching three quarters of a century. Members of its staff were exposing their lives to lynchers in years long gone when the negroes' friends out of South Carolina were content with denunciation.

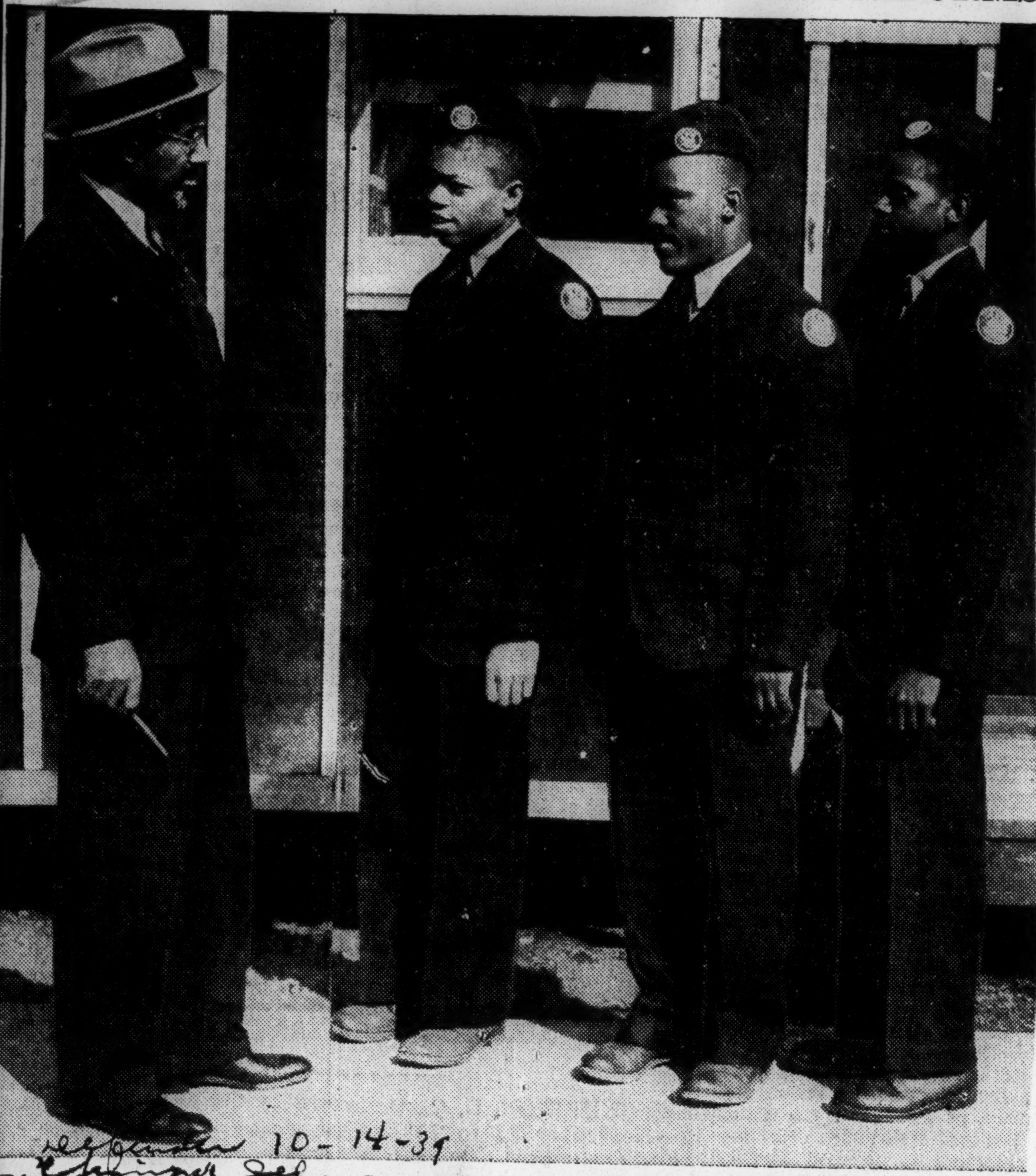
The News and Courier has long urged that appropriations for separate racial schools be just, and it has protested against all injustice to negroes. It has not been necessary to say much about justice to them in the courts for the white judges and juries have always been fair and usually indulgent to them.

In the nearly seventy-five years since their emancipation, relatively few negroes have developed skill in labor. In proportion to numbers not so many of them are employed in the trades now as in 1890 or 1920. Anyone North or South, can testify to that.

To be sure there are able negroes, many of them. The majority of these find their way to Northern cities (not to villages and the countryside). A great mass of negro labor remains in the South and, so far it has not shown aptitude for skilled trades. It is most successful when working under white direction, and that everyone knows.

To make the South prosperous, especially the Lowcountry of the South, the "Black Belt", we must have a large immigration of skilled white laborers. The News and Courier greatly hopes that the Santee-Cooper project will set it in motion in direction of the Lowcountry of South Carolina and wishes for some assurance that it will begin.

CONSERVATION CORPS BOYS DON NEW UNIFORMS



[illegible] 10-14-39
Chicago Def

Edgar G. Brown, left, adviser on Race affairs, Civilian Conservation Corps, inspecting first three enrollees of Company 1360 at National Arboretum, Washington, D. C., to be attired in the new spruce green, pinch-back, three button front, shoulder and sleeve CCC insignia, uniforms. The youths are James H. Green, John Hart and Henry E. Hopewell. In the next 30 days, 10,000 enrollees in the Second and Third Corps area along the Atlantic seaboard will have their uniforms.

Spending Sprees' Of New Deal Affect Race Worse Than Other Groups, GOP Committee Says

Recent Study Indicates Man Earning $80 Per Month Pays Government $10.29 A Month In Taxes

Tribune 11-30-39
Philadelphia Pa

WASHINGTON, D. C.—the "spending sprees" of the present administration affect the Negro and persons in the low-income bracket worse than any other group, according to the Republican National Committee.

A recent study of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company indicates that a man earning $80 a month hands over to the Government indirectly $10.29 each month, the Committee points out.

"Government spending is what makes taxes. When needless expenditures are cut, we cut taxes. We are then in position to restore to the man earning $80 a month the $10.29 a month paid by him, in the way of indirect taxes each month, as for instance: $2.11 for food; $4.70 for shelter; 86 cents for clothes; 58 cents for fuel and light; 45 cents for transportation; 21 cents for recreation; 7 cents for insurance; and $1.31 for sundries and general miscellaneous items.

"That portion of the Colored population of the United States earning $80 a month, or $960 a year, is paying out that sum twelve times $10.29 or $123.48 a year in indirect taxes," the Republican National Committee stated.

"Fortune Magazine for November in one of its surveys," the Committee continued, "indicates that the colored population, including mainly those on relief, and those of the lower-and-lowest-income bracket are favorable to the present and contemplated spending policies of the administration. A recent Memorandum has been circulated among New Dealers for discussion, the thesis of which is a 'great and inspiring program of internal improvement, calling for additional billions of dollars.

"Such a program suggests a staggering, paralyzing burden of taxation. Relief in the way of removing the present hidden-tax burden can be found only in the reduction of present and proposed spending sprees."

NAME CHAS. S. JOHNSON TO BIG R. R. POST

Bee 12-3-39
Chicago

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university, was recently appointed a member of the Industry committee, No. 9 for the Railroad Carrier Industry by Harold D. Jacobs, acting administrator, of the wage and hour division of the department of labor. Dr. Johnson is one of the four members chosen to represent the public.

Other members of the public committee are: Frank Porter Graham, president, University of North Carolina, chairman; W. H. Spencer, University of Chicago; and Oscar K. Cushing of San Francisco. Eight additional persons comprise the group four for the employees, and four for the employers.

This committee is authorized to investigate conditions in the industry and recommend to the Administrator minimum wage rates for all employees included in the act.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

PONDER NEGRO'S PLACE IN NEW SOC. SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Bee 6-11-39

WASHINGTON, June 8—(ANP)—Two weeks from Saturday, on June 24, the federal reorganization program becomes effective. In one of the groups under this new setup, the Social Security administration, the Negro's interests are vitally concerned since it will contain the Bureau of Public Health, U. S. Employment service, Office of Education, Social Security, NYA and CCC.

Chicago Bee

These bureaus touch every phase of Negro life. Policies of the SSA are now being made, obviously on precedents established by the old agencies. A survey of a representative department, the CCC, shows that if previous practices are to be continued, there will be few positions in the higher brackets going to Negroes despite full qualifications for these jobs.

The CCC is considered especially fitting for comparison because it is an agency which specifically bans discrimination. Both President Roosevelt and Director Robert Fechner have stated repeatedly that "merit shall be rewarded," "each enrollee will have an opportunity to rise as high as his qualifications permit," and have banned "discrimination based on race." This policy has been followed to the fullest in white camps, but it has been ignored in the 150 Negro camps.

Hold Few High Positions

Except in a few isolated instances, such executive positions as reserve officers called to active duty, special representatives of the director, assistant area educational advisers, district educational advisers, camp superintendents, civil engineers, job foremen, mechanics, clerks and agronomists do not go to Negroes.

It is known there are enough qualified Negroes to fill all these positions in the various colored camps. Each year sees graduates of Howard, Hampton, Wilberforce, Tuskegee, etc., commissioned as reserve army officers who could be called to active duty just as whites in the reserve corps are called from the large white colleges and universities. There are enough internes finishing hospital training each year to fill positions as medical officers. There are educational advisers who have served four years with the CCC and are qualified for selection as special assistants to the director for investigations in colored camps, assistant corps area advisers or district advisers.

There are also graduates of various schools of engineering who could qualify as camp superintendents, and there are more than 3,000 young men between 25 and 28 years old with from three to five years' experience doing every job in the CCC who could be foremen.

Bee

Under Military Command

In each of the 150 camps there are three army officers, one commanding officer, a first lieutenant or captain; a junior officer, who is second lieutenant; a doctor, either a first lieutenant or captain; a chaplain, a first lieutenant, who serves six camps; a camp superintendent, a civilian generally a civil engineer; an assistant superintendent, also an engineer; draftsmen, eight to ten job foremen, an automobile mechanic, sometimes a civilian clerk and an educational adviser.

6-11-39
Chicago Bee

But Negro appointees to these jobs in the 150 camps total two captains as commanding officers, two junior officers, 25 medical officers, six chaplains, four engineers, six foremen and 147 educational advisers. Only one camp has an entire colored staff, and a second has partial administration.

In the white CCC camps over 400 camp superintendents have come from enrollees, over 90 commanding officers and more than 200 junior officers. A few educational advisers among Negroes have come from the ranks, but no administrative jobs have gone to colored enrollees.

If the new Social Security administration follows traditional CCC policies, which are not unlike those of other existing bureaus, observers declare the race will not be aided by the new reorganization program.

It has been suggested that now is the time to lay before the new SSA a definite program and applications for every position for which the Negro is qualified and can be of service to the government and his race so that the SSA will not begin this program June 24 with the belief that Negroes are satisfied with jobs in only the lower brackets.

ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND, SAY GROUP LEADERS

Defender

Assembly Hails Roosevelt Principles, Denounces Garner Candidacy

6-17-39

WASHINGTON, June 16—Racial discrimination on many relief projects, particularly in the South, and the attacks of tories on the cultural projects of WPA were denounced by Race and white speakers at the national Right-to-Work Congress held here last week under the sponsorship of the Workers Alliance of America.

Chicago Defender

The congress opened with 1,200 Race and white delegates from 38 states. Most of the delegates were WPA workers, or people or relief, but there were also many from labor, community, fraternal and other organizations.

Speakers included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Congressmen, Federal, State and municipal officials.

Although the Race jobless are proportionately two and three times as large in number as the white jobless, members of the Race are far below this proportion on the WPA rolls and relief lists, John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, told the conference. He denounced racial discrimination in relief as economically unsound.

Assails WPA Cuts

Prof. Doxey Wilkerson of Howard university, assailed the present campaign in Congress to curtail and even totally abolish the WPA cultural projects.

Wilkerson was introduced by Tom Quinn, of the Artists union of New York City, who called for a struggle against those who would destroy the WPA. Quinn pointed out that the arts and cultural projects have been used as a focal point for the attacks on WPA by the reactionary bloc in Congress and the National Chamber of Commerce.

Professor Wilkerson asserted that the chief attacks on the cultural projects of the WPA are brought by those who fear the enlightenment of the American people.

"Enlightenment of the people brings about the building of free men," he said. "But we do not have a system of work which allows men to lead that sort of life. Certain forces don't want the people to get what they do not now have."

Garner Opposed

A resolution, submitted by 100 Southern delegates, rejected Vice-President John Garner, of Texas, as a 1940 candidate for President of the United States and called for support of a man who has the feeling for the common folks that President Roosevelt has, who has his liberalism, his practical sense of the country's need, who has his patriotism, and courage to keep our nation at peace. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Other resolutions adopted assailed the racial discrimination on the New York Arts Project and demanded a larger proportion of Race workers on WPA projects, especially in supervisory offices.

A large number of Race and white women delegates met Mrs. Roosevelt as she entered the U. S. Labor Department auditorium where the conference was held. Her entrance upon the stage released an explosion of applause with repeated waves of cheering for a period of five minutes.

Debt to Humanity

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the right of liberty for all in a democratic America and "the chance for everybody to work for a decent living." She warned that the country was piling up its greatest debt in its "under-fed children."

"It's bad enough to close a job that you once had," the First Lady said, but it is far worse to face the future feeling that you will never be able to get one. This condition of the depression is what worries her most, she said, where the youth of the nation are concerned.

"One of the things that strikes me most," she declared, at the opening of her talk, "is not that young people are so concerned about this, but it is that so many of you seem to have settled into hopelessness and seem to feel that there is no use in trying to overthrow this condition."

The keynote speech was made by David Lasser, national president of the Workers Alliance, who described the Right-to-Work Congress as "a crusade for recovery—a call to action in the war against unemployment and depression."

Visitor At N. Y. World's Fair Ponders Role Of Race In World Of Tomorrow

Defender 6-17-39 Chicago, Ill.

By LYNETTE DOBBINS

NEW YORK, June 16—Having tramped from one side of the vast acreage in Flushing Meadows, on which sprawls, what energetic architects and enterprising business men call the "World of Tomorrow," it behooves one to think, "What is the world of tomorrow," and "What will be the place of the Race in it?"

Viewing structures housing ultra-modern mechanical devices, latest improvements in living conditions, and wonders wrought by intensive studies of scientific principles, one is faced with what seems futility rather than a pleasant futurity.

Large firms have invested vast sums of money in displays which require trained operators; guides are chosen who are capable of conversing with visitors of various countries; chefs in the cafes on the various pavilions are chosen because of their knowledge of the culinary art of many nations.

All in all, the massive demonstration bespeaks preparedness and training as the only survival for any persons in the fast pace set for living.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are more college and high school graduates now than ever before, there is a definite mental inertia and sense of "I'm satisfied" pervading the rank and file of Race workers.

This same sense renders this group helpless when plans for such projects as the World's fair are advanced. The day has passed when the white race in majority felt duty-bound to assist the Negro.

Educational facilities, however meager in some cases, and the long preached-for economic parallelism have tended to bridge the gap which once made such possible.

Opportunities are presented when Race members can get in on the ground floor of such enterprises and show their wares, instead of waiting until all plans are completed.

Failing to do this has created one of the major problems for citizens of Harlem today concerning the money-making scheme called the "World's Fair."

Menial Jobs Scarce

Several enthusiastic people revel in the fact that some Race members are employed at the World's Fair, which is all well and good. However, this minority group are comprising only a small bit of the menial labor class.

Jobs that were once called "Race" jobs are no more. The old-fashioned gardeners have become landscapers with fancy uniforms and a knowledge of botany; cooks, with a smatterin gof the art of various countries are the high-class caterers; barbers, with latest sanitary devices, have become tonsorial artists; the old-time white-washers decorating the Fair-ground trees and walls with lime, have become frescoers; and so on down the line of "our" jobs.

The only places left for most of the employees are as attendants of relief stations which bear, with much malignance, signs which read "white" and "colored."

What, No Technicians?

Records show that three-fifths of the Race members who are graduates or students in colleges have chosen one of the professions as majors, leaving a grave minority to tackle the "working" side of life in the "World of Tomorrow."

Judging from the intricate machines in the motorized exhibits, and the skill necessary to run them, more Race youths should realize the value of polytechnical education.

If the World's fair is an example of the years to come, and it is generally conceded as such, draftsmen, electrical engineers, surveyors, and industrial craftsmen will steal the limelight from their professional brothers.

Labor will indeed become dignified and require as much training as the Socrates, Aesculapius, and Jupiters of our modern work-a-day world.

W. P. A. RACE RELATIONS OFFICE RELEASES ANNUAL REPORT

Bee 7-23-39 Chicago Ill.

Wages paid nearly four hundred thousand Negro workers employed on projects of the Works Progress Administration in 1938 and the early part of this year benefited some 1,504,000 persons including dependents, counting an average of 3.76 persons in each WPA worker's family.

Southern states having the highest percentage of Negro workers to total WPA employment were Louisiana, South Carolina, and Georgia; lowest percentages were in Tennessee and Arkansas. The proportion of Negro women to total employment on projects was highest in Texas, Virginia and North Carolina and lowest in Tennessee and Florida.

The facts are brought out in the annual report of the race relations office of the WPA, prepared by Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser in the WPA's Washington headquarters.

The report commends the aims of the WPA in providing an opportunity for honest work at a fair wage. Negroes with other workers have been enabled to preserve their morals, the report comments, while the experienced worker has maintained his skill and the inexperienced worker has gained training and experience.

"The Works Progress Administration," says the report, "saved the unemployed Negro worker from privation and want, and in a great many instances from actual starvation. It provided the Negro training in some types of work in which private industry had refused him opportunity for apprenticeship, and at the same time refused him employment because he lacked experience and training. Undoubtedly the Works Progress Administration in 1938 and during the early part of 1939 will be the means of opening some hitherto closed doors in private industry for the Negro in 1939 and 1940."

Through the efforts of the race relations office of the WPA a drive was made to secure sponsors for projects which would employ Negro workers. The cooperation of Negro welfare organizations, Negro leaders and the workers themselves was secured, and the results are described in the report as gratifying.

It was complained from some southern communities that city governments sponsored large construction projects such as auditoriums, armories, parks and the like intended for the use of white persons only, although the sponsors' and Federal funds came from tax monies paid by colored and white citizens alike. Comparatively little municipal sponsorship of such facilities for use by Negroes was reported, according to the report of the race relations office.

Projects initiated in the District of Columbia leading to the employment of Negro workers totaled $407,813 during the past year, it is reported. These work relief opportunities included a map tracing project of the Rural Electrification Administration, now employing 124 colored workers, and the clerical projects at the office of the Recorder of Deeds employing 250 clerical workers who are restoring and modernizing old land records. There is also a project in operation at Howard university. The cooperation of the federal race relations office extends to some degree to housekeeping aide, household administration, handicapped children, school matron, adult education, nursery school and recreation projects. Special efforts aimed to integrate Negro workers into existing projects sponsored by the various departments and agencies of the government met with considerable success, the report reveals.

Benefits of the WPA applying directly to Negro citizens centered in the erection and renovation of hospitals, public schools, land grant college buildings, stadiums, athletic fields, swimming and wading pools, community center buildings, playgrounds; sidewalks, gutters, sewers and street surfaces in neighborhoods occupied predominantly by Negro citizens.

Non-construction projects, the race relations report continues, provided modern records in land grant colleges and public schools; clerical aid in public schools, cataloging books and reference material; economic social and educational surveys; classes for pre-school children, workers and adults; training in the arts and crafts and preservation of folk songs and dances.

The library service of the WPA was extended to some three million persons ordinarily without such services in rural and urban areas. Over one-half of these library service projects were in southern states where Negro citizens have been restricted in using public libraries. The race relations' report indicates that a special effort has been made to allow library services to be available to the Negro public in the South.

The report describes the work done on the union catalog of books relating to Negroes in libraries all over the nation. This WPA project employed twenty-three workers. The Founders Library at Howard university is the clearing house for catalog and bibliographical service for students of Negro history and problems.

Community art centers, the guide book series of the Federal Writers' Project, the restoration of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home as a historic shrine in Anacostia, D. C., are cited in the report as other work and service benefits accruing to Negro citizens through the WPA.

The administrative work of the race relations office of the Federal WPA is described in the report. A total of 8,502 incoming letters was handled by the unit in 1938—over 700 letters a month. Alabama is reported as the leading source of correspondence from or concerning the Negro and the WPA. The race relations office dealt with 771 letters from this state during the past year. Of the total 8,502 letters, 731 dealt with complaints of racial discrimination and dismissals.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

Name 5 Railroads In Action

Journal and Guide
11-18-39

Claim Money Due 1,500 Porters Under Wage Law

Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO—A suit to collect more than $2,000,000 from five railroads which it says is due 1,500 porters and handlers under the Wages and Hours Act, was filed in the United States District Court by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, last week.

The railroads named defendants are: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Northwestern, Chicago and Western Indiana, and the Illinois Central.

OTHERS MAY FOLLOW

Red cap officials stated that similar suits would follow throughout the country.

The union, through Willard S. Townsend, president, and John L. Yancey, secretary-treasurer, has been named assignee in the suit by employees on the various railroads and terminals. The brotherhood's legal staff will be headed by L. M. Despres of Chicago, and George Hayes of Washington.

SUE IN D. C. TOO

Almost simultaneously, wages for 260 Union Station red caps in Washington, D. C., were sought in a suit filed in the District Court against the Washington Terminal Company, operator of the station.

Messrs. Townsend and Yancey sued on behalf of the regular and part-time porters.

The men have been paid only a few cents an hour, the suit stated, instead of the 25 cents an hour provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act up to October 22. The legal wage went up to 30 cents per hour on October 23.

ACTION IN OHIO

The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, employers of more than 100 red caps, were also made defendants in an action brought last week by H. D. Jacobs, acting administrator of the Wages and Hours Division, Washington.

The suit, filed in the United States District for the Southern District of Ohio, was brought to enjoin the terminal from further violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The complaint charges that the terminal company has failed to pay the red caps the minimum wage, as provided in the Federal Act, has intimidated the employees by threats of discharge, and "has knowingly coerced them falsely to report the tips or other remuneration in sums equal to, or greater than the minimum wages prescribed by the Act."

News from Washington of the appointment of a minimum railroad employees has not altogether brought cheer into red cap union circles, as no member of the group was named.

REPRESENTATIVE WHITE

Although a majority of organized red caps are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, with colored official personnel, a white man, official of the A. F. of L. Clerk's Union, will be the red caps' representative on the minimum wage committee.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 6, 1939

How the President Can Help

Negro labor is excluded by custom from employment in Southern cotton mills and from residence in the Southern cotton mill villages.

The minimum wage of the mill worker is $48 for four weeks, 160 hours, and he rents a five-room house for $5 a month, has free water, free electricity and other benefits. In many of the mills the cottages have the "modern conveniences".

No such opportunities are open to the colored people as employes in South Carolina. Most of them are employed in farm work, and even when government employs them it pays them a little more than half that it pays for the same kind of labor in a Northern or Western state.

We are told, it is dinned into our ears incessantly, that discrimination is not practiced against the negroes in the North, that they vote, that they are welcomed into the political parties, that their children go to the schools with the white children and that they join the unions of the C. I. O.

The News and Courier points out these advantages to the Southern colored people, telling them that their labor is worth as much on an Indiana or Wisconsin farm as on a farm in South Carolina and that in those states twice, or more than twice, as much is paid for farm labor as in South Carolina. Moreover, the relief wages or the direct relief is about twice as much in the North as in the South, and in old age one is given more than double the pension that he can hope for in South Carolina.

It is rather remarkable, but it is true, that some of the Southern colored people (not all of them) resent this that The News and Courier informs of the tremendous advantages held out to them by the North and West.

Moreover, some of the Northern publications that are seemingly most distressed about the condition of the negroes in the South, that are forever dilating on the miseries of tenancy and sharecropping, say not a word to induce these negroes to come to their cities and farms.

Some of them actually advise and urge the Southern negroes to stay where they are and say at the same time that they are still in bondage.

If these publications and these people are not hypocrites, if they mean even a little of what they say, they will organize immigration societies to bring Southern negroes to their cities, their farms, their rural villages.

We venture to suggest to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his liberal and progressive friends that this would be the quickest and most effective way to solve the nation's economic problem number one. The South has had too many negroes since the settlement of Jamestown in 1607. Nor are we asking the contented, the industrious, the well-disposed negroes to leave Charleston or South Carolina, for thousands of them are good citizens.

There is no notion more damaging to the Southern negroes than that the Southern states are peculiarly their natural home.

There is no Red Sea between the South and the rest of the country.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 10, 1939

Dies Offers Bills To Curb Isms and Anti-Racial Groups

WASHINGTON, March 9.—(A.P.)—Chairman Dies of the house committee on un-American activities introduced three bills today to curb Fascists, Communists, and anti-racial and anti-religious organizations.

He said the bills were merely rough drafts intended as a basis for study.

One would require Communists, Fascists and anti-racial and anti-religious organizations to register semi-annually with the secretary of state and, under oath, list the names and addresses of officers, employes, members and contributors, the disposition of receipts, and the by-laws of the organization.

"When you focus the spotlight of publicity upon their activities, you will end most of these organizations," Dies said.

Another bill would bar Communists and Fascists from government employment, and the third would require prompt deportation of Communist and Fascist aliens.

All three bills define Communist or Fascist organizations as those believing in or advocating forcible overthrow of the government, unlawful assaulting of a public officer, unlawful damage to property, sabotage, or establishment of a "proletarian dictatorship," national or state socialism, or a "totalitarian state." They specify that "the objectives of the Third International, the Communist International, the Fascist Grand Council, or National Socialist party of Germany shall be held to embrace the said doctrine."

Anti-racial and anti-religious organizations are defined as those advocating "hatred towards any class of people on account of race, religion, economic condition or social status."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Survey Finds Most Child Labor Unskilled

3-25-39

WASHINGTON.

Approximately 55 per cent of the 28,000 pupils interviewed, ten years old and over and gainfully employed, are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill, according to the first national survey of vocational education and guidance made recently by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Interior.

The survey, conducted in 200 communities of 33 States and the District of Columbia, was made by 500 "white-collar" workers on the relief rolls with the supervision of 40 professional workers.

Other findings showed there was an increase of more than 300 per cent in the number of vocational education classes in home economics over a six-year period; the number of Federally-aided courses in trades and industries offered are limited, and that colored vocational education teachers are inadequately prepared.

Few College-Trained

The study further revealed that approximately one-fourth of the teachers in public high schools had two years or less of college education. Salaries of teachers of vocational education range from $1060 to $1871 per year, the lowest salaries being received by teachers of agriculture in rural areas.

3-25-39

Of the 28,000 pupils included in the social and economic background phase of the survey, approximately two-thirds supported themselves in part or entirely. The survey report was prepared by Ambrose Caliver, specialist in education, with the assistance of Harold L. Trigg, State supervisor for North Carolina.

Black Dispatch
4-8-39
Oklahoma City
Okla.

Senate Investigates Civil Service Rules Determining Applicants For Positions

Questionnaire Would Pave Way to Discovery of Truth Regarding Discrimination Against Negroes

Southern Bureau Chiefs at Fault

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—That gentle ripple caused by the senate committee investigation into the conduct of the civil service commission may well turn into a tidal wave if a few pertinent questions regarding the treatment of Negroes were asked of the commission. For instance:

Why are there so few Negro clerks, stenographers and other white collar workers appointed in the various governmental departments in this city?

Why do competent Negro workers under the civil service have to accept positions not in keeping with their rating according to the tests they pass?

Why are no Negroes employed in clerical capacities in the Washington offices of the social security board?

Why were 99 Negro girls, who qualified as clerical workers for the social security board, sent to Baltimer to work—there as punch-board operators in a segregated division?

Why are no Negroes being promoted to jobs vacated by other Negroes who are retired on pensions.

Why are there so few Negro workers in the government printing office doing the work for which they qualify?

Why is the bureau of engraving and printing the goal of the majority of Negro male employes —who then are not given the jobs for which they qualify?

Why are whites replacing Negroes in the majority of jobs—

see a few things, just look in its own back yard. Until a "reform" of the "reforms" which created the civil service is accomplished, these practices will continue and will grow more repugnant.

And the czaristic attitudes of bureau chiefs, the majority of whom are Southerners, is a blotch upon the face of the government which only the most dractic purge will remove. But whether the senate committee will see this is only a matter of conjecture.

The New Deal has certainly not done itself proud in the matter of befriending the Negro in the capital city in this matter—despite its attitude of helpfulness. The "good neighbor" policy evidently is not meant for the colored brother here at home, for the civil both skilled and unskilled?

And so on down the line, they could go into the farcial racial activities of the various departments. To appoint a colored man as an elevator, messenger or helper—but to promote them to other types of work is taboo. To appoint colored women as charwomen is O. K., but to give them clerical or stenographic appointments is another question.

Foreign Born Negroes Hit In WPA Roll Alien 'Purge'

Philadelphia Tribune

West Indians Feel Axe In Job Cutting

3-16-39

"Fired" Upon Failure To Prove Their U. S. Citizenship

Philadelphia, Pa.

ARE PUT ON RELIEF

Victimized By Groups Spreading Insidious Propaganda

(Washington Bureau
Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, March—The rolls of WPA have been purged of 30,000 aliens, some of whom are colored by virtue of the fact that they were born in the West Indies, Centra America and South America.

Failing to prove their citizenship hese persons have been dismissed from work relief and returned to direct reief rolls.

The hymn of hate which is being sung by many organizations spreading an-American propaganda has permeated into the relief set-ups established throughout the country and is beginning to be felt in this sphere.

The Martin Dies Committee conducting investigation of such organizations spreading their insiduous doctrines and endangering racial ill-will found one California publication which printed the following:

Is Negro Anthem "Red"?

"Many people are puzzled about the Negro national anthem, which an octet of colored people sings at different meetings. In California, it was sung at a Republican meeting, and a few days ago at a Christian Fellowship meeting. So far, Negroes as a whole believed that they were a part of the American nation and that the Star Spangled Banner was their anthem.

"Is the Negro national anthem a part of the scheme of Communists who have been telling the Negro that he will have a Negro republic in the South as soon as the Soviet regime is established in America?"

Colored Race Labor Problem Survey Started

Tribune
4-20-39
Philadelphia Pa

Nation-Wide Attack Is Planned By Government Labor Dept.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative U. S. Employment Service and advisor to the Secretary of Labor on problems of the colored worker, took the initial steps, last Friday, in an official nation-wide attack on the problem of unemployment among colored workers. He left Washington for an extended two months field trip to the mid-west, Southwest and deep South for conferences with state administrative officials in Illinois, Missouri,, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky and North Carolina.

During the past two months Lt. Oxley has completed plans with the Governors of seven states, each of whom has agreed to call an official conference on employment problems of the colored worker. The first of these conferences will be held at Austin, Tex., April 22; Frankfort, Ky., April 29; Raleigh, N. C., May 6; and Dover, Del., May 13. Dates for New Jersey, New York and Louisiana conferences will be announced later.

Senate Investigates Civil Service Rules Determining Applicants For Positions

Black Dispatch
Okla City Okla
4-8-39

Questionnaire Would Pave Way to Discovery of Truth Regarding Discrimination Against Negroes

Southern Bureau Chiefs at Fault

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—That gentle ripple caused by the senate committee investigation into the conduct of the civil service commission may well turn into a tidal wave if a few pertinent questions regarding the treatment of Negroes were asked of the commission. For instance:

Why are there so few Negro clerks, stenographers and other white collar workers appointed in the various governmental departments in this city?

Why do competent Negro workers under the civil service have to accept positions not in keeping with their rating according to the tests they pass?

Why are no Negroes employed in clerical capacities in the Washington offices of the social security board?

Why were 99 Negro girls, who qualified as clerical workers for the social security board, sent to Baltimer to work—there as punchboard operators in a segregated division?

Why are no Negroes being promoted to jobs vacated by other Negroes who are retired on pensions..

Why are there so few Negro workers in the government printing office doing the work for which they qualify?

Why is the bureau of engraving and printing the goal of the majority of Negro male employes —who then are not given the jobs for which they qualify?

Why are whites replacing Negroes in the majority of jobs—

see a few things, just look in its own back yard. Until a "reform" of the "reforms" which created the civil service is accomplished, these practices will continue and will grow more repugnant.

And the czaristic attitudes of bureau chiefs, the majority of whom are Southerners, is a blotch upon the face of the government which only the most dractic purge will remove. But whether the senate committee will see this is only a matter of conjecture.

The New Deal has certainly not done itself proud in the matter of befriending the Negro in the capital city in this matter—despite its attitude of helpfulness. The "good neighbor" policy evidently is not meant for the colored brother here at home, for the civil both skilled and unskilled?

And so on down the line, they could go into the farcial racial activities of the various departments. To appoint a colored man as an elevator, messenger or helper—but to promote them to other types of work is taboo. To appoint colored women as charwomen is O. K., but to give them clerical or stenographic appointments is another question.

Should the senate committee investigating the activities of the civil service commission wish to

Make Your Own Job Opportunity

By Arline N. Paiya

Northwest Enterprise
12-30-38
Seattle Wash.

The Urban League would like to offer this week a suggestion for a cleaning service cleaning windows, upholstered furniture, floor waxing, and general housecleaning. With the number of wives in the neighborhood who must work away from home, there should be a gould demand for this type of service. It might be washing windows once a week, waxing the floors ever so often, or do any of the other extra cleaning that the working wife finds little time to do. The manager should have something more than a willingness to do the work; he should have some sort of window cleaning equipment, a device for waxing floors, a vacuum cleaner with attachments for cleaning upholstered furniture would be a decided asset - in short all of the equipment needed in housecleaning, plus skill in using them. The workers should know how to wash woodwork without marring the wall, for instance, or to clean the walls without marring the floors. With spring coming on a little advertising should widen the patronage for this service by securing work outside the neighborhood, that is, of course, if the workmen give first class service.

The following sugestions have been submitted by readers of this column. Mrs. E. V. Miller suggests a hosiery mending service. She knows where girls might recieve a nominal fee. Mrs. Miller has solicited this type of business on a percentage basis, and when she says there are good profits to be made, she knows whereof she speaks. And there is no hosiery mending service near the neighborhood. Only a small space need be rented from some already existing business for one or two smart girls to set themselves up in business.

Another reader offers an idea for a stall at the public market selling produce of various sorts. As I recall. Mrs. Marcia Phillips used to have a stand at the public market, and from all indications she did quite well. The idea is worth investigating.

Still another reader suggests a general cleaning and painting of some of Negro business already established for the purpose of attracting a larger percentage of of the trade that passes daily through the business district of 23rd and E. Madison on its way either to Madison Park or to Montlake.

George Wright Sr. suggests a bookkeeping service. Small businesses that cannot afford a full-time worker, could well afford to pay for the services of an itinerant bookeeper. In fact, bookkeeping is more necessary than ever, Mr. Wright says, for all businesses must keep books now for the income tax, if they don't keep them for the net profits, to say nothing of Social Security. Consequently, here is a fine business venture just waiting for the right person to come along. If the bookkeeper can also do cost accounting, so much better, for through this medium he can indicate to the entrepreneur the weakness in his business as well as the points to be emphasized.

These are only a few suggestions. We trust that they will awaken in your thinking of many more, something that will fit your particular talent. The closing advice to you is "First know your subject well, then go out to sell your service to those who will benefit from its use."

PROBLEMS OF NEGRO WOMAN WORKER CITED

Bee 1-22-39

Consider Ways to Improve Status

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The public pays heavily for the substandard working and living conditions of many thousands of Negro women workers, according to a report issued Monday by the Women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. When people have no jobs or their wages are too low for adequate support, they still must be supplied with food, shelter and clothing. In other significant ways, low economic standards for one group are found costly to the community.

Though very limited information exists on Negro women workers, the new bulletin points out, the report brings together what seems to be the most important facts available on their occupational status, and on their wages and other characteristics of employment in the major fields of work where they are employed. It also shows clearly the difficulties Negro women encounter in their search for work.

Though women in general have been discriminated against and exploited through limitation of their opportunities for employment, through long hours, low wages and harmful working conditions, such hardships have fallen upon Negro women with double harshness.

One Out of Six Colored

There are many Negro women at work in the United States, according to the report. One in every six women workers in the country is a Negro and in all nearly 2,000,000 Negro women were classed as gainful workers in 1930, the time of the last Census. It is further true that practical'y 2 in 5 Negro women in contrast to 1 in 5 white women work for a living.

Occupational progress for Negro women generally has been slow. In pre-Civil war days, their employment was almost completely restricted to two fields where work is largely unskilled and heavy—agriculture and domestic service. In 1930 about 9 in every 10 Negro women were still engaged in farm work or in domestic and personal service.

What occupational progress Negro women have made has been for the most part in connection with their entrance into the somewhat better paid and better standardized occupations in domestic and personal service, for example, in power laundries, beauty shops, public housekeeping and as elevator operators and charwomen.

In addition, increases have been shown in the last 20 years in the professions and in clerical work. Even here, however, it must be pointed out that while 56 per cent of all native-born white women workers were in the white collar occupations in 1930, only 5 per cent of the gainfully employed Negro women were in these occupations.

Among the measures for improving the economic status of the Negro woman worker briefly considered in the bulletin are social and labor legislation, improvement in educational and training facilities, and trade-union organization. A group of selected references on Negro women workers is included as an appendix.

The publication which is "popular" rather than statistical in form shou!d be found useful by workers' education and club groups interested in labor problems. The title is "The Negro Woman Workers," and the report is the work of Jean Collier Brown of the Women's Bureau staff.

MUST PAY MINIMUM TO PECAN SHELLERS

Texas Companies Lose Plea to Give Learners 15c an Hour

Times
1-23-39

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Labor Department's Wages and Hours Division today denied the application of the Southern Pecan-Shelling Company and other shelling concerns for permission to employ learners at 15 cents an hour for ninety days for each worker and a year to train the whole group, estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 persons.

The decision assumed significance because when the Wages and Hours Act went into effect spokesmen for the industry asserted that application of the stated minimum of 25 cents an hour for a forty-four-hour week would ruin the pecan-shelling business.

The government's conclusion, after three days of hearings in San Antonio, Texas, center of the industry, was that the exemption asked was not necessary to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment in the industry and therefore was not authorized by the law.

One In Every Six Women Workers In U. S. Is Negro, Department Of Labor Report Shows

"Most women, white or Negro, work for their living just as men do, not because they want to but because they must," says The Negro Woman, a pamphlet compiled by the United States Department of Labor Women's Bureau.

According to the census figures of 1930 one in every six women workers in America was a Negro. In all, nearly 2,000,000 Negro women were classed as gainful workers at that time.

How many of these women now have jobs and how many are unemployed; where the employed women are working; how much they earn, and how their wages compare with those of white women workers; these are questions that have a direct bearing on the economic problems of today.

Though women in general have been discriminated against and exploited through limitation of their opportunities for employment, through long hours, low wages, and harmful working conditions, such hardships have fallen upon Negro women with double harness.

Journal
2-28-39
Phila

More Menial Jobs

Negro women have formed such a new and inexperienced group in wage employment. To their lot have fallen the more menial jobs, the lower paid, the more hazardous—in general, the least agreeable and desirable. And one of the tragedies of the depression was the realization that the unsteady foothold Negro women had attained in even these jobs was lost when great numbers of unemployed workers from other fields clamored for employment. Women workers, etc fol d c 10 ptHha

"It is far simpler to talk about the economic problems of Negro women workers and to suggest possible remedies than it is to take definite action toward their solution," declares the writer.

So deeply rooted have these problems become during the past decades that only untiring effort on the part of Negroes themselves, aided by the Nation's socially-minded citizens, will succeed in eradicating them, it is further pointed out.

Long Hours, Low Wages

For example, in household service it is commonly known that long hours and low wages is the daily complaint of employed domestics: the typical wage for Negro workers being $5 or $6 a week, the typical hours, 72, although there was recorded a case of 91 hours per week.

Laundry workers averaged from $13.38 in Boston to $5.79 in Charleston.

Though beauty shop employment is sometimes considered to offer desirable vocational opportunities for Negro girls and women, earnings reported to Women's Bureau agents were low. The average weekly wage was only $8, or about three-fifths of that of the white two-thirds of the women receive less than $10 a week and only 1 in 16 earned as much as $15. Hours were very long.

In 1930, agriculture absorbed the services of the second largest group of Negro women—about-one-fourth of whom were wage workers and three-fifths unpaid family workers.

Tobacco Industry Leads

The tobacco industries employed more than 18,000 Negro women in 1930. Next in rank as employers of Negro women were the clothing industries, with 16,000; food and allied products, 11,000; textiles, 6,000; lumber and furniture, with 3,200; iron and steel, with 1,600; and paper, printing, and allied industries, 1,400. Miscellaneous manufacturing accounted for an additional 10,000 Negro women, and dressmakers not in factories for 20,000.

"The public must pay heavily for the substandard working and living conditions of many thousands of Negro women workers," we are being warned.

"When people have no jobs or their wages are too low for adequate support, they still must have food, shelter, and clothing.

"The presence on the relief rolls in 1935—the last date for which there is accurate information—of one in every four Negro women workers, and the fact that two-fifths of these unemployed women were the economic heads of families, constituted a situation that is of grave import to the citizens who must support these women and their families."

Unscrupulous Employers

The fact that workers desperate for jobs are the prey of unscrupulous employers, who by using cheap labor are able to undercut employers willing to pay fair wages, is only one of the evil by-products.

The Negro white collar, or professional woman, depends for position and livelihood upon the income of the working masses. It is too obvious for mentioning what the status of the white collar worker and professional woman would be were the income (and subsequent purchasing power) of the working mass buying clientele cut off. And with the present relief roll award of such stipulations as $4.80 per week, it is fairly simple to predict the place of the Negro business and professional women in the not too-distant future.

But as the pamphlet points out, that is our problem, and the Negroes had better awaken to that fact, and busy themselves with some concrete action!

Education today means little—if it doesn't help you secure jobs, create openings, advance as a group, and teach one to solve the major problems of group living—economically, socially and every other way.

"BUY AMERICAN"

In support of the "Buy American" campaign which is growing throughout the country, a bill has been introduced in the New York State legislature to compel the conspicuous display of marks of origin on merchandise offered for sale in that State.

The sponsor of the bill says "The American public is entitled to know the origin of all merchandise and that merchants should be held responsible for this protection," and that his bill would protect the American buying public against the chiseling importer or merchant."

Courier
2-25-39
Pittsburgh Pa

Behind this and similar measures and proposals is the desire to increase the business of firms that give employment to Americans and to decrease the sale of goods manufactured in totalitarian States where slave labor is in vogue and from which Americans derive no benefit.

It is high time American Negroes began to adopt a similar economic policy for the purpose of increasing Negro employment.

Colored people spend two billion dollars annually and a large part of that huge sum is spent with firms that either refuse to employ Negroes or refuse to promote them if they employ them.

When we buy a washing powder, a toilet soap, a newspaper, overalls, paint or a tooth brush, we ought to know whether it comes from a firm that is a friend or an enemy of Negro labor; and we should reward our friends and punish our enemies, even as they punish us by trying to starve us to death.

We may consider an "American" firm one that hires colored people on the same basis as white people.

We may consider an "un-American" firm one that fails or refuses to hire colored people.

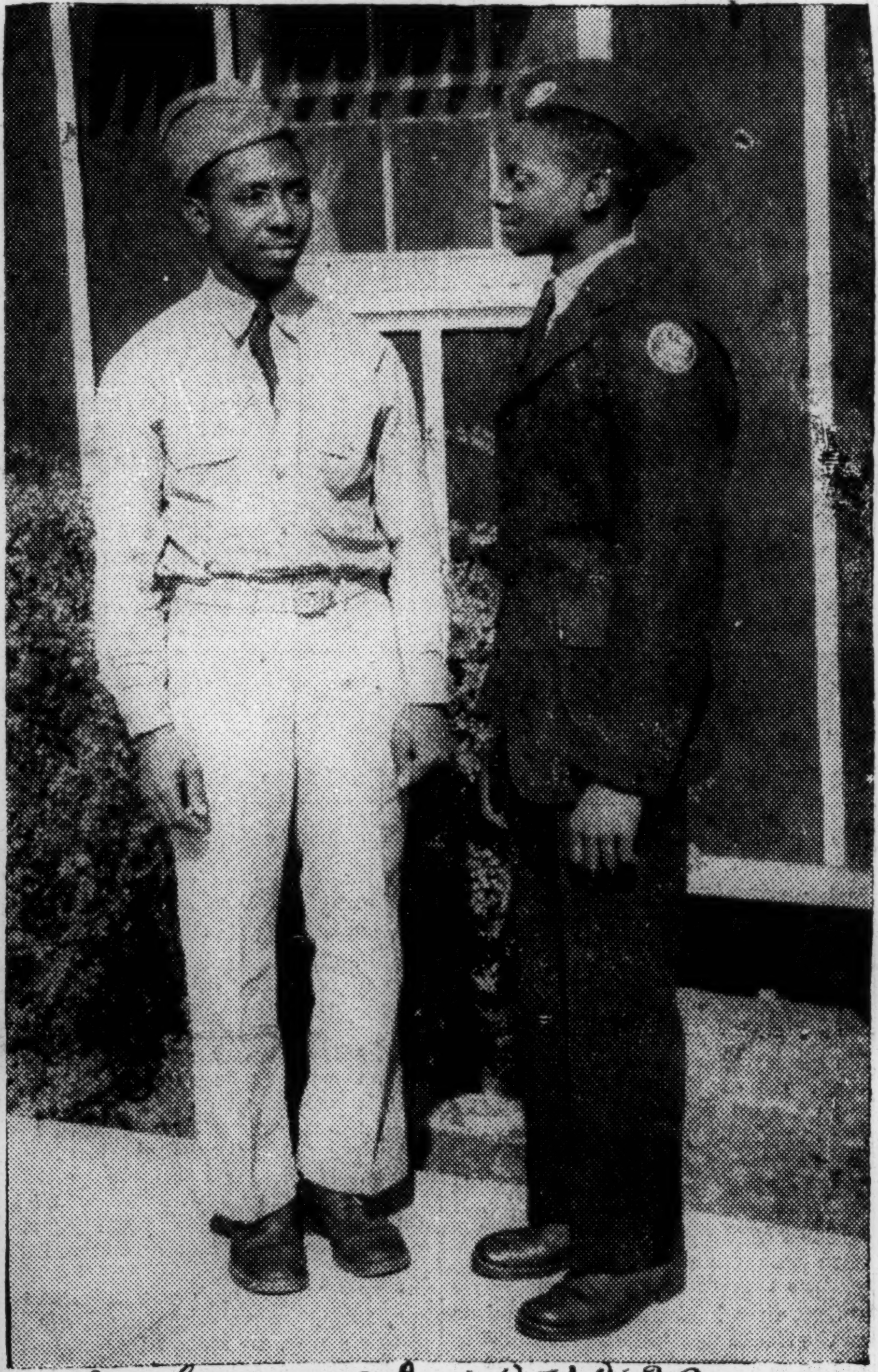
Either the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Elks or one of our college fraternities or sororities should conduct a study of manufacturers and dealers to ascertain their labor policies with reference to Negro workers, give us the facts and then conduct a "Buy American" campaign which would teach white America in dollars and cents the value of that democracy and fair play it is always talking about.

Such a campaign would be much more effective in every way than picketing.

The colored consumer has tremendous economic power in the dollar he spends because, generally speaking, he can spend it where he wants to spend it and for whatever product he chooses.

Watch the jobs come his way when he learns how to "Buy American."

Snappy New CCC Uniform



Daily Worker 10-10-39

Enrollee Lynwood Wise, left, is pictured here in his old CCC uniform as compared with Enrolle, Henry Herwell, Company 1360. .... who is wearing the snappy new spruce green uniform the CCC boys will all be soon wearing. Hopewell, supply sergeant of his company at Washington, D. C. was the first to acquire one of the ne outfits. The coats are threebuttoned, pinch-back with cap and shoulder insignia of the CCC. The are to be worn with a sprue green overcoat, 30,000 colored enrollees will soon be wearing the uniforms. .. ..

Andrews Charges Railroads Violate Redcap Wage Order

Court Test Planned to Enforce Law Providing Minimum Pay Scale for Porters; Tip Angle Advanced by Carriers

Wage-Hour Administrator Andrews said yesterday that railroads have sought to avoid payment of a 25-cent hourly minimum wage to "red caps" by "agreements which clearly violate the spirit of the fair labor standards act."

He said the Administration would seek an early court test of the agreements, described as "accounting and guarantee arrangements," and in the meantime will call for more detailed records of red caps' hours and earnings, through amendment of record-keeping regulations.

Center of the controversy between railroads and red caps, Andrews explained, is whether tips can be classified as wages under the terms of the fair labor standards act.

"In effect," said Andrews, "the railroads have attempted to use the tips paid to railroad employes by the traveling public as a means of paying off the debt due from employer to employe under a Federal statute—payment of wages by the employer at the rate of 25 cents an hour.

"The red caps have been caught between two forces. Many people, believing that the railroads were paying all their employes wages aside from tips equal to or in excess of the 25 cent minimum, have refused to tip. But the typical red cap of most companies has not received any such wages from his employer."

Andrews commended the railroads who pay red caps a salary aside from tips, but declared they were "all too few." He said that a majority of the railroads, just before the act went into effect in October, 1938, and started the "accounting and guarantee" arrangements with the red cays, whereby the latter are required to account to the railroads for their tips so that with "make-up pay" it could be shown that they were receiving the 25-cent minimum.

Pending court ruling on such contracts, Andrews said the new amendment, in effect today, requiring a breakdown recording of tips and other compensation, is "necessary to protect the interests of all concerned.

MINIMUM WAGES ANNOUNCED FOR SUGAR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(ANP)—The sugar division of the department of agriculture this week announced the determination of the minimum wages to be paid laborers in the harvesting of the 1939 crop of sugar cane in the main land cane area, comprising Louisiana and Florida, during the period, September 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940, by producers who apply for conditional payments under the Sugar act of 1937. The act provides, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugar cane be paid in full by growers for all such work at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable.

Producers are required as in prior years' determination to furnish laborers without charge, the customary accessories, such as an habitable house, a suitable garden patch with facilities for cultivation, pasturage for livestock, and medical attention.

The basic wage rates for both male and female workers provided in the determination are as follows:

For cutting, topping and stripping sugar cane; Louisiana:

(1) On a day basis adult male workers, not less than $1.50 per day of 9 hours; adult female workers, not less than $1.20 per day for 9 hours. For a working day, longer or shorter than 9 hours, the rate is not to be less than 17 cents per hour for adults, males, and 13 cents for adult, females.

(2) On a tonnage basis, not less than 75 cents per ton. In Florida: On a day basis, adult male workers, not less than $2 and adult female workers not less than $1.60 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, the rate is not to be less than 22.5 cents per hour for adult male workers and 18 cents per hour for adult female workers.

For loading sugar cane, Louisiana and Florida: (1) On a day basis, not less than $1.80 per day of 9 hours. For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours, the rate is not to be less than 20 cents per hour.

(2) On a tonnage basis, not less than 20 cents per ton.

For harvesting operations performed by workers between the ages of 14 and 16, in both Louisiana and Florida: (1) For workers between these ages, the rate per day of 8 hours is not to be less than three-fourths of the rates established for adult male workers for a 9-hour day. For a working day shorter than 8 hours, the rate is to be in proportion. (2) The piece rates for workers between these ages are to be the same as those established for adults.

Particular stress has been placed upon maintaining these rates for laborers in the cane fields and all recipients of federal aid are bound to keep them inviolate.

Courier 10-21-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

NO RULING AS YET IN REDCAPS' WAGE DISPUTE WITH RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (ANP)—Redcaps are wondering if the change in federal wages and hour administrators here will prolong the period between hearings of their wage case against the nation's railroad managers and a decision. The case grew out of the arbitrary action of the managers in determining that redcaps' tips in the aggregate of $2 per 8-hour day constitute wages within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards act prescribing a 25 cent an hour minimum rate.

The administrator of the act is authorized to decide such cases and, upon application of the International Brotherhood of Redcaps, held hearings in the case here June 26 and 27 of this year. Elmer F. Andrews, first administrator, was relieved of his duties in that capacity by an army officer by direction of President Roosevelt as of Oct. 1. No decision in the redcaps' case was forthcoming up to then.

30 CENT MINIMUM IS SET FOR DOMESTICS

WASHINGTON — (CNA) — Home-work employers this week were notified by Wage-Hour Administrators Elmer F. Andrews that beginning Oct. 24, they must pay industrial home workers a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour and overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate for hours in excess of forty-two worked in any week.

Regulations on records to be kept by employers of industrial home workers, originally issued to expire on Oct. 1, will continue in effect until repealed or modified by the Administration.

405,500 SOUTHERNERS TO GET BOOSTS IN PAY UNDER ACT TOMORROW

Wage-Hour Law Benefits Will Apply To 284,500 Others In the Nation

Commercial Appeal

WILL SLASH WORK WEEK

Time and One-Half For Overtime After 42 Hours

10-23-39

LEGAL TEST IS ON WAY

Memphis, Tenn

Fifth Circuit Court Of Appeals Grants Injunction Restraining Act—43,200 Tennesseans To Be Aided

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Southern states, which President Roosevelt dubbed the Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," will pay the largest share of wage raises under the second year's operation of the Wage-Hour Law, an official Government survey revealed tonight.

The increases, stepping up from 25 cents to a minimum of 30 cents an hour, become effective at 12:01 a.m. Tuesday, along with a 42-hour work week, two hours less than the first year maximum. Also due to take effect is a special textile industry minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour which was fought vigorously by Southern textile manufacturers.

58 Per Cent In South

Officials estimate that 690,000 workers will receive pay hikes and that 405,500, or 58 per cent, are employed in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky, which employe 17 per cent of the 12,611,700 workers covered by the act.

Under the new 42-hour week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 1,663,500 additional workers would be eligible for time and one-half for overtime.

There was some doubt tonight that the new textile wage would become operative generally. Reports from New Orleans said that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had granted a temporary stay on behalf of mill operators who employ 175,000 workers.

Discrimination Charged

The wage was fixed by a special committee, with approval of the Wage-Hour administrator, who is empowered to attain the ultimate goals of the Wage-Hour Law—the 40-hour week and a wage minimum of 40 cents an hour by 1945—provided employment is not substantially curtailed.

The Southern operators reportedly obtained the stay on the ground that the act is unconstitutional and that the new minimum discriminates against them.

The Fifth Circuit embraces Northern, Southern and Middle Georgia, Northern, Southern and Middle Alabama, Northern and Southern Florida, Northern and Southern Mississippi, Eastern and Western Louisiana, most of Texas and the Canal Zone.

Fleming To Take Post

Officials estimate that almost 200,000 of the 600,000 textile workers will benefit by the pay increase

The Wage-Hour Administration will be taken over this week by Lieut. Col. Philip Fleming, 52-year-old Army engineer and New Deal "trouble shooter," who succeeds Elmer F. Andrews. The latter was shifted to another post. One of Colonel Fleming's first tasks will be to speed up enforcement machinery and clear a backlog of 13,000 complaints of violations.

Injunction Seen As Blow To High-Wage Areas

BOSTON, Oct. 22. — (AP) — A Southern Federal Court injunction restraining the Wage-Hour Administration from enforcing a 32½ per cent minimum wage in the textile industry was described tonight by the head of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers as "seriously threatening the steadier employment for workers that seemed in prospect" in high wage areas.

"In granting an injunction," said Russell T. Fisher, president of the association, "the Federal Court at New Orleans has in effect said that the low wage areas that exist in some sections of the South are exempt from the law.

Declaring that if the act's constitutionality was questioned, "the sooner the Supreme Court rules on it the better," Mr. Fisher said. "The continuance of the low wage scales the law was intended to correct has a direct effect on wages in the high wage areas of the South and all of the North. The yarns and cloth made in these high wage mills must be sold in the same markets in competition with the low wage mills of the South."

10-23-39

The circuit court's ruling was not expected to interfere with an increase effective Tuesday lifting the present general minimum wage from 25 cents an hour to 30.

Officials of the Wage-Hour Administration in Washington said they had anticipated the injunction suit of Southern cotton mill operators and were quite willing for the case to go to the Supreme Court.

Officials have been hoping that a test case would be carried to the Supreme Court because, they said, enforcement should be easier, if the constitutionality of the law were established.

43,200 In Tennessee To Get Pay Raises

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville, Tennessee, Bureau

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—A total of 43,200 Tennessee workers will be making more money on their same old jobs when they report for work Tuesday.

The wage increases are made necessary by the minimum wage scale under the Fair Labor Standards Act which automatically increases from 25 to 30 cents an hour, according to W. M. Eaves, supervising inspector of Region Eight, composed of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Hours to Be Reduced

"An estimated 59,400 Tennessee workers will have their hours reduced from 44 to 42 hours per week, or will receive overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half the regular wage rate for hours worked in excess of that number," Mr. Eaves said.

The largest number of Tennessee workers to receive wage increases tomorrow are employed in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and motor carrier industries.

$2 a Week More

Under provisions of the act which will become effective tomorrow, a worker now employed at the minimum rate for a 40-hour week will automatically receive $2 a week more pay beginning Oct. 24. Employes earning the minimum rate and working the maximum work week who now are receiving $11 for 44 hours' work, will, after Oct. 24, receive $12.60 for 42 hours work, and overtime at the rate of time and one-half for all hours over 42 worked.

Most employers, Mr. Eaves said have shown a desire to comply with the law and make immediate adjustments when violations in their plants are brought to their attention. In only a relatively few cases he said, was it necessary to institute court action.

Scope Of New Wage-Hour Law

Commercial Appeal 10-23-39

The number of employes affected by states follows:

	Covered by Wage-Hour Law	Receiving Less Than 30 Cents	Working more Than 42 Hours
United States	12,611,700	690,000	2,382,500
Alabama	173,300	38,200	45,100
Arkansas	66,600	17,100	20,500
Connecticu	314,700	5,600	64,900
Delaware	28,900	1,800	7,400
Florida	102,700	23,800	33,600
Georgia	215,000	57,000	55,700
Louisiana	136,500	22,600	31,600
Maine	90,000	4,600	16,300
Massachusetts	643,200	19,800	143,800
Mississippi	71,400	26,000	22,700
New Hampshire	63,600	5,900	14,000
North Carolina	322,200	60,600	71,100
Rhode Island	125,600	2,600	24,300
South Carolina	156,200	41,400	25,700
Tennessee	212,000	43,200	59,400
Vermont	36,400	1,900	9,300
Virginia	213,400	26.600	43.400

NO RULING AS YET IN REDCAPS' WAGE DISPUTE WITH RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (ANP) —Redcaps are wondering if the change in federal wages and hour administrators here will prolong the period between hearings of their wage case against the nation's railroad managers and a decision. The case grew out of the arbitrary action of the managers in determining that redcaps' tips in the aggregate of $2 per 8-hour day constitute wages within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards act prescribing a 25 cent an hour minimum rate.

The administrator of the act is authorized to decide such cases and, upon application of the International Brotherhood of Redcaps, held hearings in the case here June 26 and 27 of this year. Elmer F. Andrews, first administrator, was relieved of his duties in that capacity by an army officer by direction of President Roosevelt as of Oct. 1. No decision in the redcaps' case was forthcoming up to then.

---

30 CENT MINIMUM IS SET FOR DOMESTICS

10-13-39

WASHINGTON — (CNA) — Home-work employers this week were notified by Wage-Hour Administrators Elmer F. Andrews that beginning Oct. 24, they must pay industrial home workers a a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour and overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate for hours in excess of forty-two worked in any week.

Regulations on records to be kept by employers of industrial home workers, originally issued to expire on Oct. 1, will continue in effect until repealed or modified by the Administration.

405,500 SOUTHERNERS TO GET BOOSTS IN PAY UNDER ACT TOMORROW

Wage-Hour Law Benefits Will Apply To 284,500 Others In the Nation

Commercial Appeal

WILL SLASH WORK WEEK

Time and One-Half For Overtime After 42 Hours

10-23-39

LEGAL TEST IS ON WAY

Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth Circuit Court Of Appeals Grants Injunction Restraining Act—43,200 Tennesseans To Be Aided

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Southern states, which President Roosevelt dubbed the Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," will pay the largest share of wage raises under the second year's operation of the Wage-Hour Law, an official Government survey revealed tonight.

The increases, stepping up from 25 cents to a minimum of 30 cents an hour, become effective at 12:01 a.m. Tuesday, along with a 42-hour work week, two hours less than the first year maximum. Also due to take effect is a special textile industry minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour which was fought vigorously by Southern textile manufacturers.

58 Per Cent In South

Officials estimate that 690,000 workers will receive pay hikes and that 405,500, or 58 per cent, are employed in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky, which employe 17 per cent of the 12,611,700 workers covered by the act.

Under the new 42-hour week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 1,663,500 additional workers would be eligible for time and one-half for overtime.

There was some doubt tonight that the new textile wage would become operative generally. Reports from New Orleans said that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had granted a temporary stay on behalf of mill operators who employ 175,000 workers.

Discrimination Charged

The wage was fixed by a special committee, with approval of the Wage-Hour administrator, who is empowered to attain the ultimate goals of the Wage-Hour Law—the 40-hour week and a wage minimum of 40 cents an hour by 1945—provided employment is not substantially curtailed.

The Southern operators reportedly obtained the stay on the ground that the act is unconstitutional and that the new minimum discriminates against them.

The Fifth Circuit embraces Northern, Southern and Middle Georgia, Northern, Southern and Middle Alabama, Northern and Southern Florida, Northern and Southern Mississippi, Eastern and Western Louisiana, most of Texas and the Canal Zone.

Fleming To Take Post

Officials estimate that almost 200,000 of the 600,000 textile workers will benefit by the pay increase

The Wage-Hour Administration will be taken over this week by Lieut. Col. Philip Fleming, 52-year-old Army engineer and New Deal "trouble shooter," who succeeds Elmer F. Andrews. The latter was shifted to another post. One of Colonel Fleming's first tasks will be to speed up enforcement machinery and clear a backlog of 13,000 complaints of violations.

Injunction Seen As Blow To High-Wage Areas

BOSTON, Oct. 22. — (AP) — A Southern Federal Court injunction restraining the Wage-Hour Administration from enforcing a 32½ per cent minimum wage in the textile industry was described tonight by the head of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers as "seriously threatening the steadier employment for workers that seemed in prospect" in high wage areas.

"In granting an injunction," said Russell T. Fisher, president of the association, "the Federal Court at New Orleans has in effect said that the low wage areas that exist in some sections of the South are exempt from the law.

Declaring that if the act's constitutionality was questioned, "the sooner the Supreme Court rules on it the better," Mr. Fisher said. "The continuance of the low wage scales the law was intended to correct has a direct effect on wages in the high wage areas of the South and all of the North. The yarns and cloth made in these high wage mills must be sold in the same markets in competition with the low wage mills of the South."

10-23-39

The circuit court's ruling was not expected to interfere with an increase effective Tuesday lifting the present general minimum wage from 25 cents an hour to 30.

Officials of the Wage-Hour Administration in Washington said they had anticipated the injunction suit of Southern cotton mill operators and were quite willing for the case to go to the Supreme Court.

Officials have been hoping that a test case would be carried to the Supreme Court because, they said, enforcement should be easier, if the constitutionality of the law were established.

43,200 In Tennessee To Get Pay Raises

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville, Tennessee, Bureau

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—A total of 43,200 Tennessee workers will be making more money on their same old jobs when they report for work Tuesday.

The wage increases are made necessary by the minimum wage scale under the Fair Labor Standards Act which automatically increases from 25 to 30 cents an hour, according to W. M. Eaves, supervising inspector of Region Eight, composed of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Hours to Be Reduced

"An estimated 59,400 Tennessee workers will have their hours reduced from 44 to 42 hours per week, or will receive overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half the regular wage rate for hours worked in excess of that number," Mr. Eaves said.

The largest number of Tennessee workers to receive wage increases tomorrow are employed in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and motor carrier industries.

$2 a Week More

Under provisions of the act which will become effective tomorrow, a worker now employed at the minimum rate for a 40-hour week will automatically receive $2 a week more pay beginning Oct. 24. Employes earning the minimum rate and working the maximum work week who now are receiving $11 for 44 hours' work, will, after Oct. 24, receive $12.60 for 42 hours work, and overtime at the rate of time and one-half for all hours over 42 worked.

Most employers, Mr. Eaves said have shown a desire to comply with the law and make immediate adjustments when violations in their plants are brought to their attention. In only a relatively few cases he said, was it necessary to institute court action.

Scope Of New Wage-Hour Law

Commercial Appeal 10-23-39

The number of employes affected by states follows:

	Covered by Wage-Hour Law	Receiving Less Than 30 Cents	Working more Than 42 Hours
United States	12,611,700	690,000	2,382,500
Alabama	173,300	38,200	45,100
Arkansas	66,600	17,100	20,500
Connecticu	314,700	5,600	64,900
Delaware	28,900	1,800	7,400
Florida	102,700	23,800	33,600
Georgia	215,000	57,000	55,700
Louisiana	136,500	22,600	31,600
Maine	90,000	4,600	16,300
Massachusetts	643,200	19,800	143,800
Mississippi	71,400	26,000	22,700
New Hampshire	63,600	5,900	14,000
North Carolina	322,200	60,600	71,100
Rhode Island	125,600	2,600	24,300
South Carolina	156,200	41,400	25,700
Tennessee	212,000	43,200	59,400
Vermont	36,400	1,900	9,300
Virginia	213,400	26.600	43.400

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

Batesville, Miss., Panolian
July 20, 1939

NEGROES IN NORTH GET ROUGH DEAL

Their Jobs Taken From Them By Aliens From Foreign Lands, They Face Dead End In a Blind Alley.

By James S. McCarthy, 2033 37th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—This is the sad story of a race lured from the South to the North by promises of political, economical and social equality by scheming Republicans who wished only to get them into the large cities North of the Potomac where they could be used to keep them in power until they could crush the South financially, industrially and politically, and make the North the dominating section of the United States.

Having been born and brought up in the South, I, like all true Southerners, understand the negro question, have a deep sympathy for all honest, industrious black people, deplore the deception to which they have been subjected, and the seemingly hopeless plight that has befallen them since the Republicans of the North, having no further use for them as a political factor, cast them to the forewinds to shuffle and shift as best they can for bread, meat, raiment, and sheter.

As long as the Republicans needed the votes of the black race to carry out their designs against the South, they coddled, petted, and fed them on psychological beloney; but the moment they won the aliens from foreign lands to their side, and no longer needed the ballots of the blacks, they quit taking an interest in their welfare, withdrew their support from their educational activities, ceased giving them employment, and, today, a race that all fair-minded people admit made great progress in the past 75 years, stands at a dead end in a blind alley, not knowing where to go, with hope of further progress growing less each day, and with a longing in their hearts for the plantations of the South, where, under the beneficence of Southern white people, they had honorable and gainful empoyment, with no flear of starvation gnawing at their minds, and with a feeling of certainty that, so long as they obeyed the law, they codld enjoy obeyed the law, they cohld enjoy the same measure of freedom enjoyed by the white man.

As long as the foreigners coming to our shores were French, English, Irish, Scotch, religious Jews, old-time German and Dutch nationals, negroes al over our and found employment in hotels, restaurants, on railroads, in white homes, public works, and many walks of endeavor. Today, however, all this has changed. Since the coming of the communists from Russia, Hitlerized Germans, Polacks, Rumanians, Spaniards, and Italians from the Island of Sicily, who, when that party was in power, became Republicans, and, today, for the sole purpose of padding our relief rolls, and grabbing places in our government service, support the Democrats and the negro become an unwanted factor, either in commercial, industrial or political pursuits.

In all the cities of the North negroes no longer find employment as waiters, bellmen, chambermaids or porters in hotels, workers in industrial plants, stores, building or other trades. All such places are now filled by aliens from foreign lands, 80 per cent of whom hate us, and plot to destroy our form of government by force or otherwise. They feed and clothe their bodies over here, but their hearts are bound to foreign rulers, and foreign flags. A very large per cent send a part of their American earnings to the lands whence they came to support governments to which they are wedded. Even in the great New York World's Fair, which employs thousands, the foreigners have practically all the jobs. Blackfolks have only a few very menial places, yet when war comes, the foreigner slinks away to fight for his home land, while the American negro, without coercion or force, fights for his native America and her flag. Thousands of negro war veterans walk our streets without a job, while foreigners find work almost the moment they set foot in the United States. The foreigner that is the kind we now get—sends even a part of his relief money back home, while the black people spend all they earn in their native U. S. A.

The major portion of crime in our country, especially the more vicious offenses, is committed by the class of aliens who have poured into our land in recent years. Black people, in comparison, commit very few offenses of a vicious sort against white folks. Most of their offenses are committed against members of their own race.

In the great crime waves that swept our country in recent years, there were no negro robber, murder or nidnapping gangs. Such gangs, in most part, were made up of vicious foreigners who have cursed our land since the cose of the World War. It is an undisputed fact that not a single person, baby or grown-up, has been kidnapped by negroes in our history as a Nation.

I believe I voice the sentiment of all true Southerness when I say that the time has come for us to send every undesirable alien iut of our country, and give their jobs to our own white and black folks.

As long as a native American, white or black, is out of a job, or in need of relief, no foreigner should be empoyed or helped.

When the WPA strike-inspired by foreign communists, was ordered, a leading negro issued a statement to the members of his race urging them not to join the strikers, but remain loyal to the government that made a job for them possible.

This same negro leader recently said: "We don't want relief; we want jobs for our people; relief is filling our land with beggars, exausting the resources of our Nation, and keeping in idleness a lot of foreigners who care no more for our democracy than a bulldog does for an alley cat."

8-[illegible]-39
Washington Post

Negro Unemployment

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The plight of some 65 dining room and lunch counter employes who were thrown out of their jobs without notice by the management of the restaurant at Union Station places the whole problem of employment and job security acutely upon the more fortunate citizens for an unevasive solution.

Many of these dining room and lunch counter workers served the public faithfully for 30 or more years. One of the employes fired was 83 years of age. Others have large families who were dependent upon the low wages and uncertain tips which constituted the workers' "income." Among the younger lunch countermen was a graduate of the New Hampshire Literary Institute, who attended the University of Maine and later took his degree from Northeastern Business College in Boston, Mass.

In no case do any of these restaurant and lunch counter workers benefit from either the social security act or the wages and hours law. Along with domestics and other menial service workers they must look out for their own old-age assistance in the face of little pay for long hours.

The situation of our unemployed Negro fellow citizens who are qualified and willing to work is most critical. Strange how in an "enlightened community of our great democratic Nation" this must be so. We would do well to safeguard the economic security of all of our fellow citizens, lest our lack of interest or inactivity in their behalf be our own undoing in a national or international crisis.

DUTTON FERGUSON,
Washington, Aug. 2.

8-15-39
Birmingham
Age-Herald

Nation's No. 1 Problem

Wage Administrator Andrews has thrown the protest of Southern cotton manufacturers against the adoption of the minimum of 32½ cents an hour out on the ash-heap.

He finds that these protestants have no cause.

The wage-hour law as applied to this industry under recommendation of a packed anti-South committee will not do the damage that the cotton manufacturers pretend would.

That's the administrator's view.

He had the same view before the three weeks' hearing began.

He had it all the time the South's textile operators were piling fact upon fact in his court to show and to prove the injurious effects the law would have upon many small manufacturers in this territory.

And he tenaciously holds to it, as The Observer felt all along that he would, no matter how impressive might be the cumulative evidence which would tend to show to any impartial tribunal the virtue of their appeal and protest.

The administration in Washington believes that the South should be made to pay the same wages that are paid in the richer and more financially independent sections of the country.

And if it keeps up the gait of such legislation as this which tends to cripple the South's capacity to compete with other industrial areas of the country, it won't be long before the South will indeed become the nation's No. 1 economic problem.—Charlotte Observer.

Post Carriers Fly to Resort

Post Staff Photo

Atlantic City, Here We Come!

8-11-39

Post Carrier Boys, winners of subscription contest, took off from Washington Airport yesterday for two-day trip to Atlantic City. One hundred others went by train. In this group are W. Drew, E. Lacalzi and J. Stempel, of Washington; C. J. LeBlanc, of Alexandria; E. Yowell, of Middleburg, Va.; Cecil Sisk, of Charlottesville, Va.; Douglas Weaver, of Hagerstown, Md., and Charles Brewer, of Forest Glen, Md.

Washington D.C.

Dixie Negroes May Profit By New WPA Pay Scale

9-1-39

Kansas City

Call

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Whether Negroes will profit by the change in the WPA pay scale in the South remains to be seen.

Under a new ruling the wage scale of 2,200,000 workers throughout the country was altered last week, bringing increases as high as 30 per cent in Southern and rural districts and lowering rates for certain workers in northern states.

The new scale was drafted in accordance with provisions of the new WPA appropriation enacted by the last congress. It was estimated that the rates will raise the national average monthly wage from $53 to $55.50. Congress ordered that the WPA wages should not vary in the various geographic regions any more than justified by the difference in the costs of living. It also required that there be "no substantial change in the national average" WPA wage.

For example, rural wages in Southern states will be increased from $26 to $35 a month and in this same area in cities over 100,000, the wages will jump from $40 to $50.70 per month.

In northern and western cities of 100,000 population or over, wages for unskilled workers will be $57.20. In the past such workers in these areas have received from $55 to $60 per month with a 10 per cent differential allowed for local conditions. In New York, Cleveland and Detroit this resulted in a wage of $60.50 a month and in Cricago, Los Angeles and San Francisco the $55 wage was maintained.

Negroes on the WPA, especially in the Southern states, will perforce have to watch very closely the proposed changes, provided they still are on the WPA and have not been shunted off in direct violation of the provisions of the WPA act.

That their salaries should be raised in accordance with the new ruling is important to them and such violations of this act are practiced should be met with a determined effort to prevent such actions in the belief of officials identified with the administration who prefer not to be identied.

URGES NEGRO BE APPOINTED TO NEW WPA POST

9-2-39

Tribune

Washington D.C.

In a letter to the Board of Public Welfare Monday, the District of Columbia Citizens' Committee for Support of WPA urged that a Negro be appointed to fill the position of assistant supervisor to Otto Cass, acting supervisor of the Public Assistance Division.

It was recently learned that the board is considering the appointment of such an assistant.

The citizens' committee emphasized that the Negro population, suffering as it does from the serious maladjustments in the employment sphere, constitutes the bulk of those dependent upon the WPA for subsistence.

Has Racial Advantage

"The careful, efficient, sympathetic treatment of these people can best be achieved through an assistant whose acquaintance with their problems is first-hand," the letter pointed out. "Our experience has shown that well-intentioned administrations seeking to do good jobs have fallen far short of achieving these wholesome objectives because they have not sought the aid and counsel of those most representative of the relief cases."

Such first-hand acquaintance with and representation of the relief problem, the letter cited, is best embodid in a Negro administrative assistant properly qualified for the position by training and experience.

TIPS, NOT WAGES, ANDREWS RULES; TO TEST VERDICT

Tribune

10-21-39

Washington D.C.

Redcaps Win Move In Fight Against Railroad Policy

That approximately 7,000 redcaps are being deprived, through means of an "accounting and guarantee arrangement" with American railroads, their just salaries under the wages and hours law, was affirmed Frday by Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator.

Andrews said he did not regard tips as wages and announced the government would seek an early federal court test of the legality of the arrangement now in vogue between the majority of railroads and redcaps.

Pending court ruling on such contracts, Andrews said the new amendment, which took effect Friday, requiring a breakdown recording of tips and other compensation, is "necessary to protect the interests of all concerned."

Violates Spirit of Law

Releasing new regulations regarding records which railroads must keep concerning their redcaps and station porters, Andrews said that the railroads' agreements with the redcaps to deduct tips from the 25-cent hourly minimum wage which the law requires, "clearly violates the spirit of the fair labor standards act."

"Whether they violate the letter of the law is up to the courts to determine," he added. "Such a determination will be sought at an early date."

Body Granted Hearing

The International Brotherhood of Redcaps secured a hearing before a wage and hours board last summer, at which time redcaps from various sections of the country testified that they had been forced, on threat of losing their jobs, to sign agreements whereby the redcaps are required to account to the railroads for their tips so that with "make-up pay" it could be shown that they were receiving the 25-cent minimum.

"In effect," said Andrews, "the railroads have attempted to use the tips paid to raliroad employes by the traveling public as a means of paying off the debt from employer to employe under a federal statute — payment of wages by the employer at the rate of 25 cents an hour.

Victims of Illusion

"The redcaps have been caught between two forces. Many people, believing that the railroads were paying all their employes wages aside from tips equal to or in excess of the 25-cent minimum have refused to tip. But the typical redcap of most companies has not received any such wages from his employer.

"We have received many complaints from redcaps that the agreements are used in a fraudulent manner in that redcaps are required to report 25 cents an hour in tips regardless of the amount they actually receive. We have also received complaints that these contracts were made and operate under duress."

Lauds "Fair" Companies

Andrews commended the railroads who pay redcaps a salary aside from tips, but declared they were "all too few." He said that a majority of the railroads, just before the act went into effect in October, 1938, and started the "accounting and guarantee," arrangements with the redcaps.

Officials of the association of American Railroads declined to comment on the announcement.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

SURVEY SHOWS FEW COLORED CCC OFFICERS

Only Two Get Jobs As Commanders

Bee
5-28-39
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 25. (A. N. P.)—Although there are 150 Negro CCC camps and directors of this federal project proudly point out that colored enrollees are enlisted in direct proportion to the national population only a small percentage of the executive and better-paying jobs belong to the race, a survey shows.

Biggest job in each camp is that of commander. Since there is supposedly no discrimination in this agency, theoretically there should be 150 Negroes as camp commanders. Actually there are only two: Captain Fred Slade at Gettysburg, Pa., and Captain Joseph H. Holmes at Fishers Landing, N. Y.

Even in other administrative and executive posts there are few Negroes, although Edgar Brown, who has been touring the country in the interest of federal aeronautical training for the race, is adviser on Negro affairs. According to many observers, it is the policy of the CCC not to name Negroes to the better jobs if it can be avoided.

Organization Same

Each of the 150 camps has the same organization. Next after the commander is the junior officer who assists him, a medical officer, an educational adviser and a chaplain. The work staff includes a camp superintendent, a junior engineer, a draftsman, an agronomist, an automobile mechanic and eight to 10 foremen.

These represent several hundred job opportunities. But, according to CCC figures, there are three junior officers (at Gettysburg), four chaplains, two medical officers assigned to various camps, one camp superintendent, five junior engineers and several "junior technicians" whose duties range from soil conservation to drafting. There are no agronomists, and there are even white foremen in many of the camps. The only field in which Negroes come near getting their just dues is that of educational adviser.

30,000 Negroes Enrolled

There are 30,000 colored enrollees, 90 per cent of them boys between 17 and 23 years, and the remaining 10 per cent World war veterans. They are all trained to fill each staff position. The expressed desire of President Roosevelt and Director Fechner is that "all enrollees who are capable regardless of race will advance." It is true that in many cases enrollees have become commanding officers, junior officers, educational advisers, camp superintendents and foremen. That is, it's true in the white camps. In all but a very few of the 150 colored camps, Negro youths, no matter what their ability, stand little chance of advancement. White commanding officers, for the most part, see to it that the better jobs go to members of the white race.

Generally, the CCC is considered a success since it provides a training program for the nation's youth and serves as a rehabilitation center for deserving war veterans. The basis of this training is to make better citizens and to inspire initiative and ambition to become leaders and constructionists. To this end enrollees are encouraged to aspire to every position in the camp. But so far this is wasted ambition in colored camps. They may aspire, but the record of the CCC shows that it is in vain.

Plan Move to Get Race Women on U.S. Railroads

Black Dispatch
6-3-39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—With the apparent modern trend in railroading to gradually replace train maids with stewardess-nurses, whose first qualification is that they must be graduate nurses, the attention of young colored women has recently been focused on this lucrative calling.

To date all stewardess-nurses placed on crack trains have been white, but with the reported decline in the ranks of colored maids, a concerted move is said to be under way to get some of these positions for colored nursing experts.

A reliable source here this week reported that the first move in this direction was being made by Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, Akron, O., president of the National Association of Negro Nurses, who is said to be planning to approach railroad and air line officials in reference to employment of colored nurses.

On a modern streamliner or air-conditioned train, duties of the stewardess-nurse take her from the observation-lounge in the rear of the train to the reclining chair at the front. Her routine duties include looking up train connections, mailing letters, sending telegrams and supplying desired information to passengers. She assists children traveling alone, aids the old and infirm and takes a personal interest in passengers, helping them plan their meals and arrange sleeping accommodation. She is a combination hostess and adviser, the railroad's personal representatives on the train plane or train.

Thousands Of Youths Get Jobs

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
2-4-39

7,376 Placed By NYA During December

Junior Employment Offices of the National Youth Administration placed 7,376 youths in private industry during December, according to the monthly summary of the activities of the Junior Employment Division, made public today by Aubrey Williams, Administrator of the NYA.

Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, Director of the Junior Placement Services of NYA, reported that the positions secured for registrants in December brings the total number of placements since the division was started in March, 1936, to 155,702. An increase of approximately 403 placements is noted in December over the preceding month.

ACTIVE IN 116 CITIES

During December a Junior Employment Service was started in Jackson, Miss., in cooperation with the Employment Service of that State. Special employment services for youths are now functioning in 116 cities of 38 states, through the efforts of the National Youth Administration. In 25 cities where the NYA originally carried the financial responsibility, State Employment Services have assumed part of all the burden. In addition, State Employment Services have opened junior employment divisions in 30 other cities, following the procedures set up by the NYA, but supported by their own funds.

According to Dr. Hayes' report, in December 11,169 young people registered who had previously registered; 54,028 interviews were held, and 3,758 employers were visited by Junior Counselors.

11,169 REGISTRANTS

Of the 11,169 registrants, 25 percent were under 18 years of age; 68 percent were between 18 and 21; 7 percent between 21 and 25; 72 percent had previous work experience, while 28 percent had never worked. Less than one-half of one percent of the registrants were college graduates; 41 percent were high school graduates; 36 percent had some high school training; and 22 percent had 8th grade education or less.

Cumulative figures for the 34 months during which the Junior Employment Services have been functioning, show a total of 397,486 registrants; 1,232,079 interviews conducted; 155,702 placements in private industry made; and 88,462 employers personally visited and solicited for jobs.

Of the 397,486 registrants, 27 percent were under 18 years of age; 63 percent were between 18 and 21 years of age; 10 percent were between 21 and 25; 67 percent had previous work experience, and 33 percent had never worked. One percent were college graduates 44 percent were high school graduates; 34 percent had some high school training; and 21 percent had 8th grade education or less.

Leaders Agree Efficiency Will Help Race Get Jobs

College Heads Voice Opinions In Survey

Daily World
5-28-39
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—If Negroes will obtain greater efficiency and skill in their individual lines of work, they will fare better in getting jobs in private industry, a symposium of opinion obtained by the Associated Negro Press from college presidents and other racial leaders discloses.

Most of these leaders at the same time urged the use of mass pressure and the ballot to obtain rights and privileges now denied. Still others pointed to evidences of rank discrimination against Negroes in the WPA jobs in their home communities.

MANY ON RELIEF

According to present statistics, there are currently 11,000,000 unemployed in the nation, most of them on relief rolls. Surveys disclose that when private industry takes workers from WPA and agency rolls, those removed are generally white and Negroes remain. Leaders were asked how this condition might be improved.

"I have three suggestions," said President S. M. Laing of Knoxville College. "There should be a national campaign of education on the subject of democracy, what it is and isn't. Negroes should obtain better preparation and give better service in order to make their service indispensable, and there should be more federal control, both of relief and unemployment. I believe Negroes will fare better in the hands of federal as compared with state governments especially in those states where Negroes live in largest numbers."

CAN BE IMPROVED

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A and M. College thinks this condition can be improved "by wise and persistent approach to the authorities." According to Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View, "it can be improved in the south by the ballot." Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the YMCA thinks it will continue "until industry opens up its doors and the occupational decline is done away with."

Since the big corporations are controlled by white people, it is "difficult to see how improvement can be made in the employment of Negroes when there are white people still unemployed capable of doing the work," says President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State. "Negroes will certainly need to be as efficient, or more efficient than the unemployed white people." President W. J. Hale of Tennessee State also thinks the solution is "perhaps the greater acquisition of technical skill on the part of Negroes."

Atty. Charles H. Houston of Washington and the NAACP believes that an increased number of federal jobs for Negroes is a remedy. He also advocates "amendments against discrimination in collective bargaining acts and increased publicity and pressure on workers and employers." President W. J. Clark of Virginia Union suggests that "all Negroes be urged to thoroughly prepare themselves to do the highest type of work efficiently," while President W. L Wright of Lincoln (Pa.) has no suggestion "other than personal influence where possible on individuals and local sentiment."

BLAMES ROOSEVELT

A prominent capital attorney, J Franklin Wilson, blames this condition on President Roosevelt. He thinks conditions could be improved "by changing from the theorist now in charge of our national affairs and selecting practical men who know no master except justice. Change the national administration and get back to normalcy." And Judge James Cobb, also of Washington, apparently shares this belief for he says, "it could be improved by having favorable administrative officials. The head of the government should treat the Negro alike, in taxes and in all else."

On the question of relief, Judge Cobb believes entirely too many are getting it in every city. At the same time, those holding WPA jobs should be assigned the same work as whites but are not "due to administration officials not being fair." Atty. Wilson says jobs are alloted in relation to "reach" rather than in relation to need with the question being "who can you reach?" instead of "What do you need?"

President F. D. Bluford of Greensboro A. and T. State frankly that Negroes in his section of the country do not receive the same consideration as whites. "In WPA work it is very dificult to get Negroes certified as skilled workers, but it is easy to get white persons certified as skilled workers. In WPA work at this college I find a number of white workers who cannot do skilled work who are certified as skilled, and a number of skilled Negroes certified as unskilled and assigned to unskilled jobs. I believe this is done to keep the Negroes from getting the larger wages, and on the other hand, to give the whites the highest possible wages.

CAN'T FIND SKILLED WORKERS

"Sometime ago we had two WPA projects going on here—building a heating tunnel and clearing farm land. There was a shortage of bricklayers for the tunnel, and the WPA administration claimed he could not find sufficient help. One day when I was visiting the clearing project where Negroes worked I talked with some and found several Negro bricklayers clearing farm land. I reported this to the administrator, and we soon had them certified and they were given work on the tunnel."

President Lee says, "I do not believe Negroes have received the same treatment as that given whites." Atty. Houston likewise does not believe they are treated equally, but President Wright says, "I think they are." Principal Hanks believes the numbers on relief are out of proportion to the population, but thinks they get same treament as whites "in most cases."

"The problem of unemployment among Negroes is greater in the larger and more congested urban centers than in the rural or urban centers of the South," says President Hubert. "This does not mean that Negroes in the South are in an enviable position insofar as their living standards are concerned. The subsistence level of many in the rural and urban South is so low they should be classed as unemployed. In other sections there seems to be a more liberal attitude towards placing Negroes on the relief rolls where the income is at a low level.

RELIEF DISCRIMINATION

"Reports indicate there is a very strong tendency to class mechanics as laborers, not to place people on relief if they own a home or anybody in the family works even for a small amount, and Negroes in rural areas are not given the same consideration as in the larger towns and cities. The fact that practically all of the offices and supervisory personnel are in charge of white people naturally causes some preference."

In the New York area, according to Dr Tobias, "there is little to complain of. However, with the natural tendency to discrimination it is necessary for the leadership to keep eternally vigilant so that Negroes may continue to enjoy fair and equitable treatment."

Dining Car Men Seek $11,000 For Wage Fight

9-27-39

Moston, Sept. 22 (ANP)—Following a New York meeting last week of the Joint Dining Car Council, representing AFL dining car cooks and waiters' unions, local members here will gird their loins for a finish fight with the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, to finance which they will raise among themselves $11,000.

On June 20 the council won a decision by the National Adjustment board against the railroad management that ordered removal of white waitresses from grille cars to make places due colored waiters. But up to now the girls are yet at work, the colored waiters on "furlough," and the management does is give the council the "run around."

Jews and Jobs

Last week the Black Dispatch discussed the distress existing among Jews in the world today, even thought Sons of Abraham have made themselves affluent, and in many respects have lifted themselves to an intellectual level unequalled by any other human unit or group.

This week we want to discuss the Jew from another angle, proving to the American Negro, when he shouts around about in America that he is the "last hired and the first fired" he fails to understand or comprehend the philosophy of the immortal Frederick Douglass when he said "Men have in their own hands, the peaceful means by which they may put all of their moral, political and economic enemies to flight, if they will but valliantly, courageously and intelligently use them."

Black Dispatch

Since Hitler started persecuting the Jew, the British Home Office has reported to Parliament that the 11,000 German-Jews entering England, have furnished employment for 15,000 British workers.

Now get your thinking clothes on right as you contemplate upon the above statement. We hope every Negro educator in America will be jolted into a type of objective thinking as never before. Why should Negroes in the development of an economy depend upon some one else for existence? Is a man really and truly educated who does not understand the way of life.

6-17-39

The Jew lives an effective existence wherever you find him. To the Israelite schools are bridges across which he passes to life opportunities. Education teaches Jews the advantageous spot where he should build a bridge to effect control of life situations, and that is why whether in Europe, Africa or Asia he learns how to organize spending power and control commercial and industrial processes, which the unthinking supposed-to-be Negro intellectual entirely overlooks.

Oklahoma City Okla.

In discussing in detail what the refugee German Jew has done to make himself and other people comfortable and economically secure since arriving in England, the London Daily Spectator January 30, 1939 says:

"In some cases whole industries or sections of industries, have been transferred completely to this country. The whole of the valuable fur trade of Leipzig, for instance, has been transferred to this country. The greater part of the leather bag industry now established in England has, since 1931, been built up by German Jews, the majority of whom took residence here and increased their businesses after 1933.

"In Lancashire there is one leather-bag business which employs over 750 British subjects. The factory of another one established on St. Helen's Estate at Bishop Auckland, which was burned down sometime ago, was employing at that time 250 British subjects, and the program which is to be carried out this year will employ up to 600 people. In all these cases work is being done here by British workmen that was formerly done in Germany by Germans . . .

"A German-Jewish refugee and his family are establishing a fine furnishing-materials factory employing forty British subjects, and an Italian Jew, along with the same Germans, is starting a mass-production furnishing-fabrics factory which, beginning with 175 British employees, is expected ultimately to employ about 2,000. Other firms are manufacturing soups, delicatessen, furnishings, lamp shades, electrical equipment, work boxes, and furniture, and a cement hardening process is being started . . .

"A silk printing factory now employs forty and will soon employ seventy British work-people; a leather glove factory employs fifty; a new factory for the manufacture of patent fasteners will employ fifty; confectionery and cakes will employ twenty; wrist-watch straps already employ twenty-two; chrome leather eighty-four; silk printing forty-four; bottle caps and gelatine products twenty-six; surgical adhesives forty; leather belting eight; plain kid and fancy leather gloves eleven."

The Spectator article goes on and on to tell of the pronounced influence German Jews have had upon English life, as described in preceding paragraphs, but the Black Dispatch believes we have made our point and can now turn our attention to the American Negro.

All that the Jew is doing in this old world today results first of all from the type of education and training he gives himself. The Jew prepares himself to control, invest and hold dominion over every environment where he finds himself. Negro education on the other hand is a shallow nothingness which leaves those who embrace it mendicants in the atmosphere in which they exist.

Several days ago we took a brilliant young woman, graduate of Howard University, down to a junk yard operated by an Oklahoma City Negro. We told this young lady that the junk yard man, who incidentally learned how to value and sort metals from a Jew, made a fortune buying and selling junk. We took our visitor out to a fine residential addition which the man was building, and then when we have fully drawn a picture, we asked her, in the light of what she had seen, whether Howard Howard University could profitably offer a course in junking.

With Negroes, education is a social garnish, somewhat like the powder a woman puts on her nose. It looks pretty, and ends there. Anytime a black man shows up using elegant English, or perhaps speaking in some foreign tongue, we immediately mistake this as the type of education in which we should be interested, and we wholly overlook the fact that language has no significance except in an objective way. Negroes will listen all night to a brand of oratory out of which he cannot get a humburger, a night's lodging or a bar of soap, while the Jew will not listen to you unless your talk offers him a better tieup to related values, effective human contacts and in the end a better program of everyday living.

How could a race of people be anything other than servants when in their educational centers they are never taught anything having to do with the physical environment wherein they live. Negro schools make no attempt to teach anything about mining, manufacturing, trade and transportation.

If there is anything at all taught regarding occupational trends it is reflected in the fact that all of our college graduates develop into preachers, lawyers, doctors and such. We never think in terms of producing college graduates to make furniture, manufacture and process food stuffs, operate textile mills, invest the metal industries, or control such vital key points in our everyday economy, such as plumbing, electrical engineering, greenhousing, photography, bread making, bottling and a thousand other occupations and techniques useful today in this mechanical world.

The sensible Jew has built his social structure from the ground up, while the Negro intelligentsia has sought to build from the top down. Incidentally, we believe it was C. C. Spaulding, who sometime ago said there are only two things which men can successfully build from the top—a ditch and a grave.

Man and the Machine

Journal and Guide

WHAT unskilled labor, white and Negro, is up against in the search for placements in industry was made plain by E. J. Robeson, personnel manager of the Newport News shipyard, last week to scores of college and high school graduates and students who sought employment there. The yard executive announced that while local young men, white and Negro, would be placed to the extent possible as has been done in past summers, the number selected would be small because "the departments in which work is heaviest right now are those which require experienced people—and college boys usually lack technical experience."

7-8-39

Fifteen years ago, 35 per cent of all employes in the yard were Negroes, today the ratio has dropped to 23 per cent—not because of any fixed policy to gradually eliminate Negroes from the payroll, but largely because of improved mechanization of the plant.

Norfolk, Va

In the last two decades unskilled labor has been gradually receding before the inroads of machinery and science in American industries. It is this recognition which has revolutionized the industrial philosophy of educators and hastily transferred the emphasis in education from academic to vocational needs.

The plight of unskilled white labor is as desperate as that of the Negro. We are not facing here race prejudice per se, but a situation which goes deeper and is basically social in its ramifications. One has only to observe the evolution of mass production, the elimination of major household drudgery, a blessing to housewives, and the speed with which construction, transportation, and news gathering is effected, to realize that man's task for years to come is not elimination of the machine but its humanization.

NEGROES ARE NOT TAKING CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

MANY POSITIONS GOING BEGGING

Courier 6-24-39

WASHINGTON, June 22—(ANP)—The dearth of capable persons on the civil service lists is causing grave concern among departments where colored workers are preferred.

There are spots in Washington where the civil service uses a majority of colored workers on projects. However, it is not specified that workers should be colored to work on these projects, but in instances like Freedman's hospitals and workers at Howard University, which are under the federal government, it is hardly likely that white workers would be used.

Failure of colored girls and young men to take the various types of examinations offered by the government is blamed for this condition. Frequently, positions paying well are available for some young colored person, but when the civil service lists are checked over, there are no colored workers available and therefore white workers have to be placed on their jobs.

Not only is this true of the more technical type of job, it is true of the ordinary clerical job. If a colored clerk is removed or transferred to another department, say from the department of justice, his place in the latter department is not filled by another colored man or woman, but usually a white applicant gets the job.

More Negroes are urged to take these examinations and even after they take them, they have opportunities at the civil service commission to check on results and to avail themselves of countless services offered by the commission.

With the extenion of the work of the Social Security Board and the Railroad Retirement Board, there will be a definite need for more clerks, and as one official says, there is no reason why colored clerks shouldn't qualify and try to get these jobs.

WPA Slash Dooms White Collar Jobs

7-1-39

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30—Of the approximately 9,000 workers employed on WPA white-collar projects throughout the country, only about one-half of one percent are colored, it was estimated by a WPA official this week when questioned concerning the number of Race persons whose jobs are threatened by the WPA appropriation bill which passed the House last week.

The bill, as it passed the House, provided for the dropping of the theatre project and the placing of the other art projects under local community sponsorship, which is believed to mean their death.

Of the white-collar workers on the theatre projects, about 500 are Race employees, it was estimated, and these are located in New York, Chicago and Seattle.

Chicago Def

In round numbers there are 400,000 WPA employees on unskilled workers' projects. The bill as it now stands, proposed to limit the time of employment on WPA rolls to 18 months per individual.

This will perhaps work a disproportionate hardship on the Race workers, the official stated, due to the fact that the records show them to have the longest tenure on WPA.

Waiters To Be Reinstated, Given Back Wages By R. R.

Age [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill.—(CNA) — The Joint Council of Dining Car Employees won a victory this week with the ruling of the National Railroad Adjustment Board that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company must reinstate, with compensation for loss of wages suffered since June 28, 1938, a number of Negro dining car cooks and waiters fired by the road when it introduced the new type of Grill and Cafeteria Car.

The new cafeteria cars replaced a number of dining cars and were staffed by white girls, not previously in the employ of the Carrier, at wages lower than those paid the waiters under an agreement in effect between the road and the union. At the same time, senior Negro employees were reduced to the extra board of those furloughed from service.

The union based its claim for reinstatement and compensation of the fired men, upon "the long established principle that senior qualified employees shall have the right to advancement to preferred runs and higher rated positions with the craft or class and the fact that the management arbitrarily removed work from the jurisdiction of the agreement an assigned these duties to other persons who formerly held on seniority with the Carrier as dining service employees."

The union charged further that the road violated the agreement when "it established a rate of pay" for the new employees lower than the wage scale specified in the agreement.

The Board sustained the contentions of the union on both counts.

Problem No. 1

8-26-39

Norfolk Va

UNEMPLOYMENT is the No. 1 Negro problem. First there was the discovery that many jobs which had been for years considered 'Negro jobs' were needed to fill unemployment gaps in the other race. There was a gradual infiltration of these jobs until now a source of employment once wide open is all but closed.

Secondly, the ever expanding influence of organized labor in the employment of skilled workers resulted in the gradual displacement of Negro artisans. Here again, more jobs in the skilled crafts were needed to fill an unemployment gap in the other race. The unions, especially as they moved southward, adopted racial segregation. To get a job one must belong to a union. To join a union one must be white.

Thirdly, the New Deal's efforts to raise wage standards acted as a boomerang on the Negro. Having established a minimum wage above the customary level fixed by the employers for Negro labor the result was displacement of Negro labor by white labor.

* * * *

Process number one has become a fixed thing. Witness the competition for ~~such jobs as~~ bell-hops, waiters, maids, truck drivers, porters and the like.

Process number two has been at work recently at Tampa, Florida, where it is reported from authentic sources that American Federation of Labor unions have caused the displacement of 500 Negro workers for a shipbuilding company.

Process number three caused the displacement, last week, of Negro women tobacco stemmers and tyers at Kinston, North Carolina, by white women. There the minimum wage established by the Fair Labor Standards Act operated to throw the colored women out of their jobs.

We have referred to just a few instances of job displacement. The movement is quite general and its impact has not yet been felt in its maximum severity by the race.

* * * *

Fundamentally, people must eat in order to live. And there are some other necessities, such as food and shelter, that are fundamental to human existence. To have these on any decent or civilized scale, people must work. Jobs, steady jobs, are fundamental to happiness. That comes first.

We wonder sometimes if some of our civic and social welfare organizations, operating on a national scale, are not overlooking our Problem No. 1. We know that higher education is vitally important, and that a great fundamental principle is involved in the current struggle for equality of opportunity in that field, but we wonder sometimes if the dollars and energy expended in that direction would not be better invested at the present time in attacking our Problem No. 1? Perhaps we are confused, or are unduly alarmed, but we have a hunch that in concentrating our efforts upon the solution of a problem that affects immediately only one in 2000 we are playing loose and fast with the fate of the other 1999.

VIOLATE LAW, INCLUDE TIPS WITH SALARY

Administrator Andrews Says Red Caps' Record Must Be Separate

Defender
10/21/39
Chicago

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Railroad companies that include tips paid to red caps employed at their terminals to make a "showing" that they are paying the minimum wage as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act are definitely violating the "spirit" of the act, Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, declared this week.

He would let the courts decide on whether they violated the letter of the law, he said.

His statement came as the result of hearings between red caps and railroad officials held here several months ago, when the former complained that their employers were including the tips paid to them by the public as part of the 25-cent hourly minimum wage required by the act.

Some of them were compelled to report a minimum of $2 a day in their aggregate earnings, the amount specified as minimum pay under the act, whether they had received enough in tips to make up this amount or not, the red caps testified.

List Tips Separately

Administrator Andrews also announced an amendment to the record-keeping regulation of the act, making it necessary for the employers, or railroad companies, to list all tips received by the employees under a separate item, and not in the same column with compensation paid the employees by them.

The amendment approved by Andrews was recommended by Gustav Peck, assistant chief of the hearings and exemptions section of the wage-hour division of the Labor Department.

It applies also to hand baggage porters and other similar employees.

To Keep Records

The regulations governing record keeping by employers were amended to require "that with respect to employees employed in occupations in the performance of which the employee receives tips or gratuities from third persons which are accounted for or turned over by the employee to the employer, additional records containing the following information with respect to each such employee shall be made and preserved by the employers:

"(a) Total hours worked each work week in occupations in the performance of which the employee receives tips or gratuities from third persons.

"(b) Total hours worked each work week in any other occupation.

"(c) Wages paid each work week for hours worked under (a) above; provided, however that if the employer claims as 'wages paid' the amount of any gratuities or tips voluntarily paid to the employee by third persons and accounted for or turned over by the employee to the employer, such amounts must be recorded in a separate column from that in which any other compensation is recorded."

(The same directions as in (c) above are given regarding (b) above.)

"The Fair Labor Standards Act requires employers to pay the employees engaged in interstate commerce wages at a rate not less than 25 cents an hour and 30 cents after October 24," Mr. Andrews stated.

Tips Not Wages

"Since tips are not paid to employees by their employers, but are received from third parties as gratuities, they are not wages. However, in order to avail themselves of the tips received by the Red Caps, the majority of the railroads of the country, just before the act went into effect in October, 1938, instituted 'an accounting and guarantee arrangement' with the red caps whereby the latter are required to account to the railroad for their tips in order that the railroad might then use the amount of such tips to make a showing that, with 'make-up pay,' it is paying wages to the red caps as required by the act.

"In effect, the railroads have attempted to use the tips paid to railroad employees by the traveling public as a means of paying off the debt due from employer to employee under a federal statute—payment of wages by the employer at the rate of 25 cents an hour."

Red Caps' Wage-Hour Suit Looms

Daily World
10-23-39
Atlanta, Ga.

Department Of Labor Offers Recommendations

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Following the Red Caps fight before the U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour division, Dr. Gustav Peck, who heard the case, has made the findings and recommendation given herewith:

"In the light of all evidence there can be no conclusion other than the pay roll records of the carriers for Red Caps generally do not accurately record the data as to wages paid. It also appears that there is grave legal doubt as to the validity under the Fair Labor Standards act of the accounting and guarantee arrangement which the carriers have used. It is therefore, recommended:

"1. That the division (wage and hour division) take immediate steps through court action to determine the validity of the accounting and guarantee arrangement under which many Red Caps are employed.

"2. And, pending an authoritative court decision determining the validity of the accounting and guarantee arrangement, that employers be required to keep records which show separately from other amounts paid as wages, the amount of tips which are claimed by the employer to be wages paid.

"3. It is also desirable that records kept by employers for employes engaged in occupations in which tipping may occur shall record the number of hours worked each week in such tipping occupations separately from the number of hours worker in other occupations, if the employe accounts for or turns over to the employer the amount of tips received from third persons."

So, it is up to the government now to sue in court to determine if the railroads have any legal right to the agreement made with the Red Caps, by which the latter are to report to a superior the amount of tips made during the day, and the railroad is then required to make up the deficit providing the tips do not amount to $2, which is the minimum the workers are supposed to receive under the labor act.

6,000 EMPLOYES

During the hearing, the International Brotherhood of Red Caps estimated that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 of these employes. Returns to a questionnaire of the Interstate Commerce commission filed in 1938 by 250 carriers (railroads, etc.,) covering their operations at 350 stations indicated approximately 4,300 Red Caps in cities of over 100,000 population.

Prior to the enactment of the Fair Standards act, most Red Caps were forced to rely upon tips and gratuities given them by the traveling public as their sole source of income. In only exceptional cases and these were generally where Red Caps also had additional assignments, were they paid small regular salaries to supplement the receipt of tips and gratuities.

Prior to Oct. 24, 1938, in the union station of Omaha, Neb., Red Caps were called "ushers" and were paid $3.40 per day under a union agreement; in the St. Paul, Minn., terminal, Red Caps were called "porters" and were paid about $70 a month. By far the majority of the Red Caps, perhaps up to 80 per cent or more of these employed in these duties, received only the amounts which accumulated as tips from the traveling public. Of an estimated 4,300 Red Caps employed returns show that 3,150 received compensation only through tips.

Following the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards act, the traveling public assumed that Red Caps were on the regular pay rolls of the railroads and steamship lines, therefore, the Red Caps' income was considerably lessened as the traveling public withheld tips.

In many cases where Red Caps are unable to earn $2.00 for eight hours work, the assignments given them by the carrier are responsible. For Red Caps are at times required to perform other duties which prevent them from carrying the bags of passengers and thereby diminish their opportunities to earn tips. In many stations, Red Caps perform janitor service in addition to their regular duties. The record shows that Red Caps often mop, sweep and clean the stations and station platforms, wash windows, page passengers, care for children traveling alone, assist in transporting ill passengers, call trains, collect and deliver mail, run errands and perform other services which are not expected to yield tips and which, therefore, diminish their opportunities to earn the minimum of 25 cents per hour.

Daily World
10-23-39

In one terminal, the Red Caps are each required to run an elevator one day a week. In order to comply with this requirement, the Red Caps have themselves hired a man to run the elevator, thus permitting them to remain on their stations where they hope to catch passengers in need of their services.

Some but not all terminal companies provide a complete rotation of the Red Caps in the various posts of the station; one day they are at the taxicab stand, one day at the day coaches, one day at the Pullman coaches and so on. If the Red Caps were free to work the terminals wherever they thought they could earn best tips, they would not work the less desirable positions.

However, the present accounting and guarantee method has forced many Red Caps to give fictitious replies to the requested information and is believed to be not the best system, therefore the department of labor has made the recommendations that a suit against the railroads be instituted to determine the legality of this system and whether the Red Caps should be placed on the pay rolls of the railroads without further question.

Redcaps To Collect $5,000,000 In Back Salary Which Is To Be Paid By Railroad Companies

Court Ruling Gives Railroads 3 Months In Which To Bank Money; Each Man To Receive About $600

If you should see some wild demonstrations around Broa Street Station within the next three months, don't get excited

And don't go rushing to the mint and clamor for you share, if you see a man running up the street with a fist ful of large-denomination bills, because you might be disappointed.

The shouting and flashing of greenbacks will be done by one of the overjoyed members of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, who has collected back pay totaling $600.

A court decision to this effect became effective October 1[illegible]th, after in-and-out of court wrangling between the red caps and the association of American Railroads since the wages and hours law began to function a year ago.

The bulk of the Brotherhood members' back pay will come as the result of the breaking up of an "accounting and agreement arrangement" between the redcaps and the railroad, in which the redcaps, under pressure, were required to make up the 25 cents hourly minimum from their tips. Thus their pay was cut and the railroads were released from paying the minimum wage rate.

3 MONTHS LEEWAY

According to the court ruling, the railroads will have three months in which to deposit the back pay amounting to more than $5,000,000, in a government bank. After this time the amount will be doubled.

The court decision in favor of the redcaps is thought to be also a victory for the dining car waiters, the American Telegraph Company employees, the Amalgamated Workers of America, and the Amalgamated Garment Workers—all of whom worked under similar conditions or had hearings pending

---

JOBS, NOT SYMPATHY

RECENTLY, LIEUT. Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor of the Negro Placement Service of the Social Security Board's Bureau of Employment Security, spoke at the New England Regional Conference on Employment Problems of the Negro at the State House in Boston, Mass.

The purpose of the meeting was to focus attention on the problem of the Negro worker in his search for adequate, productive and continuing employment, and Lieut. Oxley as the government's race relations expert was there to urge New Englanders to integrate Negroes in all lines of industrial endeavor as part of the government's program to aid the Negro worker.

How strange on the one hand that the government should go to private industry and urge it to lend a helping hand by taking Negroes into commercial life in whatever fields they are qualified, when on the other the government is one of the biggest offenders against Negroes as is brought out in the above editorial on conditions in the army.

Of course the Negro wants a job, not sympathy. He is entitled to it, but is he not also entitled to square dealing from the very government which tells others not to discriminate against him? In the army, for instance, must he always remain as a stable helper if he is assigned to the cavalry or a common laborer if he is assigned to the infantry? In the navy, must he always remain a cook or messman?

It seems to us that before asking indus- to clean house and mend its ways the government should put its own house in order and, instead of conducting extensive surveys and putting a few Negroes to work in special jobs as advisers, set the example for others to follow. Let the government, too, give the Negro jobs and not sympathy and private industry will follow suit.

LABORERS FEAR SETBACK UNDER NEW WAGE HEAD

Tribune

Leaders Ponder Stand of Fleming On Race Issues

12-4-39

CHICAGO—(CNA)—Negro labor leaders in this city are greatly perturbed over the statement of Lieut. Col. Philip Fleming, new head of the Wage-Hour Administration, that he had no intention of "cracking-down" on employers who persist in violating the law which provides for minimum wages of 30 cents an hour.

Washington

Particularly concerned over Fleming's declaration are the officers of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, who are wondering whether Col. Fleming's statement means the abandonment of previously announced plans of the Wage-Hour Division to bring suit against the railroads to enforce the mimimum wage for the nation's 7,000 red caps and station porters without including "tips."

Would Test Decision

Just before former Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews handed in his resignation, he announced that he would seek an early federal court test of the legality of contracts between the railroads and the porters under which employes are paid only the difference between the amount of tips they receive and the present legal minimum of 30 cents an hour.

While the fight before the Wage and Hour Administation is being conducted principally by the Brotherhood and supported morally by a few interested organizations, the struggle is one much broader than the class of employment directly effected by the fight, Brotherhood officials pointed out.

The question affects directly and indirectly all phases of income, and thereby thousands of Negroes other than red caps.

South to Benefit

The southern states, which President Roosevelt described as the "nation's No. 1 economic problem," will benefit more than any other section by pay raises under the second year's operation of the wage-hour law, an official government survey showed this week.

The increases, stepping up from 25 cents to a minimum of 30 cents an hour, became effective last week, along with a 42-hour work week, two hours less than the first year maximum.

Officials estimated that 690,000 workers will receive pay raises and that 405,000, or 58 per cent, are employed in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Report Shows Negro Labor Played Important Part In Building Of Nation's Roads

8-17-39

Philadelphia, Pa.

39,000 Negroes Employed In Construction Of Improved Roads Throughout The South

WASHINGTON, Aug.—(ANP)—Good roads in the South, constructed by the WPA, are due largely to the efforts of the 39,000 Negroes who found employment in the various phases of road building, chiefly, unskilled labor, according to a report from the office of the staff adviser on Negro affairs, Alfred E. Smith, whose headquarters are in Washington.

Citing the report, Smith said the bulk of work was on unpaved rural roads, including the "farm to market" type, leading from main highways to remote agricultural centers inhabited by poor Negro and white farmers.

Approximately 68,000 miles of streets and roadways on projects were completed during the eight-month period ending March 1 of this year.

Of this total, rural roads accounted for nearly 60,000 miles of the total mileage constructed or improved, says the report.

In addition, 818 bridges were built; 4,581 repaired or improved; 11,570 culverts for drainage were laid, grade crossing eliminated and 130 miles of streetcar and railroad track were removed.

Negro workers employed on highway projects in the Southern states are as follows, according to Mr. Smith's office:

Alabama	5,649
Arkansas	1,762
Florida	4,515
Georgia	7,017
Louisiana	8,051
Mississippi	1,962
North Carolina	1,729
South Carolina	2,561
Tennessee	2,101
Texas	2,807
Virginia	902

NEW SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY SECURITY WAGES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Colonel F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, this week announced a new schedule of monthly security wages for WPA project workers in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 and the intent of Congress as expressed in debate. The new wage schedules were transmitted by Colonel Harrington to state WPA administrators in the form of a general order and will be effective September 1.

In general, the new schedules will mean a substantial increase in WPA wages in southern states and, in northern states, the retention of present scales with some exceptions, which include reductions.

The order provides for three wage regions by geographical areas and within these wage regions provides for five classifications of workers; namely, professional and technical, skilled, intermediate, unskilled "A" and unskilled "B". Each of the wage regions is broken down by counties into four population classifications.

These provide differentials in wages for counties, first, with no town of over 5,000 population, second, with the largest town between 5,000 and 25,000, third, between 25,000 and 100,000, and fourth, those in which the largest city has 100,000 or more poulation. This will make a total of only 60 different wage schedules as against the present number of more than 4,000.

Unskilled WPA rural wages in Region III, which comprises the southern states, will jump from $26 to $35 a month. Unskilled wages in this region in cities of 100,000 or over will be $50.70 a month as against a present schedule of $40.

In northern and western cities of 100,000 population and over the unskilled wage rate will be $57.20 as against the present schedule of either $55 or $60 a month. Previous to revision under the new law, the base security wage for unskilled workers in these cities in the North was $55 a month with discretionary authority given to increase this by 10 per cent.

In a number of cities, including New York, Cleveland and Detroit, this increase had been granted resulting in an unskilled wage of $60.50 a month; whereas other cities, including Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, had continued at the $55 base level. The new wage schedule gives all such cities a WPA unskilled rate of $57.20 a month.

Colonel Harrington stated that in determining the new wage schedules the controlling factors were the language of the Act and the obvious intent of the Congress as to the application of the wage provision. The Act provides that no substantial change in the national average WPA wage shall be made.

In June the average WPA wage was approximately $53 a month throughout the country. The Act also provides, however, that variations in WPA wages for the same type of work within different geographical areas shall not be greater than differences in the cost of living. In this connection, Colonel Harrington called attention to the obvious intent of the Congress, as evidenced by statements made in the debate on the bill and subsequent to its passage that no substantial reductions in present WPA wages in the North should be made.

Colonel Harrington stated that the WPA had considered all available data on the cost of living in both urban and rural areas, and taking these facts into consideration, together with the language of the Act and its interpretation as evidenced in debate, had arrived at the new schedule.

This schedule increases the national wage average by approximately $2.50 a month, which is considered to be permissable under the terms of the Act.

The Passing of Negro Jobs

Plaindealer 9-1-39

Kansas City, Kansas

The Negro race faces a tremendous responsibility in the United States more than the average citizen would think. There was a time when certain occupational types were labeled as Negro jobs and other race groups dare not interfere. But many changes have taken place in the last 10 or 12 years and there are only a few jobs, if any, that might be called strictly "Negro jobs." The Negro has perhaps advanced faster than any other race group in America as a laborer and the only way to stop him, is to deprive him of the right to earn a living.

A few weeks ago, an investigation down in Tampa, Florida, was conducted to find out why a large number of Negroes were dismissed at a shipbuilding company. The results were that they had been replaced by white men. What happened in Florida has come to pass thoroughout the United States and will continue to take place. The job problem offers a challenge to our leaders in all walks of life and one that cannot be looked upon lightly. The economic security of professional classes, business enterprises, ministers, institutions and our general cultural advancement depends upon our people having good jobs with good pay.

Six Years of CCC

8-4-39

New Republic

The Senate Labor Committee wants to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent federal agency and has already approved a bill sponsored by Senator Thomas to accomplish this end. Congressmen who oppose passage of such a bill will have difficulty explaining their position in the face of cold, dry figures that record the epic accomplishments of the CCC during the last six years. In a little publicized report released a few days ago, Director Robert Fechner tells all about the 2,500,000 voluntary enrollees who managed to send home more than $500,000,000 of their meager pay to their families. The CCC has saved these boys from the demoralizing effects of unemployment and the dole. But Fechner stresses the physical work and not the conservation of men, for it is on this basis that the CCC will be judged by the public which governs its fate.

Since 1933, the CCC has planted 1,741,000,000 trees, spent 9,000,000 man-days fighting forest fires, built 104,000 miles of truck trails or minor roads, constructed 71,692 miles of telephone wire and erected 45,000 buildings of various types. Forty thousand bridges have been assembled, 16,000,000 rods of fence strung and 5,000,000 dams built. The young men developed 20,000 springs and small reservoirs, lessened the fire hazard on 2,000,000 acres of land, improved 3,312,498 acres of forest stands, aided farmers all over the country in binding down topsoil and conserved the earth on 13,000,000 acres of farm and grazing land. It would be hard to prove that all this was not worth its cost, even if you ignore the human salvage.

The Building Trades

Post

9-29-39

Washington D.C.

The prevalence of jurisdictional strikes in the building trades has been a major factor in arousing interest in a form of industrial organization that would eliminate perpetual inter-union conflicts.

Recently the C. I. O. announced its intention to enter the construction field —hitherto an A. F. of L. stronghold. And now the American Institute of Architects, meeting in convention here, has voted to study labor problems in the building trades with a view to "possible establishment of a new kind of building union in which all laborers—including architects—will have a place." It was significant that the delegate who introduced the resolution laid particular stress upon the evil of jurisdictional strikes, which he declared to be "senseless."

Any type of smoothly-operating organization would be preferable to the anarchic conditions created by perpetual jurisdictional disputes which raise construction costs and hamper efforts to introduce mass-production methods into the industry. But whether a mere substitution of a single industrial union for the craft unions sponsored by the A. F. of L. would provide a solution of present evils is problematical. Much would depend upon the intelligence of union leadership—above all its ability to understand and present effectively the demands of the heterogeneous groups embraced by a single union. For instance, the ties that bind common laborers to architects are tenuous threads apt to break in clumsy hands.

On the other hand, organization of the building industry into a large number of craft unions has so far failed to provide a basis for effective collective bargaining. It will continue to do so unless the unions find a means of settling their differences amicably. That the A. F. of L. leaders fully appreciate the need for new arbitral machinery is shown by their recent decision to deal with jurisdictional disputes through appointed referees.

The effort to avert shut-downs by such means was doubtless due to the threat of the C. I. O. organization drive. But whatever the motives underlying this peace move, it has already borne fruit locally. The jurisdictional dispute involving engineers and teamsters has brought an order from the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department to call off a threatened strike. That order was itself the result of efforts of the Washington Building Trades Council to force a settlement by issuing an ultimatum in favor of the teamsters union.

Of course all these attempts to introduce order and discipline into the industry will fail unless the unions agree to submit their differences to the decision of impartial arbitrators and refrain from strikes to enforce their demands against other unions. Ideally the best form of organization for the building industry would seem to be one that recognized differences in skill and occupations—that is, founded on the craft union principle—but at the same time providing for a type of overhead unified control.

In that way organized building labor would be prevented from following self-destructive tactics that have made the labor troubles of the building industry a point of effective attack for every enemy of organized labor.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

Gallatin, Tenn., Exam.-Tennessean
January 6, 1939

NO, THANKS. CAP: WE GOT A DOLLAR

WPA EASE LURES RISING TIDE OF NEGROES TO CITY

In one of their greastest migrations since world war days, southern Negroes are coming into Chicago and Cook County by the thousands. They are pouring in from the cotton country, the rich sugar coast, and from the eroded bad lands of Tennessee and Arkansas.

The green pastures that beckon them are the friendly preserves of the Federal Works Progress Administration. The easy work and (to them) high wages mean emancipation indeed. It is even better than the forty acres and a mule the carpet beggars promised their grandfathers.

How Things Are Down South.

The least they can make is $55 a month. Many make $65. And this is more money than most of them ever have had before. A survey of WPA Negroes in Cook County has disclosed that a surprising percentage of them never had a salaried job before coming north.

The south has the WPA, just as the other states have, but the wages it pays there are much lower. Chicago's $55 WPA laborer would make $30 a month down south. If he were colored he might have a hard time getting on at all. It is certain none of the choice WPA jobs would come his way.

But Up North, It's Quite Different

In the north it is different—and for an excellent reason. Down in the cotton country the Negro would vote Republican, if he were allowed to vote—which he isn't in most states.

In Chicago he not only is allowed to vote; he has to, if he stays on the WPA.

Thus the government lures the Negro out of the south, leaving WPA jobs open to white voters. It changes the Negro from a potential though impotent Republican into an active northern Democrat.

Meanwhile the migration has attracted the attention of censors experts. They regard it as a definite population shift. And they trace it directly and almost entirely to the WPA.

Social workers in northern cities have estimated the influx as high as 250,000 in the last five years. Howard D. Gould, director of research and statistician for the Chicago Urban league, believes this figure is too large, but it is certain, he says, that between July, 1936, and July, 1938—two years—20,000 southern Negroes have settled in the Chicago area. He adds that they are chiefly from Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

The migration began soon after President Roosevelt took office in 1933 and increased sharply after the creation of the WPA, Gould declared. This was a direct reversal of the trend during the past two years of the Hoover administration. Negroes then were leaving the north by the thousands and returning to their old homes.

Their method of setting here preparatory to getting on the WPA has been reduced almost to formula, social workers assert. They stay for a time with relatives to accustom themselves to changed conditions and customs. Then they make affidavit that they have lived here the necessary year. They go on relief, then to the WPA.

The number of negroes on Cook county WPA projects has increased noticeably in the last year. More and more of them are appearing in the labor gangs. In the vast sewing project, 90 per cent of 3,300 women employed are colored,

They Get Jobs More Easily

In the north WPA workers complain that Negroes are given preference over ~~white~~ married men because votes and campaign funds can be gouged more easily from the colored man. There is a fear, too, that the increasing number of colored people will cause a downward trend in wages.

Capt. Dick Dicharry, master of the Mississippi river steamer Tennessee Belle, reports that roustabouts and plight handlers are hard to find.

"At many landings we can't get men to unload the boat," he said. "A few years ago Negroes used to fight for these jobs. But they don't rush down the river bank to beg for them now. In fact, they don't come down to the river at all, and it's hard to find them in the towns.

"Where we used to offer them a quarter we now make it a dollar. And the ones that are left usually give us the same answer:

"Where we and that beforthn

"No, thank you, cap'n We got a dollar."

WPA Study Finds Rural Youth Has Lost Opportunities For Security

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opportunities for young men in rural areas to acquire their own property and economic independence have materially decreased in recent years because of a growing "surplus" of rural youth, Works Progress Administration research workers conclude in an extensive report entitled "Rural Youth: Their Situation and Prospects."

Publication of the report by the WPA Division of Social Research was announced this week by Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator. It is the fifteenth in a series of studies on social conditions underlying unemployment and relief.

Assistant WPA Administrator Corrington Gill, in the letter of transmittal, stresses the need for increased efforts by governments and non-governmental organizations in providing more adequate training and assistance to these dependent rural young people.

"Although there is already a 'surplus' or rural youth, their numbers will increase steadily until some time between 1940 and 1945," he said. "... With economic opportunities in rural areas already far from adequate to meet the demands of youth, the gravity of the situation is evident."

The National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps were found to have established effective programs for rural as well as urban youth, but to have reached only a small proportion of the 7,000,000 rural out-of-school youth between their sixteenth and twenty-fifth birthdays because of lack of sufficient funds.

Commenting on the findings of the study, Mr. Gill said:

"It is apparent that we still have not solved the long-range problem of the piling-up of rural youth and their consequent widespread destitution and restricted social opportunities."

Report Based on Surveys

The report, prepared by Bruce L. Melvin and Elna N. Smith, is based on detailed and evaluation analysis of surveys and other studies of rural youth and of census date. It is the most comprehensive study yet made of the situation and prospects of young men and women in rural areas.

Pointing out that farm families always rear more children than are needed to replace their parents in agriculture, the report states that 2,000,000 farm youths were forced to go to the cities to find work between 1920 and 1930.

Since 1930 rural youth were found to have moved to urban areas in considerably smaller numbers. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 will migrate to cities between 1930 and 1940 while more than 1,000,000 others will remain home to become a surplus in rural areas. This increase would bring the number of young people on farms and in mining and lumbering camps and small industrial villages to more than 10,000,000.

Lacking good jobs, many young people not needed at home to help on the farm have been forced to remain with their parents, often for an extended period, the study disclosed. The plight of young women who have had to stay in their farm homes is even more serious than that of the men, the report said. It was found that girls left the farm at an earlier age than boys.

Mr. Gill pointed out that lack of adequate educational facilities has been a factor, along with economic handicaps, in producing the condition in which many rural youth find themselves.

"Areas with the largest proportions of children have the lowest incomes and the poorest schools," he said. "Rural youth attend school less frequently than urban youth, leave school earlier and have a higher proportion of retardation. They are the victims of glaring inequalities in education. As late as 1930, five out of every 100 farm youths were still unable to read and write. Yet, where facilities are available, a large proportion of all rural youth atttend school."

Despite the migration of youth to

Arc 1-4-39

the city, the study showed, the numbers of young men desiring their own farms at the beginning of the depression far exceeded the number of good farms available. This situation is attributed to an increase in farm tendency, the decreased demand for farm laborers and the trends toward large-scale and absentee land ownership and mechanization of agriculture.

The "pressure" on the land was found to have been especially heavy in the southern mountain regions and the cut-over region of the upper Great Lakes and appears to have increased markedly in the last few years because of a more rapid population increase in these areas and a heavier back-to-the farm movement of people who lost out in industry.

The report outlines a pattern by which economic security was formerly achieved by rural youth: farm boys expected to acquire a good farm free of debt reasonably early in life; village youth expected eventually to own a business or attain a secure position in a profession or trade. The industrial ordinarily were able to achieve these goals.

Recent developments, however, have sharply reduced the chances for rural youth to obtain such security and have created a class which regularly depends for a part or all of its income on employment with little or no prospect for advancement, the study showed.

No Effect on Marriages

Although the depression has caused large numbers of urban youth to postpone marriage, it appears to have had little effect on marriage among rural youth. The proportion of youth married was greater for both sexes and for all ages among rural than among city young men and women. Relatively more Negro than white youths were married in all residence groups.

Government organizations conducting constructive programs for rural youth include, besides NYA and CCC, the Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Education and the U. S. Employment Service. Numerous and varied non-governmental agencies are performing important functions to widen the opportunities and outlook of rural youth.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 19, 1939

CIVIL SERVICE DRAFT REVISED

More Concessions Made Teachers by Council Committee

City council's legislative committee Saturday afternoon revised the proposed civil service and pension bill to grant substantial special concessions to teachers, and removed a provision permitting the present mayor to appoint a new board immediately upon passage of the act.

After listening to a group of school teachers who suggested favorable amendments to the bill for more than two hours, the council committee became embroiled in debate on the political activity section of the bill.

MAYS LEADS ARGUMENT

Councilman Seth Mays opened the argument with the charge that the city attorney's office had deliberately ignored the committee's suggestions on the political activity section and substituted its own ideas in the bill. The committee last week requested the city attorney to take a long list of its suggested amendments to the original Steger bill, and incorporate them in a new bill.

"I think that the city attorney's office ought to be strongly condemned for removing campaign fund contributions from the list of political offenses punishable by dismissal," Mays told the committee.

The group instructed State Sen. James A. Newman and Rep. Tillman Cavert to draw a completely revised bill to be ready for the committee Monday at 2:30 o'clock. It agreed unanimously that the new bill should omit any provision permitting the mayor to make any new appointments to the present civil service board, until the terms of the present board expire.

CHANGES IN BILL

Changes made in the bill at the insistence of the group of school teachers setting them apart from the remainder of the city's 2,500 other employes were:

1. Teachers' contributions to their pension fund were set at two per cent of their salaries instead of the previous variable optional with the city council of from one to three per cent.

2. Teachers already on pension were given 12 months pension instead of 10 months as at present and were released from making the two per cent contributions out of their pensions that other teachers must make out of their salaries.

3. The amount of the city's contribution to the teachers' pension fund was changed from an optional one tenth to five tenths of a mill to two tenths to five tenths of a mill.

4. The board of education was made the only agency that can prefer charges against a teacher, before the civil service board, and complaints from all other sources were shut off.

BOARD GOVERNS PENSIONS

5. The board of education was given sole discretion over pensions of its employes.

6. The "political activity" section was amended for teachers so that "they may not be barred by any provision of the act from a full class room exposition of current issues."

Miss Mary Louise Goodwin, member of the teachers committee, led the fight against the restrictive provision prohibiting any civil service employe of the city from taking an active part in the promotion of any candidate or issue. She explained that the teachers were not interested in the candidates, but under their duty as teachers must at all times be free to give an exposition of any public issue before their students.

HITS DISCRIMINATIONS

Councilman Harry Hite protested salary discriminations between white and Negro school teachers, and announced that at Tuesday's council meeting he will present a bill equalizing salaries of the two races. Present differentials in the salary scale range from 10 to 25 per cent.

Representative Cavert's request that the council committee agree to a separate bill for school teachers instead of incorporating them with the two other divisions of city employes was voted down. The teachers' representatives had repeatedly asked for separate legislation during the first part of the meeting.

Councilman Elkin Garfinkle, chairman of the committee, led the fight against making it a dismissible offense for city employes to remain at the polls, after casting their votes.

"Why under wording of this proposed bill, a city employe could be fired for just talking to a friend after he votes," Garfinkle insisted. His motion carried, and the committee agreed to permit the civil service board discretion on the political activity charge of "remaining at the polls after voting."

DURR'S OPPOSITION WINS

His efforts to give the board discretion between dismissal and other punishments for all the other offenses listed under the political activity section, however, were successfully opposed by Councilman L. G. Durr.

Durr and John Lechleiter also joined Councilman Mays in objecting to a series of charges in the Steger bill made in defiance of the committee's recommendations.

Senator Newman produced a typewritten copy of the committee's original suggestions, which he said, he also presented to the city attorney's office, and assured the committee members that he had made no alterations in their suggestions.

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS

The political activity section of the bill agreed upon by the committee originally contained the following principal previsions:

1. All employes found guilty of any charge of political activity are automatically dismissed.

2. Prohibited solicitation of campaign funds or the donation of campaign funds.

3. Prohibited any attempt to influence votes for or against any candidate or issue.

4. Prohibited city employes from lingering at the polls after casting their ballots.

5. Prohibited city employes from displaying any cards or other campaign insignia of any candidate.

All members of the city council were invited to attend Monday's meeting of the legislative committee.

Present Saturday were: Councilmen Durr, Lechleiter, Hite, Riley, Williams, Briley, Garfinkle, Jenkins and Mays; Senator Newman, Representatives Cavert, Frey, Foley, Davis, Richardson and Briley, and a school teachers and board members committee composed of W. J. Stephens, Miss Mary Goodwin, Henry Oliver and J. H. Noel.

Higher Wages Urged In South By President

Advertiser

More Buying Power Is Vital For Section, Says Roosevelt In Interview

3-4-39

Montgomery Ala

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3.—(AP)—President Roosevelt came out again today for higher industrial wages in the South, asserting increased purchasing power for Southern people must be brought about if progress is to be made toward solving the nation's "economic problem No. 1."

Questioned by Charleston reporters during an interview aboard the cruiser Houston, the chief executive said he had seen no change yet (he emphasized the word "yet") in this problem. An administration agency several months ago called it the nation's first problem demanding solution.

He said he hoped there was going to be a change for the better and he was going to do all he could to help bring this about.

There was no one cure-all, he said, such as reforming freight rates to eliminate differentials against the South. The real fact is, he added, that remuneration for all classes of workers has got to be increased.

He pointed out that industrial wheels do not move so long as the average Southern family receives only $200 or $300 cash income annually. With such income, he said the average family cannot buy the necessities of life, and it also reacts harmfully on the purchasing power of the local merchant and professional man.

Poor Market Cited

The Southern population as a whole was so far below the rest of the nation economically, he said, that there was very little inducement for a manufacturer to set up a factory in the South to make things used by Southern people.

Even an increase of 50 per cent in the family income, he added would mean more things produced for Southern consumption, and more purchases from the North with consequent increased buying power there for Southern raw materials such as cotton, fruits and vegetables.

Anything done to improve this problem, he said, ultimately would rebound to the benefit of the whole country.

In reply to a question he said he was not advocating elimination of wage differentials between the North and South on WPA labor because that was only a small part of the South's economic structure.

He agreed with a local reporter's observation that WPA wages in the South, however, were higher than those on the farm.

The President returned from his two-week voyage in southern waters today with a declaration the history-making fleet maneuvers had been highly satisfactory and had proved among other things the necessity for establishing naval bases at San Juan, P. R., and St. Thomas, V. I.

Address Due Tomorrow

The tanned chief executive talked jovially with reporters in the admiral's quarters aboard the cruiser Houston for an hour before leaving the ship late in the day to entrain for Washington. He is due there tomorrow morning to address a joint memorial session of Congress.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GENERAL

White Man Helped As Negro Improves

Approach Backed by Actual Cases Is Better Than Appeal of Cry 'Injustice'

By PAUL SIMMONS

ATLANTA, June 10 (AP)—The National Urban League is helping the Negro by showing the white man that helping the Negro means helping the white man, too.

It's a "brass tacks" approach to the racial problem, backed up by actual cases, rather than the old emotional appeal of the cry "injustice."

News

Jesse O. Thomas says that is why the league in 28 years has established itself in 48 cities and expects to carry its program to 50 cities more within the next five years.

For 20 years, Thomas, a 53-year-old native of McCombs, Miss., and a disciple of the late Booker T. Washington, was Southern field secretary for the league. He is now active national executive secretary.

Charges Do No Good

As organizer, lecturer and writer in the league's movement for better living, working and housing conditions for Negroes, Thomas has found the best approach is from the premise that a community problem concerns everybody, whether it deals directly with any particular group. For example:

6-11-39

"Pointing out a high mortality rate and getting the white community to realize that you can't segregate germs will do more than a statement that Negroes are mistreated."

The National Urban league was launched in New York in 1911 at the home of Mrs. Mary Baldwin, whose husband was president of the Long Island railroad, the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, and the Rockefeller-endowed General Education Board.

White and Negro citizens, including Booker T. Washington, formed it to combat a rise of disease and crime which followed the swarming of Negroes into crowded New York areas. It did not intend to become a national organization but the problems it was fighting spread, and so did the league. Today it has branches in cities from Seattle to Tampa, from Hartford to Los Angeles, from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

One of the achievements listed by Thomas is the finding of jobs for nearly 600,000 Negroes, including 20,000 in Detroit in one year.

Negroes In Unions

"We take the white community as the norm and attempt to eliminate social disabilities," he said in explaining the league approach." First we gather factual and comparative data, then present it to the proper parties. In an effort to secure employment and have Negroes included in labor organizations, we show that Negroes can be used by employers as a threat to keep white wages low. Also, as Negro buying power increases, it improves all business with which it comes in contact. An abnormal crime rate, moreover, discourages outside capital."

Typical of the league's activity is its work in New Orleans, one of the latest cities to be "organized."

"The first thing we did there," Thomas relates, "was to make a study of the handicapped—the deaf, blind, crippled, etc. We found, for instance, some pupils had spent two to 11 years in one grade in elementary schools. That was futile and costly to the community. We expect to find a solution in special classes and trade schools.

"We may make a case history of a blind child and find his parents are infected with veneral disease. That information is relayed to the proper authorities and steps taken to clear up that condition.

"Then, too, we have a representative working with the state employment agency to make sure all employers know just what Negro workmen are available for their needs. All of the jobs are cleared through the state office."

Funds for the league's activities come from community chests; individual contributions; local campaigns; the Laura Spelman, Russell Sage, Carnegie and Rosenwald foundations; and some government appropriations.

Results Shown

Results in Southern cities were listed by Thomas as follows:

Tampa, Fla. — Obtained appointment of the first Negro city physician and organized the data used as a bisis of persuading authorities to provide a $100,000 hospital for Negroes.

Richmond, Va.—Directed and conditioned Negroes to take the civil service examinations for the Virginia employment service.

Atlanta—Founded an annual training school for janitors, maids, floor finishers. Elevator operators, yardmen and other workers.

Baltimore—Obtained the appointment of a Negro policewoman and made a study of an overcrowded section known as the "lung block" resulting in a city appropriation of $200,000 to raze the dilapidated houses and convert the site into a playground.

St. Louis—Initiated a "block movement" in which all families in one block became acquainted, work to beautify the block and somewhat regulate the residents' activities by inviting inharmonious elements to leave.

Little Rock, Ark.—Organized and supervised seven neighborhood improvement clubs for teaching homemaking, canning, renovating clothing, health, beautifying the home, utilizing barrels and crates for making furniture.

Louisville, Ky. — Responsible for the employment of six Negro policemen and a consequent reduction of the crime rate.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Established a day nursery and free kindergarten to care for children of working women.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Established the first free selective employment service to furnish "investigated and reliable" servants and other workers for employers.

National officers of the league include outstanding persons of both races. The president is L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York. Vice presidents are C. C. Spaulding, head of a large insurance company; Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, and Dr. Mary Bethune, assistant national youth administrator. William H. Baldwin, son of the founder, is secretary; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York, treasurer.

The boards and officers of local units include approximately 12,000 white and Negro citizens.

"First to be Fired" Rule Hits Colored New Dealer in WPA

John Whitten Let Out of Washington Office; was Active Getting Jobs For His Race

6-3-39

WASHINGTON, June 1 (ANP)—Dismissals of Negroes on the WPA effective June 6 start at the very top of the organization and reach into the office of the Race Relations department, with John Whitten, junior race relations officer, the first victim of the June purge.

Mr. Whitten, who is an associate of Alfred Edgar Smith, race relations officer, has been identified with this particular office for five years. His work has always been of the highest caliber and it is not a question of his work in the dismissal, but a bare statement that "reduction of personnel" makes dismissal imperative.

With Mr. Whitten's dismissal, it is almost assured that several others in the same office will feel the "axe" and be let out at the same time.

As junior race relations officer, Mr. Whitten was in a position to check carefully all employment and unemployment complaints. His studies revealed the need for projects employing Negro personnel above the levels required for char-women and messengers. It was his duty also to find project sponsors who would recognize the abilities of all persons regardless of color and race.

Among the other things to Mr. Whitten's credit are the housing of an aerial map-tracing project of the Rural Electrification administration, employing 110 skilled Negro workers. He also cooperated with the district WPA in the operation of two clerical projects in the recorder of deeds office. With a total of 350 certified workers, the WPA employment figures makes these two projects the largest of their kind in the country.

He was also successful in the integration of qualified Negro workers of the WPA in consumers standards and dairy industry projects of the department of agriculture, tabulation projects of the bureau of census, statistical projects and various other programs among other federal agencies.

For his part in the program, Mr. Whitten has received many commendations from higher-ups in the departments, including Deputy Administrator Otto J. Cass of the D. C. WPA.

Coming at the time when reorganization of the federal bureaus holds the attention of the public, and when it is necessary to have even more Negroes in the administrative branches of all bureaus, this blow confirms the opinion that Negroes will feel the planned cuts more so at this stage than at any previous time.

URGES FIGHT

WASHINGTON (CNA) — Wage and Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, in an address to the National Conference of Negro Railroad Workers here, invited Negro workers who feel that they have been discriminated against in connection with the Fair Labor Standards Act, to initiate complaints againts their employers. Andrews said that the wage and hour division of the Labor Department does "not stop to ask" whether the worker filing such a complaint is white or Negro.

A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made the keynote address. He stressed the necessity for Negro railway workers gearing to meet the rapidly changing conditions that are taking place in the railroad industry. He advised that various Negro railroad trade unions be coordinated into a national mechanism to voice the interests of Negro railway workers before Congress on legislation.

6-2-39

Randolph described the tragic trend of displacement and the character of promotion, stressing the continuous abolition of hiring rights of the Negro rail employes. He presented a graphic picture of the elimination of Negro firemen, switchmen, brakemen, and other classes of workers as a result of the introduction of new technological devices such as mechanical stokers, Diesel engines, etc.

Ask President To Appoint Negro U. S. Civil Service Commissioner

Age. 6-17-39

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, Inc., in a letter to President Roosevelt on Friday presented the name of Hon. Wendell E. Green, a Negro and at present the Republican member of the 3-man Chicago Civil Service Commission where he has served for the past three years by appointment of Mayor Edward J. Kelly. Civil Service Commissioner Green succeeded Commissioner Leonard D. White, a professor of the University of Chicago, who resigned in 1934 and subsequently served three years by appointment of President Roosevelt as the Republican member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. He was succeeded by Commissioner Ordway who resigned in Washington last week.

Mr. Brown, in his letter to President Roosevelt, commended the administration for treatment generally never before accorded Negro Americans in civil service matters.

New York

"The [illegible] E. pleads," said Mr. Brown, "for further recognition of such responsible officials whose public service has been as exemplary as Hon. Wendell E. Green's, for the appointment on the U. S. Civil Service Commssion to bring to it new blood as your appointments have accomplished on the Supreme Court. Mr. Green is a graduate of the University of Chicago, one of the most progressive institutions in the country and has distinguished himself, both as a lawyer and public official during the past twenty years in the second largest city in the country."

In conclusion, Mr. Brown stated, "We respectfully ask for only one commissioner in the whole U. S. Government where there are several hundreds in numbers today of all nationalities and not a single representative of the colored people who make up one-tenth of, the nation's population, ever patriotic, loyal and trustworthy and desirous of serving the common good.

"We earnestly hope it will be possible for you to establish another precedent in your administration by the appointment of a Negro to the Republican vacancy on the U. S. Civil Service Commission, just as you, Mr. President, made history by the appointment of the first Negro federal judge."

Eight Race Engineers Now Working On PWA Projects

Several Others Certified But Not Assigned

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—At least eight Negro engineers have been appointed as inspectors or examiners on PWA construction jobs throughout the country, according to a report to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes by W. J. Trent, Jr., Adviser on Negro Affairs.

Daily Worker

These men are on the staff of engineers which is maintained by PWA for the purpose of seeing to it that the requirements and specifications of the contracts are met. Most of the Negro engineers were certified to the office of the Director of Region II at Chicago, Illinois

6-15-39

They were in turn assigned as Engineer Inspectors to construction jobs in the states comprising Region II. One, however, has been assigned in Region I, and one is located in the Central Office of the Power Division of PWA, engaged in the task of examining power project plans and proposals.

These men are assigned specific phases of the supervision, inspection and preparation of reports upon construction work. At times they are in charge of supervision and inspection of projects of less than average size under the general direction of the Regional Engineer.

Atlanta Ga.

Some of the specific duties are to verify referral and employment of labor; to review and certify all requests for payment to contractors as to work performed and materials employed; to require of all parties concerned honest and faithful compliance with terms and conditions of loans and or grants; and on special occasions to attend bid openings.

Those appointed and on duty are as follows:

LEGAL RESIDENCE—ON DUTY

Walter H. Dabney, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Woodrow B. Dolphin, Director Michigan, Chicago, Illinois.

James R. Gray, Gary, Indiana, Goshen, Indiana.

Russell P. Jackson, Ames, Iowa Davenport, Iowa.

George R. Jordan, Boston, Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Erskine G. Roberts, Washington, D. C., Power Division of PWA, Washington, D. C.

W. F. Thornton, Chicago, Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

Donald F. White, Detroit, Michigan, Detroit, Michigan

In addition, several other Negro engineers have been certified by PWA but have not as yet been assigned by the regional officers.

Negro Unemployed Refuses to "Scab"

Restaurant Manager Offers $1.00 and Food Daily For "Comical" Picket

BY TED WOOD

Northwestern Enterprise 5-4-39

The cunningness of a labor-troubled employer bowed to Negro integrity Wednesday when Luther Tunley, 24, refused to don "Uncle Tom" clothes and march beside strikers picketing the Delcoette lunch room on Yesler Way.

According to Tunley, who has been in Seattle only three weeks, declared the manager of the restaurant, in front of which a picket line has been marching for months, offered him a dollar a day and his meals to dress in the comical make-up and march beside the woman who was picketing the place at the time. Although he has not worked since he has been in the city and was badly in need of the money, Tunley, whose home is in Des Moines, Iowa, refused to take the job.

Washington

In telling his story to a Northwest Enterprise reporter, he said the management not only wanted him to march beside the woman, but to edge her off the sidewalk if possible. Tunley's refusal to go through with the scheme probably averted a race riot.

P. C.

Northwestern Enterprise

Located on Yesler Way at the end of Occident St., the restaurant is in the heart of Seattle's "Skid Road" section. With men from all parts of the country loitering around, Tunley said he readily saw that the scheme was a dangerous one. He said even though he had not taken the job, one man hurled the epithet "nigger" at him and tried to force the woman to say that Tunley had pushed her off the sidewalk.

5-4-39

Decline in Number of Skilled Workers Told in U. S. Booklet

Call 11-10-39

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — That there has been a definite decline in the number and quality of Negro skilled workers during the depression is shown in the second volume of "The Urban Negro Worker in the United States," published recently by the Department of the Interior and prepared by Robert C. Weaver, former advisor on Negro affairs in the department, and now special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing authority.

Kansas City

Extensive statistical data gathered in a nation-wide survey financed by the WPA and administered by Dr. Weaver for the Department of Interior, involved an expenditure of nearly half a million dollars and gave employment to more than 1,800 Negro white-collar workers in 80 cities in 31 states and the District of Columbia.

80,000 Interviews

Nearly 80,000 persons were interviewed throughout the country, which for convenience had been divided into six regions. In order to obtain the necessary information to give a well-rounded picture of the Negro skilled worker, investigations were conducted into his social background, his education, training, the method by which he entered industry, his employment opportunities and shiftings, his earnings, his mobility and geographic distribution and covers a a period from 1930 to 1936.

In 1930, the second year of the depression, two-thirds of the workers interviewed were employed in their usual skilled occupations, according to the findings. Six years later, only two-fifths of the workers covered by the survey were employed in their usual skills.

During the six-year period, more than a fourth had shifted to other occupations, and a sixth were unemployed in the spring of 1936.

"The extent of this shifting out of usual occupations had been greater in the North than in the South," the study reveals. "It was least in the South Atlantic region."

During the period, these workers turned increasingly to government jobs, chiefly emergency employment. In 1930, the study shows, only 2.3 per cent of them had been in government employ. However, six years later, more than 40 per cent of them had turned to government jobs.

"Among the workers in their usual occupations in 1930 and 1936, the weekly wages of the latter year were lower than those for the earlier ones," according to findings of the survey. "Workers who shifted from their usual occupations in 1930 to other occupations in 1936 received, in the latter year, median wages less than half of those for 1936."

Cited as factors contributing to the decline of the Negro skilled worker are lack of apprenticeship training, inecectiveness of vocational education courses, discriminatory practices of certain trade unions and the Negro's attitude towards organized labor, and he low-wage rates paid Negro workers in the South.

Only one worker in 50 among male skilled workers was trained for his usual occupation in a trade school. One in ten received his training through apprenticeship. Most of them acquired their skills through experience only or through experience in combination with education or apprenticeship.

Valuable for reference and for study, the report may be had from the superintendent of documents United States Printing office Washington.

JIM - CROWISM WILL NOT RULE CENSUS BUREAU

Hopkins' Aide Tells Urban League He Will Oppose Discrimination

Defender

11-18-39

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 17 —There will be no discrimination in regard to race, sex, or religion in the selection of applicants for jobs with the Census Bureau, David K. Niles Assistant to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, assured the National Urban League this week.

In a letter to T. Arnold Hill, director of the League's Department of Industrial Relations, Mr. Niles outlined the procedure to be followed by those wishing to obtain employment as stenographers, clerks, interpreters and enumerators in the Census Bureau when it begins to expand early next year in preparation for the taking of the 1940 Census.

Civil Service status, he said, will not be necessary for persons working in the field (outside of Washington, D. C., but the Census Bureau will give its own examinations to determine the relative qualifications of applicants.

Mr. Niles emphasized that persons desiring to apply for the positions named above should not write to Washington, because all jobs in the field will be filled locally.

Applicants, he said, should wait until local offices are established at the close of the present year, and then apply to the office nearest their home for blanks and general information concerning employment. The opening of each local office will be announced in the newspapers.

NO BIAS IN SELECTION OF CENSUS TAKERS

Bee

11-19-39

Chicago

The National Urban League has notified its various branches that there will be no discrimination in regard to race, sex or religion in the selection of applicants for jobs with the Census Bureau.

This assurance was given officials of the national office by David K. Niles, assistant to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

In his letter to T. Arnold Hill, Mr. Niles outlined the procedure to be followed by those wishing to obtain employment as stenographers, clerks, interpreters and enumerators in the Census Bureau when it begins to expand next year in preparation for the taking of the 1940 census

Apply at Local Offices

Persons desiring to apply for the positions named above should not write to Washington because all jobs in the field will be filled locally. "Applicants," Mr. Niles says, "should wait until local offices are established at the close of the present year and then apply to the office nearest their homes for blanks and general information concerning employment. The opening of each local office will be anounced in the newspapers."

The Chicago Urban League is urging persons who are interested in obtaining administration positions in the Washington office or as district supervisors to direct the work of the 560 district offices to immediately file their applications with the Director of the Census Washington D. C. The selection of persons to fill these positions is being made now.

Want Mechanics to Teach Trades in U. S. Prisons

Bee 12-3-39

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—(HNS)—Well trained mechanics of all types are being sought by the U. S. Civil Service Commission for jobs in the United States prisons, according to an announcement just issued. The National Urban League, through its department of Industrial Relations, is making every effort to see to it that colored persons trained along mechanical lines file applications for these jobs, as all vacancies that occur within the next few years will be filled from among those who apply now and pass the examination which will be given in the near future.

Skilled Laborers Sought

A number of Civil Service Examinations calling for highly skilled workers were announced this week by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Colored persons who can qualify in any of the fields in which there are openings are being urged to file application blanks with the Commission immediately, and to take the tests when they are given.

Draftsmen's Exams Posted By The U. S.

Journal and Guide

12-16-39

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) —Examinations for the following positions have been posted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Principal engineering draftsman, $2,300 a year; senior engineering draftsman, $2,000 a year; engineering draftsman, $1,800 a year; assistant engineering draftsman, $1,620 a year; junior engineering draftsman, $1,400 a year, application deadline, Jan. 2-5, 1940.

Principal engineering draftsman (patents), $2,300 a year, bureau of aeronautics, Navy department, application deadline Jan. 2-5, 1940; junior medical officer, (rotating interneship), $2,000 a year and junior medical officer (psychiataic resident), $2,000 a year, in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., application deadline, Jan. 2-5. 1940.

Edgar G. Brown Tells FDR's Committee Of Race Worker's Plight

Daily World

11-5-39 Atlanta, Ga.

Brown Outlines Situation To FDR's Civil Service Improvement Committee

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Brilliantly outlining the case of the Negro worker's plight under the civil service set-up, Edgar G. Brown, appearing before the "President's Committee on Improvement of the Civil Service" in the Supreme Court building here Thursday laid before a committee composed of Associate Justice Stanley Reed, presiding,, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, Attorney General Frank Murphy, General Wood of the Sears Roebuck company, Professor Leonard White of the University of Chicago and Mr. Dunn, a well known local business man, a prepared statement and offered to submit written proofs of his contentions.

Said Mr. Brown: "It is our fervent hope that the labors of your distinguished committee will be crowned in the years to come and all the citizenry, regardless of race, creed or color may find as surely as here equal justice under the merit system."

Naming Dr. Geogre Washington Carver of Tuskeee as an outstanding example of Negro scientist, Mr Brown pointed out that if Dr. Carver were to seek a position in the governmental service, he possibly wou'd be unsuccessful because of his color.

"It should also be recorded that there are not many more than a dozen Negroes in the Department of Agriculture among its total of 78,000 employes who receive more than $1,080, the entrance salary," said Mr. Brown, "inspite the number of years service, education and training. It is our information that this is substantially true in all other departments and agencies of the federal and district service.

"The Negro civil service employe is stymied in the lowest custodial grade—usually unclassified absolutely and legally barred from promotion under the present Classification act of 1923. Certainly, this distinguished committee could recommend the abolition of the unclassified positions under a true merit system and career service—making promotions possible to all alike.

"In order to be brief, may I here definitely suggest an outline of improvements: "I. Elimination immediately of the arbitrary rule of the civil service commission set up in 1914 requring the filing of pictures with the original application and substitution of fingerprints, the modern recognized and decent method of identification. There seems to be no good reason since all persons finally inducted into the service are finger printed, this should be done once and for all in the beginning.

"2. Appointment by the president of a colored member of the civil service commission.

"3. Under the executive order to appoint a colored member of the civil service personnel board.

"4. Appointment of the highest eligible on the list to routine positions, everything else being equal.

"It has been attested here that the civil service is the bulwark of democracy and the government should be and is the model employer.

"Therefore, if we expect to change static public opinion at some of these points so that the utilities gas, electric concerns and even the mail order houses and their executives, some of whom have been in the leadership in the encouragement of educational opportunities regardless of race, creed or color as General Wood knows, still no doubt because the government has failed to recognize very fully these talents of its one-tenth citizens particularly, chances for employment in many of these institutions do not exist."

Citing the case of the Tuskegee graduate who was called to a posiion only to be turned down because it was not the policy of the war department to employ Negroes in that capacity, Mr. Brown interested Associate Chief Justice Frankfurter who wanted to know if that had been placed in official correspondence. When Mr. Brown assured him that it had been encouched in a telegram, Justice Frankfurter requested that it be submitted in evidence.

Defending the CCC groups, in which work Mr. Brown is engaged as racial relations adviser, he denied any segregation in the camps saying:

"Negroes have no objection to being in mixed camps, but the only way to get colored officers and administrative personnel is to have all colored camps."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter asked if there were any statistics to show how many Negroes had been certified by the proper agencies only to be rejected by the appointing officers. When assured by Mr. Brown that these figures were difficult to obtain, Justice Frankfurter wanted it clearly indicated that the certifying officers of the civic service did their share of the work properly, but the appointing officers were the ones to be blamed.

Discussing the picture situation Mr. Dunn suggested that this was necessary because many characteristics could be determined from a photograph and when Brown objected to this, Mr. Dunn indicated he had no reference to any suggestion that color carried any revealing trait or characterisdc.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Justice Reed thanked Mr. Brown for his testimony and excused him from the witness stand.

SEES GROWING LACK OF SKILLED LABOR

Times

United States Commerce Group Reports on Survey of 330 Local Organizations

12-17-39

HAILS STATE JOB OFFICES

New York

Effort in Some Cases to Provide Training to Unemployed Is Particularly Commended

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—A growing shortage of skilled labor in several parts of the country was found by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a survey made primarily to determine the effectiveness of the public employment services. The investigation established that the State employment services, generally speaking, were "efficient and effective."

Three hundred and thirty local business organizations were asked for information and the replies cast interesting sidelights on the unemployment problem.

"From the East, the Middle West, and, to a lesser degree, from the Pacific Coast, come numerous reports of lack of skilled workers," the report said. "In one State the manager of an employment office is using the radio to broadcast for coal miners. Employment officers where there are few skilled craftsmen are advertising in local papers for skilled men to go to other parts of the country.

"In a western city there seems to have been a definite plan to bring in skilled men from other parts of the State. In the East a garment center tells of difficulties in obtaining some kinds of skilled workers. From several cities there are reports of shortage of men stenographers.

Building Trades Shortage Is Told

"Many of the reports relate to the building trades, but more tell of shortage of skilled workers in the metal trades. Reports about metal workers come particularly from the East, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast.

"In some communities stock is being taken. In one western area it is reported that skilled workers in the building trades now average 45 years of age. In another area it is said that skilled metal workers average 47 years of age. Some alarm is being expressed, consequently, at the prospects of greater shortages in the future.

"Various causes are being ascribed, but the most frequent is the decline of apprentice training during the depression and decrease of vocational training in the schools. Another cause given in the reports is the wastage of work-relief, because a person on work-relief for two or three years not only frequently becomes an undesirable employe but loses his earlier skills.

"In several States the employment service is already moving in cooperation with available local facilities to give training to unemployed persons in order that they may prepare themselves for work in which some skill is required. Such cooperation should be expanded.

Training in Skills Is Extended

"This training has been fairly common to enable unemployed women to become acceptable domestic servants, but efforts are now being started to train for more exacting occupations.

"Some of the reports call attention to new obstacles which are being found in the way of proceeding with training of apprentices and learners. These obstacles are in the wage-hour law. The complaint is that the statute contains principles which prevent the flexibility needed to meet varying situations.

"The committee recommends that the regulations and procedure under the wage-hour act with respect to apprentices and learners are unnecessarily and unreasonably restrictive. They violate the clear intent of the law that opportunities for employment of apprentices and learners are not to be curtailed.

"The regulation and the procedure should be made to accord to the practical conditions in employment. It is evident that we have entered a period in which training of skilled workers is of great importance in aiding employment, now and in the future."

Says South Needs Education on Value Of Higher Wages

Evening Public

Calvin Hoover of Duke University, said today it would be of enormous social value" if colleges in the South saw to it that students were not graduated with the "fixed belief that the economic salvation of the South lay in keeping wages as low as possible."

"The South needs what the rest of the country needs—sustained economic recovery," he told a session of the Farm Economic Associations meeting in the Adelphia.

I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern division of the AAA, asserting the "ill fed, ill housed, ill clothed" conditions of many Southern people can be traced directly t

an inadequate income, said there was no hope of meeting the situation through a redistribution of the available income.

"The first problem is to increase the total income so there will be more to divide among its dense farm population," he declared. "The basic ill of the South is the press of a dense farm population against the limited natural resources, together with artificial, man-made handicaps, such as the tariff."

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, ETC.

GEORGIA

Savannah, Ga., Press
January 23, 1939

Savannah Negro to Teach Southern Plantation "Lost" Art In Schools

Lee Slocum, grandson of an ex-slave, has been taken from the WPA rolls n Savannah by Henry Ford to teach a "lost" art of old Southern plantation lays to negroes in schools operated by Ford in Bryan County and thus revive ın old industry of this section. Slocum is shown making a split cane basket ınd on the desk is a fine example of his handiwork.

CANE-WEAVING ART IS REVIVED

FORD TAKES NEGRO OFF RELIEF HERE TO START NEW INDUSTRY

Cane-weaving, once popular among slaves on Southern plantations, is tc be revived on the winter estate oi Henry Ford in Bryan county near Savannah.

Lee Slocum, grandson of an ex-slave, has been employed to teach the art in a negro school at Rabbit Hill, one of several operated by Mr. Ford.

The instruction will include all the steps in transforming oak trees to baskets and chair seats.

Mr. Ford's superintendent at Ways, J. F. Gregory, took Slocum from the WPA rolls in Savannah and set him to work with a few simple tools, including a saw. brace and bit, drawing-knife and pocketknife.

Slocum prepares his cane by splitting green oak boards into strips several feet long, about a quarter-inch wide and one-eighth of an inch thick.

Still green, the strips are then woven into baskets or chair bottoms and backs, in the fashion Slocum was taught by his grandfather in Macon. If too dry from storage for easy bending the cane is wet.

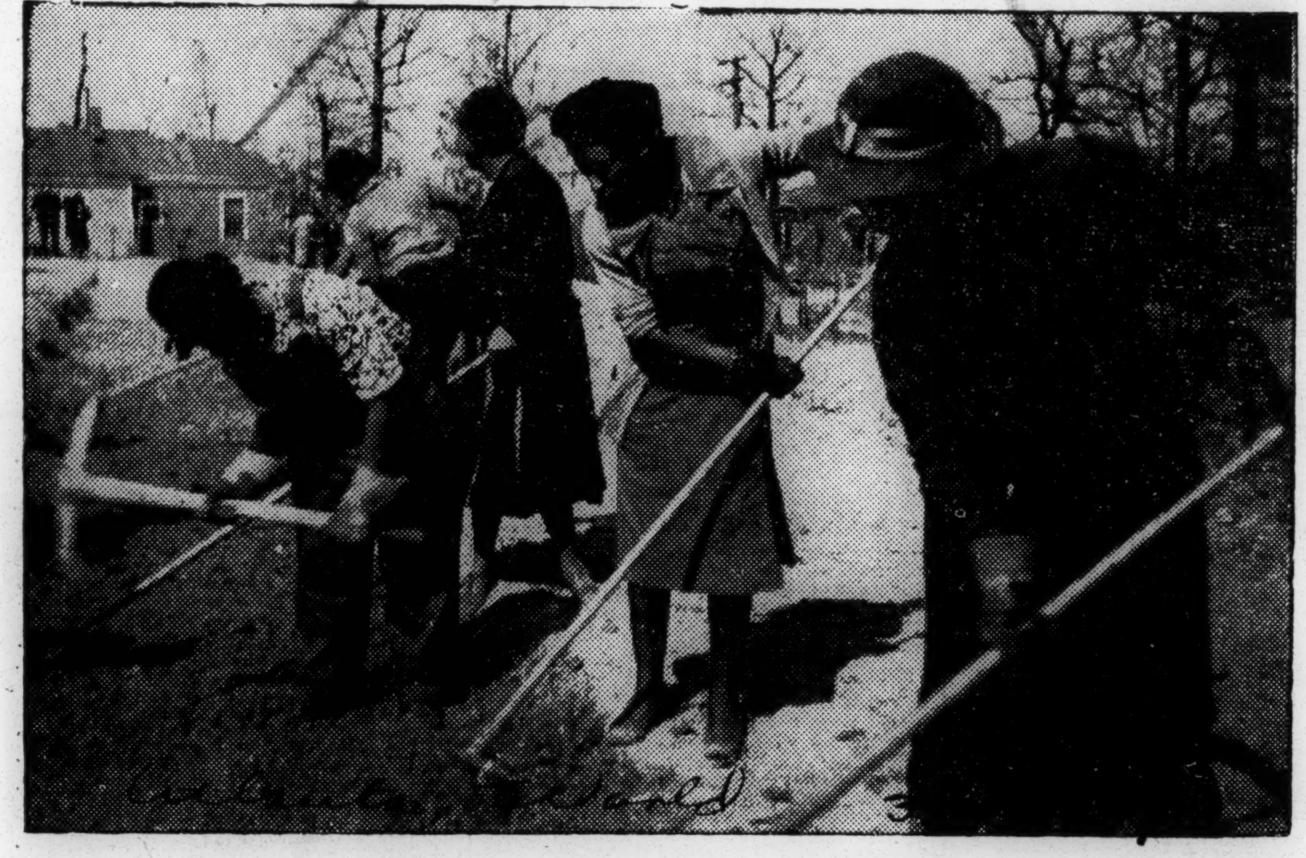
Slocum weaves his baskets around several ribs of heavier wood, shaping them as he moves up from the bottom.

His rustic chair frames are constructed from small branches, with the bark remaining. Tapered ends are fitted tightly into holes to from joints at the corners.

"Won't the joints loosen when the wood shrinks?" he was asked.

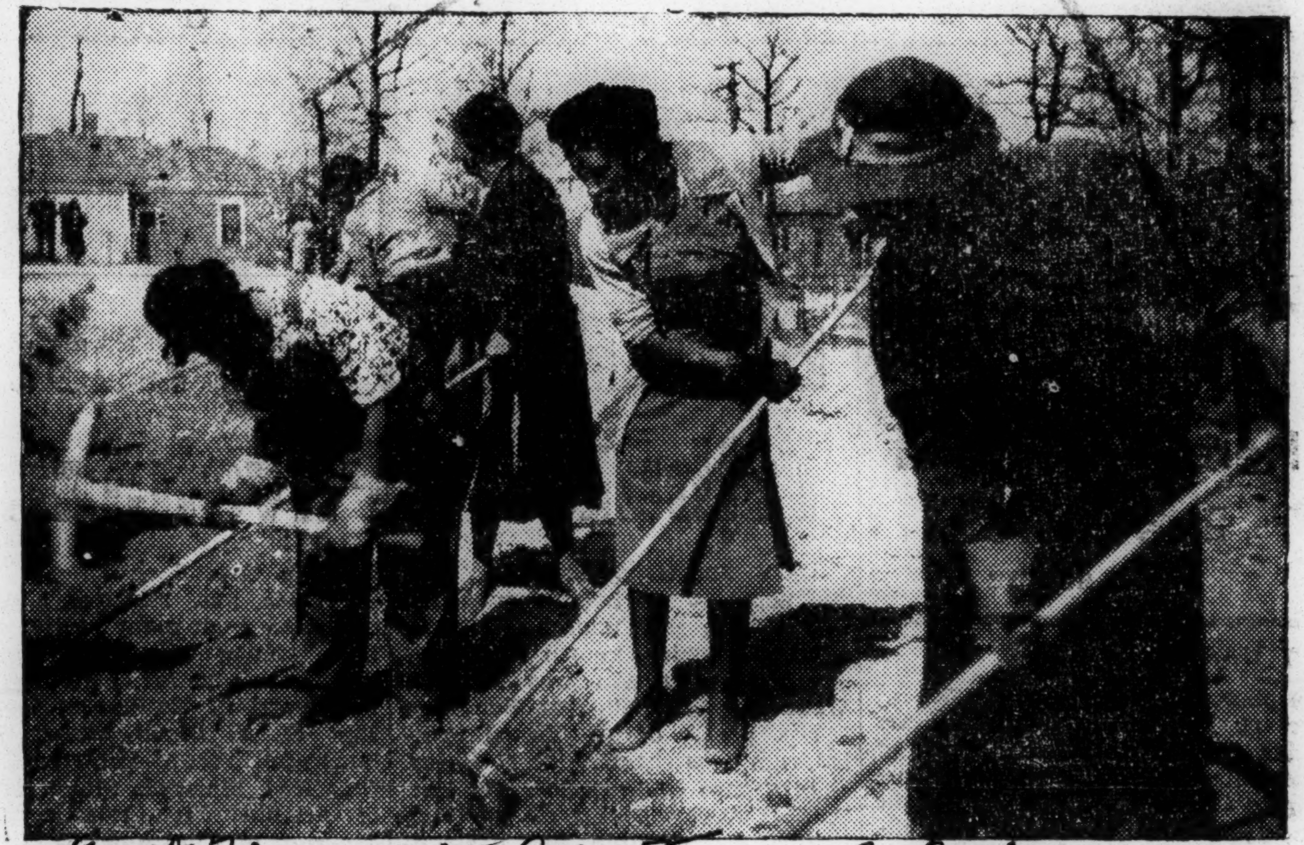
"No, sir," he drawled. "The holes shrink too."

This Draws Protest Of Political League



Protest was lodged with Atlanta WPA officials Thursday by J. W. Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League over the working of women as manual laborers on four beautification projects in the city. This photo made opposite the white J. Allen Couch school is representative of the type of work the women do, using picks, axes, shovels, wheel-barrows and rakes. Note woman in overalls wielding pick. Most of them had formerly been working on WPA sewing room projects.

This Draws Protest Of Political League



East Tennessee News 3-30-39

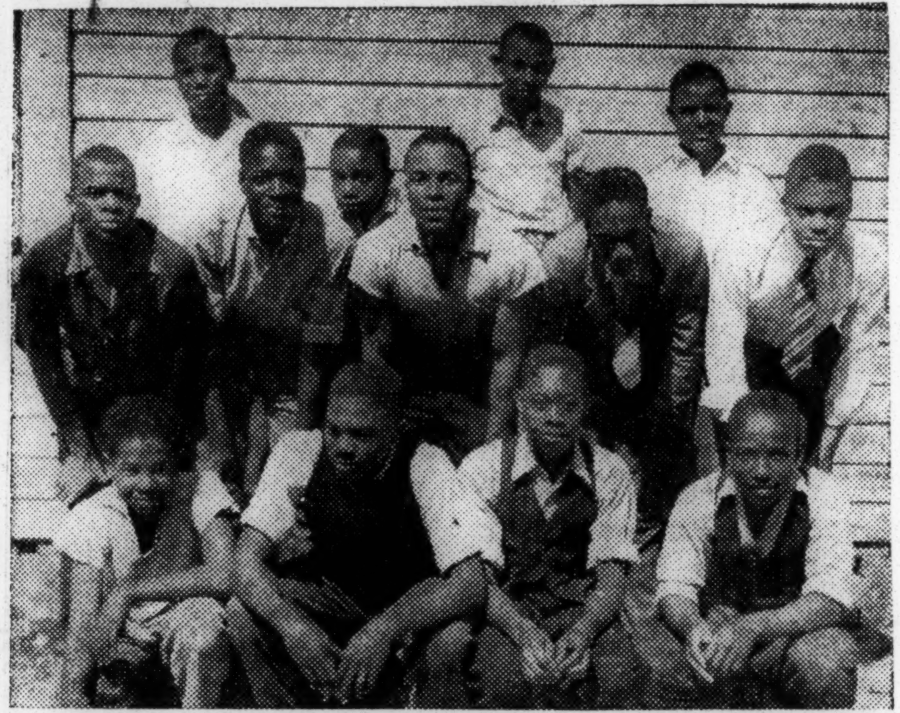
Protest was lodged with Atlanta WPA officials Thursday by J. W. Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League over the working of women as manual laborers on four beautification projects in the city. This photo made opposite the white J. Allen Couch school is representative of the type of work the women do, using picks, axes, shovels, wheel-barrows and rakes. Note woman in overalls wielding pick. Most of them had formerly been working on WPA sewing room projects.

Knoxville Tenn

Albany, Ga., Herald
May 2, 1939

7/8

ALBANY'S NEGRO CARRIERS



Negro carriers of The Herald in the city, these boys deliver copies of the newspaper each day, rain or shine. They are, back row, left to right: Albert Marshall, A. G. Gilyard (stooping), L. E. Reid and McKinley Johnson. Center row, George McLane, James Alexander, Charles Driskell, A. J. Carter and George Johnson. Front row, Chevene King, J. C. Mitchell, Marion Hayes and Ernest Pratt.

(Herald Staff Photo.)

Macon Ga. Telegraph
May 19, 1939

CCC Rolls Opened To Negro Veterans

Negro veterans will fill a number of vacancies in CCC camps in Georgia in July.

The Veterans bureau here has announced CCC rolls will be open at that time.

Negro veterans interested can obtain information about vacancies and applications through the Macon Red Cross chapter whose office is on the second floor of the Macon Gas Company building.

Four WPA Colored Women Helped Do Framing By Signing Against Essie Palmer

COLORED ALLIANCE CHARGES

Officials Covering Up

Journal

3-5-39

How Essie Palmer, WPA worker was framed and kicked out of her job as nutritional lunch server at the colored schools because she refused to donate money to buy the supervisor a turkey and because she attended a union meeting, was told to The Journal by the Workers Alliance which is investigating the case.

Mrs. Palmer formerly worked at the mattress factory, but during the holidays or thereabout, she was transferred to serve nutritional lunch at one of the colored schools. Mrs. Palmer wasn't any more than on the job before she was transferred to another school. One transfer followed another, the Alliance charges, until Mrs. Palmer was suspended for allegedly being unkempt and slow.

Last week, about 2 weeks after the suspension, Mrs. Palmer received a pink slip of dismissal. The Alliance got busy and called for a show down; they had already investigated Mrs. Palmer's case and knew why she was dismissed.

According to the Aliance officials, in order to cover up, the WPA heads summoned 4 colored women and 4 white women to headquarters to sign a statement that Mrs. Palmer was unkempt, dirty and slow and that she would not take orders from fellow workers.

The colored women who are alleged to have signed are Annie Mae Mack, Missouri Chishom, Nancy Wilcox and Roxie Haywood.

Remington Rand Salesmen Here Employs Colored

Journal

JAS. B. ELLISON FIRST USED HERE BY TYPEWRITER CONCERN

(By Staff Correspondent)

3-5-39

Savannah, Ga.

What may be considered as a recognition to the purchasing power of the Negro in this section and the growing need for office and other equipment among his group has been crystalized by the employment of a colored salesman here by Remington Rand Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Since January of 1938 Mr. James B. Ellison of 195 Line street, well known and liked by all Charlestonians has been working out from the

Continued on page five

local of the Buffalo concern at 15 Broad street. And as far as it is possible to state just now he is one of a very few colored salesmen employed by any concern engaged in a similar business. Mr. Ellison enjoys the distinction of being the first of his group to be employed in his capacity by any Typewriter Co., in this city. About ten years ago he began work as Cashier at the Charleston Mutual Savings Bank which liquidated its accounts in January 1938. He remained with the bank until it ceased operation, paying in entirety all of its accounts with accrued interest.

Mr. Ellison has made an impresionable record with his company and has serviced many local offices, schools teachers, doctors and other business men.

In interview with a representative of The Lighthouse he stated he forsees a rapid increase in business of the type in which he is engaged among his group in view of the fact that methods are changing. "They are becoming more 'typewriter minded,"' he says.

To Pay Final Tribute To Coot Barner Monday

By ERIC (RIC) ROBERTS

Daily World

4-2-39

Atlanta Ga.

He shook hands with Presidents, Governors, and Mayors. The cream of Atlanta's bluebloods, matrons, debutantes, brides bridegrooms, bankers, the rich, the well-to-do knew him and loved him sincerely.

Auburn avenue knew him and loved him as did hundreds of citizens of his own color. Atlanta's Negro literati did not know him very well and it is their loss for Percy Barner represents somehow the soul of Atlanta since the gay nineties.

To four generations of Atlanta's white elect he was fondly referred to as "Barney." We called him, "Coot" there you have at once the black and white view of the same man.

Auburn Avenue will pay a final tribute to Percy Barner Monday at noon. It should be an occasion tinctured a bit with theatricalism because Barner would want it so. The purr of motors, the thud of feet, the weave of crowds, were his lifetime bedfellows.

LOVED AUBURN

To his dying moment he had an undying love for "dear old Auburn Avenue." Monday last, when Grady attaches had gravely shaken their heads; when they knew the hand of time and consequence were upon him—when he was paled and reeling before the galloping approach of death, he had to come back to Auburn avenue for just one more look at the faces he knew so well; one last call of the names he loved to hear.

He implored his daughter to "let's go by on Auburn on our way home." It was on Auburn Monday that he took my hand in Fuller's Smokehouse and ased me to drive him home. I had no hint that I'd never see him alive again; I could see he was alarmingly ill, his voice barely more than a whisper.

I sent him home in a cab. In another forty hours he had breathed his last. His name danced in the local newspapers last Thursday in a way no man of our race ever had his name to dance. His passing, to the elite whites, was a civic bereavement.

The lives of tht aristocrats who Percy Barner served, left their imprint upon him. This is true in all menial connections—Servants, butlers, valets, footmen, chauffeurs all approximate the personalities of the men they learn to love and admire.

For thirty-nine years he was the stylepiece of any Atlanta occasion of swank and importance. He remembered the days of the tallyho, landau, victoria and prancing thoroughbreds. He remembered the days when Atlanta's rich men drove "traps"; when Peachtree street was the haven of the aristocrats of the city.

Daily World

4-2-39

AN ERA PASSES

On Monday a minister will stand before the crowd that will attend the final rites. He will tell that Percy Barner was born in 1888; that he lived all his days just a short distance from the actual site of his birth here in Atlanta; that he saw the century start on wheels and change to baloon tires; that he attained a state of importance in the life of the white aristocrats.

Yet, he will not be able to depict for you how his passing erases another hang-over from days of the "Old South." He will not picture vividly enough the formal silk-hatted bulging, half limping figure of "Coot" Barner at opera season—paging the Chandlers, Woodruffs, Howells, Cobbs, Cranes, Ragans and Adairs.

You may not get the picture of "Barney" as the center of attraction at a blueblood shower or wedding or a flaxen haired hostess on pins because he had not shown up for the party and might ruin it because of his absence. This picture he took with him across the sombre line.

He was a sportsman, too. He lived baseball and football with something akin to a passion. He loved his brother and the church. He was as near cosmopolitan as any man could ever hope to be who had been denied the fruits of formal training. He was a self-made man whose personality created a definite place for him—a place that no man will ever fill.

How can we ever forget him?—the never failing smile, the sonorous voice, the raucous laugh, the kind, willing heart.

He Was Beloved By All

The figure above, a snap of the late Percy Barner, 51, of Atlanta, since 1900 has paged and tucked away the first white families of Atlanta in their carriages and autos.

At all social functions, weddings, the opera, debuts and luncheons, his presence was considered an honor and a necessity. He died on Wednesday, March 29, after illness of but a few hours. The entire city mourns his passing.

4-2-39

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 28, 1939

Millennium Marches On

The action of the Bibb county commissioners in closing the county convict operations, under advice of County Engineer Joe Thomas, is undoubtedly a wise move. It is economical from many standpoints.

Many years ago The Telegraph advocated this as a general policy throughout the state. The county clerk of Bibb at that time gave The Telegraph an estimate showing the interest on cost of the building for housing convicts, the depreciation, the repairs, the guards, the feeding, etc., ran the working of a convict close to $3 per day; whereas free labor could be obtained at that time at $1.25 to $1.50 a day.

Engineer Thomas has come close to these figures in his estimate of the cost of working roads with convicts as compared with free labor.

The editor of The Telegraph has heard suggested in jury rooms when trying cases that if the defendant is a Negro we should go on and convict him; we cannot make a mistake, because if he is not guilty of this charge he is guilty of some other just as bad; and the county needs his services and work any way, and that is the best way to make him pay taxes and expenses of courts which he causes us to have to operate.

Of course, that is a horrible line of reasoning for any one to suggest even in jest. But it has been done. The jester probably doesn't think about the cost of keeping a convict, in the first instance, and he does not think about the outrage of justice in convicting an innocent man; and he does not think what happens to society in having a breadwinner taken from his wife and children and put on public work as a convict. The children are turned out in the street to do the best they can. And this best often brings them into court for miscreancies of various kinds.

The Telegraph has always advocated the paying to the family of any convicted person some minimum stipend for his labor while he is incarcerated. How are they to live, good Lord? What would your wife and babies do without you, Mr Judge, who does the sentencing?

We congratulate the Bibb county commissioners and Engineer Joe Thomas on their latest reform. It is a step in the direction of preventing some careless convictions heretofore indulged by thoughtless men acting as jurors because they will eventually understand it is money out of their pockets for them to do it. Along with that may come the thought as to what is to happen to the little ones, and no normal human being would be as heartless toward a flock of little birds, because we have game laws to prevent the removal of the parent bird from the care of its young.

And as we make progress, ever so slowly, we shall come to paying the families of men who are legitimately convicted of crime.

And won't that be the millennium—when we treat human mothers and their little broods with the same consideration we give to birds and animals in our laws for the prevention of cruelty to them?

Women Push Wheelbarrows Down In Ga.

Plaindealer
1-6-39
Kansas City Kans

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Using hoes, rakes, and pushing wheelbarrows, 150 women are working eight hours a day on a WPA project just outside of the city at the rate of 29 cents per hour under seven white bosses.

E. T. Hope, one of the white foremen, excused the situation, saying **that the work is less difficult than that of a previous project upon which they worked.**

BOSSES USE "JUDGMENT"

Asked whether the women, allowed to earn $43 a month, were given physical examinations before being assigned to the work the boss said that the foremen used their own judgment in such cases. He was unable to give any information relative to there being any such project for Georgia white women.

GEORGIA TOWN HAS COLORED EXPERT AS CITY ELECTRICIAN

Willis Cain Runs Power Department in Blakely Well With Little Culture

Globe
1-20-39
Nashville Tenn

Blakely, Ga., Jan. 11 (By C. Parham Johnson for ANP)—Here in Early county, once termed one of the meanest in Dixie, in the town of Blakely, the city's electrician, who has complete charge of the water and light department, is a Negro, Willis Cain.

Mr. Cain is not a highly cultured man, but he is so efficient in his profession that the white population has given him a responsibility probably handed no other Negro in America. Blakely thinks so much of him that when extra help is called in, the work must pass Cain's inspection before it is okayed.

Working with Cain is another Negro, John H. Slaton, Jr., a graduate of the state normal and agricultural college at Albany who worked several years in Texas before returning home as Cain's assistant.

Georgia Town Has Negro Electrician

Daily Record
1-8-39
Atlanta, Ga.

BLAKELY, Ga.—(ANP)—Here in Early county, once termed one of the meanest in Dixie, in the town of Blakely the city's electrician, who has complete charge of the water and light department, is a Negro Willis Cain.

Mr. Cain is not a highly cultured man, but he is so efficient in his profession that the white population has given him a responsibility probably handed no other Negro in America. Blakely thinks so much of him that when extra help is called in, the work must first pass Cain's inspection before it is okayed.

Working with Cain is another Negro, John H. Slaton, Jr., a graduate of the state normal and agricultural college at Albany who worked several years in Texas before returning home as Cain's assistant.

President Sees AFRO Story; Orders Probe

Afro
1-7-39
Baltimore Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt has ordered an immediate investigation of colored women pushing wheelbarrows on two WPA projects, just out of the city, it was announced this week.

The President had no knowledge that colored women were forced to do this kind of work unti lthe AFRO and a local paper exposed the fact two weeks ago, and copies of the papers were sent him.

Georgia City Has Race Electrician

Gazette
1-14-39
Cleveland, Ohio

BLAKELY, Ga.—(ANP)—Here in Early County, once termed one of the meanest in Dixie, in the town of Blakely, the city's electrician, who has complete charge of the water and light department, is Willis Cain.

Mr. Cain is not a highly cultured man but he is so efficient in his profession that the white population has given him a responsibility probably handed no other Negro in America. Blakely thinks so much of him that when extra help is called in, the work must first pass Mr. Cain's inspection before it is okayed.

Working with him is John H. Slaton, Jr., a graduate of the State Normal and Agricultural College at Albany who worked several years in Texas before becoming Mr. Cain's assistant.

They Thought Idea Sound and Desirable

Journal
1-12-39
Savannah Ga.

Five Negro leaders in Savannah haveo okayed the present WPA project where Negro women push wheelbarrows, Col. Harrington, WPA Administrator, told The Journal this week.

As the result of The Journal's expose of conditions on the projects; President Roosevelt ordered an investigation. Col. Harrington's findings follow:

"Before initiating either one of these projects referred to Mrs. Lucy B. McIntyre at that time District Supervisor of Women's and Professional Projects and now State Field Supervisor, called meeting of an outstanding group of Savannah Negroes explained further that she could submit projects for a farm and for archaeological excavations in which the women could be used who had farm background and were accustomed to this type of work, and that this would provide employment for a large group awaiting assignment at the time

"The Negro group consulted thought the idead desirable and sound and an advisory committee composed of J. G. Lemon, attorney; Prof. Ben Hubert, president of Georgia State Agricultural College, for Negroes; Father Brown, Episcopal Minister in charge of Negro Missions; Reverend Wilson, pastor of the West Broad Street Baptist Church, and the Rev. Bunn, pastor of the East Broad Street Methodist Church, was formed to consult with Mrs. McIntyre on any problem sthat might arise in the operation of these projects.

"It was the opinion of this group that it was necessary to obtain a qualified farmer to supervise the Farm Project and the Supervisor selected was a graduate of the University of Michigan who had been an instructor at this University prior to his coming to Savannah. His name was Harvey Seney. Mr Seney obtainde employment with the Farmers' Cooperative in Savannah and was replaced by Mr. E. Pinckney a man of sixty-five years old accustomed to courteous handling of Negro labor who was recommended for his farm experience by Mr Bundreau, head of the Farmers' Cooperative.

"It has been the policy of the WPA in Savannah not to assign anyone obre forty-five years of age to the Farm or Irene Projects. Of course the age of some Negroes is difficult to obtain and it may be possible that in some cases they do not know themselves how old they are, but every precaution possiblt has been taken to assign only women whose background of work suited them for this type fo assignment and who were able-bodied and under forty-five. A safety woman is assigned to both projects with instructions to report to the office any women unable to do the work for physical reasons or any work undertaken on the project which she feels too difficult for the women. Men are assigned to both projects for the heavy labor and if women use a wheelbarrow and the farm, they are required to put two women on each wheelbarrow and not to load it with more than 50 pounds. The only use made of wheelbarrows is to move fertilizer out into the rows or to bring produce from the fields to the packing tables which are placed adjacent to the fields. On Irene Mound, the dirt is moved in white oak baskets, weighing thirty pounds when filled and the baskets are carried by two women, one on each handle. As all of this dirt is sifted for artifacts, this regulation is carefully enforced by the archaeologists ne of whom is Mr. Joseph aldwell, a graduate of the University of Chivago and the other Dr. Hulst, a graduate of Harvard. Both of these men are northern men and their handling of Negro women is courteous and considerate.

"As for the statement that women are not given physical examinations, every woman who appears to be incapacitated for any physical reason is required to have a physical examintion by the Employment Division before she is assigned to any project, whether white or colored."

According to a member of this Advisory Committee, hey were just called in two weeks ago after The Journal had demande da show down

---

MAJORITY BACKS WAGE ACT, CLAIM

Administrator Expects No Great Difficulty In Enforcement

4-15-39

ATLANTA, April 14—(AP)—Administrator Elmer F. Andrews predicted Friday night that if the Wage and Hour Act "fails for any reason the people will demand, and probably get, a much more drastic measure."

"Experience to date," he told the Emory University Law Institute "encourages us to believe that we are going to encounter no insurmountable difficulty in enforcement."

The administrator added, "it is because I am so deeply convinced that the battle has been won in public opinion that I believe our principal task is going to be the policing of the marginal areas. It is the irresponsible operator, and especially the fugitive from state regulation, who has been causing our major headaches."

Andrews asserted the American people support the law and "the vast majority of business men want it. They want more buying power in the country and they want it diffused... Enlightened employers long ago would have made effective even higher minimum wages than are contemplated in the law if their marginal competitors had permitted them to do it. The law, by curbing the chiseler, permits industry to do what it wants to do and knows should be done."

The proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act which are now pending in Congress would, he declared, "greatly improve administration, provide needed flexibility, assist in enforcement, and remove a substantial number of annoyances and hardships which the administrator is at present powerless to avoid."

Among the amendments are provisions for uniform hour exemptions up to 12 hours a day and 56 a week for enumerated operations in connection with movement and preparation of agricultural commodities, exemption from wage and hour provisions of employes receiving more than $200 monthly to allow flexibility of working time for these higher salaried individuals, and one to authorize the administrator to make regulations necessary to carry out provisions of the act.

Beauticians, Barbers OK Price-Hour Measure

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-24-39

By LUCIUS JONES

In an enthusiastic meeting of fully 150 representatives of the Atlanta Beauty Culturist League, Local 108, Sunday afternoon at the Butler Street YMCA, the body voted and endorsed the proposed new house bill pertaining to the practice of the occupation of barbering and hairdressing, one of the current matters before the Georgia Legislature.

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the adoption and enforcement of agreements as to minimum prices and maximum hours in barber shops and hairdressing parlors; to vest the power in a State Board of Barber and Hairdressing Examiners; and to approve and enforce minimum prices and maximum hours agreement.

MRS DANIELS PRESIDES

Mrs. Thelma F. Daniels, president of Local 108, was presiding officer of the meeting, while several prominent white officials were present and played an important part in clarifying the terms of the proposed House bill. Among them were Ira Chance, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Atlanta Hairdressers Association; C. T. Joyner, traveling representative of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers; Walter Langley, president of Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, Local 23; and Mrs. Anna Payne, president of the Atlanta Hairdressers Association, all white.

EXPLAINS BILL

The principal speech for the occasion was made by Mr. Joyner following his introduction by Mr. Chance. The speaker upon request from the floor, read the proposed House bill, section by section, and, in the course of his talk, answered numerous questions clarifying technicalities of the measure.

Atty. T. W. Holmes, out of special interest in the welfare of the local master barbers and beauticians attended the meeting and, on a number of occasions, effected particularly significant discussions of various provisions of the bill.

PROTECTED MEETING

In the three hour and a half Sunday sesson of Local 108, it was requested by the four white officials that the colored local draft a committee to sit in on the meetings of their barbers and beauticians when they set up minimum prices and maximum hour schedules so that they will be elastic enough not to work to the disadvantage of Negro barbers and beauticians.

FULFILLS PURPOSE

One of the special purposes of Local 108 of the Atlanta Beauty Culturist League is to keep members informed of legislature affecting them. It was on this basis that Sunday's meeting was conducted. Ordinarily, the league convenes every fourth Sunday in the month.

The Atlanta local was set up in October 1938 as the 108 unit of the National Beauty Culturist League, whose president is Mrs. Margaret Stewart Joyer of Chicago.

HILL TO BE SPEAKER

According to President Daniels of the Atlanta local, Dean Charles L. Hill of Turner Theological Seminary, Morris Brown College, will be guest speaker for the organization in its next meeting.

Aside from Mrs. Daniels, the officers of Local 108 are Miss Ella Ramsey, vice president and state organizer; Mrs. Geraldine Morris, recording secretary; Miss Lavinia Vinson, corresponding secretary: Johnson S. Young, treasurer, and W. M. Driskell, chaplain.

BIG YEAR LOOMS

This year, Local 108 plans (1) a "Better Beauty Culture Week;" (2) a Hair Style Review, a loving cup going to the most original hair style exhibit; and (3) the sending of a delegate to the national convention in Kansas City, Mo. in early fall, with instructions to invite the national meeting to the Gate City for 1940.

---

5 TYPES OF PAPER MADE IN SAVANNAH

Products Record Progress in Pulp Use ~~at Herty Laboratory~~

Constitution

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 7.—(AP) Progress in the making of various high grades of paper from bleached gum sulphate pulp at the Herty Foundation laboratory here was pointed out today by Dr. Charles H. Carpenter, technical director.

6-8-39

Dr. Carpenter and George Ritter, plant manager, exhibited five of the types of high grade paper made from gum recently at the laboratory, of which one was a waxed sheet, and described their characteristics and suggested their commercial possibilities.

The various grades of paper which have been made from black and red gums run from light weight tissue to heavy bleached board.

Atlanta, Ga.

The tissue, which weighs 18 pounds to the ream, showed good formation as represented by even thickness, good porosity or a well closed sheet, bright color, and satisfactory strength characteristics.

Among the possibilities for this type commercially are toilet tissue, towels and facial tissue, it was stated.

The waxed sheet was described as weighing 25 pounds to the ream, of good color, formation and porosity. The paper was made in the laboratory, and was waxed by a southern converter, Dr. Carpenter said, who commented favorably on its quality. This paper can be used for wrapping foods and all other purposes for which waxed paper is utilized.

Next was exhibited a 40-pound magazine sheet which is carbonate and Georgia clay filled. The opacity and formation of the sheet were good and it presented a good soft finish.

This type of magazine paper, Dr. Carpenter stated, is suitable for magazine printing and reproduction of line drawings and moderately coarse screen cuts.

A 45-pound bond sheet was also among the types shown. It exhibited good formation, good color and satisfactory opacity and strength characteristics.

The bond, Dr. Carpenter said, is suitable for manufacture of letter heads, writing paper and ledgers.

The fifth sheet shown was a 100-pound fourdrinier board which showed good formation, satisfactory stiffness and strength characteristics. The board is suitable for the manufacture of filing folders and cards, and for food containers.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

GEORGIA

Under the Wage-Hour Blight

The people of Georgia warmly applaud the efforts of Representative Eugene E. Cox to restore to congress its normal functions and at the same time to protect the interests of the South from administration measures which threaten destruction.

Telegraph

The wage-and-hour bill is already driving small business enterprises out of existence and swelling the ranks of the unemployed. It is a mockery to provide that a worker in certain lines shall have a given rate of hourly wages when the net result is that he has no job at all. The cotton-seed oil mills and the lumber industry are among the examples which come readily to mind as illustrating the fatal effect of administration measures.

The farmer also is more or less directly affected by the impact of this legislation and the amendments under consideration in the house which gave occasion to Judge Cox's determination to withstand any further railroading and rubber-stamping by administration leaders were intended to relieve the farmer to some extent.

6-7-39

These amendments, as originally drawn, were strongly opposed by farm organizations such as the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation. These two organizations do not always stand together in their attitude toward proposed legislation. When they are in harmony, therefore, in opposing details of the new draft of these amendments as well as the old it must be that the changes still left the law hostile to agriculture.

Macon Ga

When these amendments were reported out by the labor committee an effort was made to limit debate to 40 minutes and then a direct vote on the revisions themselves, with no opportunity to pass upon changes from the floor of the house.

Representative Cox led the opposition to the procedure, which was overwhelmingly defeated.

The lady chairman of the labor committee of the house long ago began to entertain a settled hostility toward the South, combined with a profound ignorance of both agriculture and industry, while slavishly obedient to the orders of the administration.

She was very much peeved, therefore, when the house refused to accept her strait-jacket procedure for disposing of these tremendously important questions in 40 minutes. She declared that so far as she was concerned, this was an end to any effort on the part of the labor committee to modify the drastic wage-and-hour act which bears so harshly upon industry and agriculture here in the South.

But Gene Cox sits in the seat of the mighty these days. Ranking next to the chairman on the important rules committee, a majority of whose members back him up on practically everything he undertakes, it is in his power to say just what measures shall be brought forward and what shall not.

After the outburst of the lady chairman, Judge Cox announced that the defeat of the administration's gag law did not mean the end of all amendments, as the eminent chairwoman would have us believe. "It does mean, however, that members of the house have reclaimed the right to legislate for themselves and upon their own responsibility," said Mr. Cox. He expressed the hope that in time the committee on labor would realize that "it is the servant and not the master of the house."

He predicted that the rules committee would approve legislative procedure which would permit any member to offer and discuss any amendment to the law.

Another administration spokesman in the person of Elmer Andrews, who is in charge of the board administering the wage-and-hour act, almost at the same time was expressing his displeasure because the Southeastern Governors' Conference had criticized the effect of the new law on the agricultural and industrial interests of the South.

The governors have done nothing more than persist in pointing out that so long as the South was the victim of discrimination, particularly in the matter of freight rates, it was only fair that there should be a recognized differential in the wages and hours of labor in this section.

Senator George called attention to the critical situation in which the cotton-seed oil mills now find themselves. He showed that the industry has certain peculiarities and that at one stage of the process there was nothing for a group of workers to do during more than half of their working hours. In other words, they could work only 13 minutes out of each half hour and then waited on the next stage of the process.

Another peculiarity of the cotton-oil industry is that a plant cannot start up at a moment's notice to begin operation. When the fires are started at the beginning of the week they must burn continuously until the plant shuts down at the week-end. All this is expensive and it seems certain that unless the mills get relief from the wage-and-hour act they will have to go out of business.

A few years ago there were 164 cotton-seed oil mills in Georgia. Today there are only a few. The misguided policy of crop control, even if it were otherwise sound—which is far from true—has never taken account of the by-products of the crop. Restriction of lint production has almost driven the cotton-seed oil mills out of business.

It is unnecessary to examine the exemptions for quasi-agricultural activities which would afford remedies, in part, through the amendments which the friends of the farmer in and out of congress are now seeking. It is enough to know that those who are familiar with the situation feel that amendments are imperative.

In her burst of temper Monday, the lady chairman remarked that, "The farmers are the dupes of these (farm) organizations, and I can't say it in too strong language."

Just what experience the lady member from New Jersey has had which enables her to pass judgment on farm organizations and the extent to which they "dupe" the farmer we do not know.

We do know that the whole administration policy of farm control has not only "duped" the farmer but has brought him close to destruction, particularly here in the South.

MISERABLE FREE LABOR

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Just a few words in commendation of the recent letter of Mr. H. H. Sapp calling attention to the miserable condition surrounding so many of our free laborers. I saw an instance of that today, a man and his wife and three children living in a three room shanty on the out-skirts of a nearby country town. The Negro man gets 75 cents a day, averages, I learned on inquiry, four days work a week, and works out in the weather for a farmer from sunup to sundown. His wife gets 50 cents for a like long day, and his oldest boy, 13 years old, gets 40 cents, working these long hours. The wife and boy average about one day's work a week. So here we have long hours, hard work, and the average income of the family is $3.90 a week, and in this work we have child labor at its worst, something that nobody has done anything about.

Telegraph 6-7-39
Macon Ga

Last year these people did like work, at similar wages, and their employer went broke. This year another employer is running on government borrowed money. How would it do for the government lending agencies to refuse loans unless the borrower would work his laborers only 8 hours a day, pay them at least as much as labor earns in cotton mills, where the work is so much easier, and in such better surroundings, and cut out all child labor? Certainly those who grow the cotton in inclement weather, and with mostly insanitary surroundings, should be given as high a standard of living as enjoyed by those who work protected from the weather, and just think of the mass purchasing power resulting from these better wages to farm labor, thus bringing prosperity from around that corner. If a better plan for helping these free laborers can be suggested by Mr. Sapp, or by any one else, let's have it.

Albany. R. L. PONDER.

Council To Get Barber Petition

Daily World

Profession Seeks Uniform Working Hours and Rates

10-17-39

Atlanta, Ga.

By LUCIUS JONES

Rallying together for the purpose of completing the signing of a petition circulated among the various workers of their profession in the city, licensed barbers and apprentices held another spirited call meeting at the Butler Street YMCA Sunday afternoon with James F. Griffin, chairman of the special committee, presiding.

The petition, believed to have been signed by at least 75 per cent of the colored barbers of Atlanta, is to be presented before city council at its session today, along with signatures of scores of white barbers and apprentices. The purpose of the respective petitions is to urge the municipal legislative body to effect passage of a barber's bill, proposed and drawn up by officials in the barbering profession and submitted to City Attorney Arnall.

INTRODUCE BILL TODAY

The proposed barber's bill, said by National A. F. of L. Representative C. T. Joiner, in a recent address before the colored barbers at the Butler Street YMCA, to have been reported favorably by Attorney Arnall, who allegedly deemed it "constitutional", is to be introduced before city council this morning.

If the attitude of city council toward the bill is favorable and a fine chance for its passage is evidenced, Mr. Joiner said that the signed petitions would be followed up with personal delegations of white and colored barbers before council to state their experiences and views regarding the evil conditions of the barbering profession the bill is intended to eliminate.

Bootleg barbering, excessively long working hours, and rates that are not uniform among all barbers are the chief evils at which the proposed barber's bill is directed.

100% FOR BILL

Sunday in their session at the "Y", the barbers present were all 100% for the bill and the ideals for which it was drafted. They expressed both hope and confidence that it would pass successfully.

It being the Sabbath, a religious note was added to the meeting when the Rev. J. O. Johnson led prayer, with Miss Lena Wofford, protege of J. F. Griffin at his West Side barber college, at the piano.

The body adjourned to meet again pending a special call from Mr. Joiner, the American Federation national representative.

New Prices, Hours Voted For Barbers

Daily World

9-19-39

Maximum working hours and minimum prices for Atlanta barbers was approved unanimously yesterday by city council. The body also voted to place Battle Hill Sanitarium under management of the Grady hospital board of trustees.

Under the barbers' bill, the barbers will work shorter hours, while patrons will pay more for services after November 15.

7:30 TO 7

The measure which was offered by Councilmen J. T. Marler and J. Allen Couch, provides that barber shops shall open every week-day morning not earlier than 7:30 o'clock, and that they shall close at 7 p. m. each week night, with the exception of Saturday or the day preceding a holiday, when they may remain open until 9 o'clock.

[illegible]

Made effective was a sliding scale of prices, one set becoming effective immediately and the other effective after November 15.

The contrasting prices for the various services are as follows:

Service	Now	After Nov. 15
Harcuts	$0.25	$0.35
Haircuts (children under 12)	.25	.25
Shaves	.20	.20
Medicated shampoos	.50	.60
Oil shampoos	.50	.60
Plain massage	.25	.35
Double massage	.35	.50
Facial pack	.50	.60
Rest facial	.50	.60
Tonics	.20	.20
Singe	.25	.25

Barber shops will be closed on Sundays and Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, Labor Day, Independence Day and Memorial Day.

Atlanta Ga Journal
October 10, 1939

433 Workers Put Into Private Jobs In Week's Time

Placement of 433 workers in private industry during the first week of October set a record for the Fulton-DeKalb office of the State Employment Service, Manager Alfred F. Scogin announced Tuesday. The previous record was 300, established in the corresponding week of 1938.

The week's placements brought the total for the current year to a new high of 5,698, against 3,040 for the corresponding period of 1938.

More white collar workers found privae employment through the Atlanta District Office during the first wee kof October than in any other week. The total was 204.

Among the 23,934 white and 8,803 Negro workers still seeking employment through the office are individuals qualified for virtually every occupation. Professional and kindred workers, including teachers, retail store managers, auditors, technicians, office and factory workers number 1,685; sales persons number 4,900; clerical workers, 2,600; skilled craftsmen, 4,400; service workers, including practical nurses, housekeepers, watchmen, waiters and cooks; production workers, including packers, wrappers and machine operators, 5,600, and laborers 6,800.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
October 19, 1939

LABORERS WILL GET $10 DAILY

PWA Orders Firm To Pay Negro Help At Rate Of $1.25 An Hour

Under a ruling of the federal PWA, the Roanoke Steel and Bridge company must pay seven negro laborers at the rate of approximately $10 a day for 3 days' work which they did in connection with the building of the new county jail.

In a letter to County Clerk R. H. Barnes, the contents of which were read to the county commissioners yesterday morning, R. B. Newton, acting regional director, stated that the company had not complied with the schedule of rates and classification of employes, in paying the men.

It is understood that the company hired the seven negroes about the first of September, as unskilled common laborers, and that the only work they had done was unloading steel cell parts from railroad trains and depositing them at the jail site.

In Mr. Newton's letter, he stated that he had received a complaint from the steel workers' union, relative to the negroes being paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

The union contended that they had handled the steel parts of cells, and therefore were entitled to be paid as skilled "steelworkers," at the rate of $1.25 an hour or $10 a day, for an 8-hour day.

As to whether the seven negroes are fortunate or unfortunate remains a moot question, since all were paid off by the company, at the rate of 30 cents an hour, after their three days of work, and all departed for sites unknown. As no record was kept of their addresses, the company now has no idea as to where they now are residing.

In the event that the men cannot be located, County Attorney Bentley H. Chappell stated last night that the money which the PWA ruled must be paid to them, will be impounded.

The commissioners were informed that the new prison is being completed rapidly, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of December, provided that all PWA demands are met, and approval is given to the project.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
October 18, 1939

Pay Of $1.25 Hour Is Ordered Paid To Negro Workers

In order to meet requirements of the federal PWA the county commissioners were ordered Wednesday by Regional Director Reufey B. Newman to see to it that seven negro laborers who were paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour for 28 hours work each unloading steel for the new county jail, PWA aid project, are paid the steel workers' scale of $1.25 an hour.

It was pointed out at Wednesday's meeting of the commissioners that the negroes were hired by the Roanoke Steel and Bridge company, contractors on the jail job for the steel work, for 30 cents and that they were paid and satisfied, but now it will be necessary to relocate them and pay them 95 cents per hour more for the time worked.

The jail project is reported as nearing completion and is expected to be ready for occupancy about the middle of December, if all PWA requirements are satisfied and the project is given approval.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

ILLINOIS

Red Caps Tip-Wage Fight Gains Impetus

Defender

CHICAGO, June.—Mobilization of national and local organizational machinery and resources of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps was near completion this week as the Union prepared to face the combined American railway industry at the hearing of the tip-wage controversy to be held in the office of the Federal Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, June 27 in Washington.

6-22-39

Opposed since its formation by the Association of American Railroads, the International Brotherhood of Red Caps has welded, in two years, a machine of red caps, station porters and ushers.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Job Crusade Ends With Forceful Address By Clayton Powell, New York

Negro Labor Relations League Sponsors Program Which Brings Militant Pastor to Windy City

Says Second Emancipation Steeped In Economics

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—"Life, today, is posed between two extremes, conservatism and liberalism, and we must choose which we would follow, for neutralism is dangerous," said the Rev. A. Clayton Powell when he addressed a mass meeting sponsored by the Negro Labor Relations League at the DuSable high school last Fiday night. Rev. Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York, brought here by the league in connection with their job crusade for Negroes in Chicago, spoke on the subject: "The Second Emancipation of the Negro."

Black Dispatch

Adhering closely to his subject, the flamboyant young minister declared that Negroes are not free so long as they have the subtle chains of prejudice binding them, so long as they are economically exploited, and so long as they are mis-educated to live in a world which refuses to accept them. "We may get our degrees and our labels, but they don't mean very much in this world of prejudice)," he said.

5-13-39

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"We're not aliens, we're not foreigners, our blood and our brawn goes back to the earliest days of America," Rev. Powell continued, "but the foreigners have gone forward while we have been left behind. And yet we think we are free,' he stressed.

Speaking of the Negro on the American political scene, he spoke of the "pitifully inadequate representation we have in affairs of government," and pointed out the vast concentrated areas of Negro life in America, without just and adequate representation.

Touching on the housing situation and the high death rate for Negroes, the speaker questioned how we could escape death and disease as long as we are subjected to deplorable living conditions, and gave poignant cases in New York slum districts as examples. "The Negro's situation in America is directly due to sis economic plight," he declared.

The second emancipation for Negroes must be from the shadows of economic slavery, Dr. Powell continued. "But more and more there are fewer jobs for our men and women, and our morale is crumbling because of this fact," he said, and spoke of trade unions which discriminate against Negroes as detrimental elements to the race.

Negro problems will not be solved by the intellectual aristocracy of the race, Rev. Powell feels, and he pointed out that they are more likely to be solved by the rank and file of the people who rise up in mass strength and proclaim to the world their plight. In line with this he does not advocate violence however, but rather suggests the way of peace and legal methods which, he says, is a hard way, and the way of the boycott which is a long way. When the battle is won through these methods, the minister advises, the victory is a permanent one.

Rev. Powell counseled his audience to stop imitating other people, to be themselves, because, he pointed out, whenever Negroes have been given a chance, they have given splendid accounts of themselves. "We must be Negroes," he said, "not in the sense of isolated Negroes, but in the sense of Negro Americans, a part of the fabric of this democracy to the extent that any attempt to remove us would damage the democracy."

Rev. Powell, who is one of the leaders of the job crusade for Negroes in New York City, has been very successful in his attempts toward this end, and spoke of the jobs created for 132 Negroes at the New York World's Fair, brought about by picket lines of 500 people daily circling the Empire State building with placarded demands. The young minister's parting note was that real leadership will come up from the masses, and will not be pulled by strings from above, and he said he felt hopeful for the Negroes' salvation from this sort of leadership.

Other speakers on the program were Joseph H. Jefferson, chairman of the Negro Labor Relations League, Alderman William H. Dawson and Representative Chas. H. Jenkins.

Andrews Fights Plough Chemical Co. Jim - Crow

Bee

Determined to carry on to its successful conclusion a fight he has waged for 10 years to induce the Plough Chemical company Memphis, Tenn., makers of Black and White Toilet Preparations, to hire Negro salesmen, Bob Andrews reiterated his stand this week following a conference with company officials at the Morrison hotel.

5-11-39

Andrews interviewed a Mr. Duvalle, a sales manager for the Plough Chemical Company on April 29, who stated definitely that "the time is not ripe for hiring Negro salesmen." Since that day pickets have been placed at the various drug stores in protest of the company's unfair attitude. The Inter-Church Council, United Salesmen's Association, Chicago Housewives association, the Negro Labor Relations League and the Consumers Cooperative association are supporting Andrews in this fight.

Chicago, Ill.

CENSUS JOBS TO OPEN

Bystander

Plans are already being made to take the decennial federal census in 1940. State and district supervisors are being appointed. Later a host of enumerators and clerks will be hired making work for a large number of people. 11-23-39

Since the national administration is the Democratic party, naturally the top and a majority of the lower jobs will go to members of that party. However, Republicans will be hired too. Since a sizable number of Negroes belong to both, there is no reason why they should not have a fair share of the work. Negroes were well represented in 1930 when the last census was taken.

Des Moines

Unfortunately, Negroes have fared miserably in the disposition of federal patronage in Iowa. It is difficult to decide whether party leaders or the Negro himself have been responsible for it. But now that these places will be available, an opportunity remains to rectify this oversight.

Of course, jobs are given to those who apply. And it will be too late to complain when most of the work has been assigned and the Negro finds himself deprived of a decent share of the work. The Bystander suggests that high school graduates of recent years with the assistence of party leaders get busy and take advantage of this opportunity which comes once in ten years only.

CHICAGO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO HAVE EXAMS

Bee
10-1-39
Chicago

The Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago will hold the following examinations in its examination room, 54 W. Hubbard Street (450 N. Dearborn St.) at 9:00 a. m. The Commission reserves the right under the subjects special subject, duties, report or experience, or all of them, to impose oral or practical tests and tests of physical qualifications and health.

Junior Physician (Munic. Tuber. San.), Branch III, Class M, Grade 3, Original $3000-$38000, October 10, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5. Note: License to practice medicine in the State of Illinois required.

School Clerk (Board of Education), Branch I, Class A, Grade 2, Original, $155 per month (10 months). October 14, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5. Note: The specialized duties of School Clerk require knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Note: The minimum age limit for this examination is 21 years.

Assist. Medical Superintendent (Munic. Tuber. San.), Branch III, Class M. Grade 4, Original. $4400. October 17, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5. Note: License to practice medicine in the State of Illinois required.

Special Research Bacteriologist (Munic. Tuber. San.) Branch III, Class M, Grade 4, Original $375 per month. October 19, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5.

Dentist (Munic. Tuber. San.), Branch III, Class M, Grade 3, Original $145.83-$208.33 per mo. October 24, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5. Note: License to practice Dentistry in the State of Lllinois required.

Director in charge of Drugs and Biologics (Health), Branch III. Class M, Grade 6, Original $500 per month. October 26, 1939. Scope—special subject 5, experience 5. Note: Certificate or license to practice pharmacy issued by the State of Illinois required.

Engineer-Custodian (Board of Education), Branch II, Class F, Grade 2, Original $300 per month. October 28 1939. Scope — Special subject 5, report 2, experience 3. Note: Engineer's license required.

Engineer-Custodian (Board of Education). Branch II. Class F, Grade 2, Promotion, October 28, 1939. Scope—Duties 5, report 2, efficiency 2, seniority 1. Eligible for promotion—All persons who have been actually employed as School Fireman (Board of Education). Grade 2, for a period of at least six months preceding this examination or those who have been so employed for such period and who are now on leave of absence or are eligible for reinstatement. Note: Engineer's license required.

Laundress (Munic. Tuber. San.) Branch III, Class P, Grade 3, Original, $100 per month, October 31, 1939 Scope—Special subject 5, experience 3, physical 2.

Truant Officer (Board of Education), Branch III, Class O, Grade 3, Original. $145-$215 per mo. (10 Mos.) November 4, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, expereince 5.

Field Nurse (Health), Branch III, Class N, Grade 3, Original. $140-170 per month. November 18, 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5. Note: Certificate of Registration as a registered nurse, under the "Illinois Nursing Act," required. Note: Certificate of Registration as a certified public health nurse required.

Bathroom Attendant (Board of Education), Branch III, Class R, Grade 2, Original. $110 per month (10 Mos.) December 2 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5.

Elevator Operator, Branch II, Class C, Grade 3, Original. Prevailing scale. December 9 1939. Scope—Special subject 5, experience 5 (physical qualifying).

Those desiring to take the above original entrance examinations must file applications with the Civil Servce Commission,610 City Hall, before 5:00 o'clock p. m. weekdays (12:00 o'clock noon Saturdays) on or before the fourth day preceding the date set for the examination.

Those desiring to take the above promotion examination must appear at the office of the Commission, 610 City Hall, on or before the fourth day preceding the date set for the examination and register their names.

The Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago will ho'd the following examinations, Class U (Labor Service), beginning on the dates given below and continuing from day to day until completed.

Waitress (Munic. Tuber. San.) Branch V. Class U. Prevailing rate. October 18, 1939.

Kitchen Maid (Munic. Tuber. San.) Branch V. Class U. Prevailing rate (maintenance provided). October 23, 1939.

Busman (Munic. Tuber. San.), Branch V. Class U. Prevailing rate (maintenance provided). October 27. 1939.

Dismissed St. Charles Instructor Reinstated

Defender
10-7-39

The Illinois Civil Service Commission this week ordered the reinstatement of Fletcher Thompson of Chicago to his position as recreation instructor at St. Charles school for boys. Thompson was dismissed from his position at the school in November of 1938, allegedly for striking a boy under his supervision.

Elated over his vindication, Thompson gave credit for his reinstatement to the Chicago Urban League and to the fair minded attitude of the Civil Service Commission.

Immediately after his dismissal last year, Thompson reported his case to the Chicago Urban League. He charged that he had been dismissed because of race prejudice. According to Howard D. Gould, industrial secretary of the Urban League, the decision of the Civil Service Commission is important because it should end discrimination against Race personnel at the state institution.

Gould said he had not been surprised when first informed of Thompson's dismissal. Prior to Thompson's dismissal, he declared, we had received reports that Race workers assigned to St. Charles had difficulty holding their jobs. We had placed these reports before A. L. Bowen, director of the State Department of Welfare and urged him to investigate conditions at the school.

When Mr. Thompson informed us of his dismissal we decided to appeal the case to the Civil Service Commission, and Atty. Truman K. Gibson immediately filed a petition for a hearing. At the hearing before the Commission, Atty. Gibson refuted the charges on which Thompson had been dismissed, and contended that this dismissal was a deliberate effort to rid the school of Race employees.

The assistance of Representative Charles Jenkins and Senator William Wallace was also enlisted and at their insistance a legislative committee conducted a probe of discrimination at the school.

During the investigation Representative Jenkins and members of the Urban League staff visited St. Charles, and pointed out instances of discrimination to the committee. As a result of this investigation the legislature recommended a number of changes which will eliminate discrimination in the future.

Gould also called attention to the decision as indicative of the attitude of the Civil Service Commission. It is evident, he said, that the Civil Service Commission will not tolerate any violation of Civil Service law which forbids discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

Any employee who encounters violations of the law should report them immediately to the commission at its headquarters at Springfield.

CIVIL RIGHTS, EMPLOYMENT TO BE STUDIED

Defender

Over 800 Young People Expected In Danville For Weekend Meet

11-18-39

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 10—An idea of how the state's pressing problems of civil liberties, unemployment and citizenship would be handled by a youth legislature will be gained here November 18 and 19 when the state-wide Negro Youth Conference holds its annual session here.

Chicago

Approximately 800 young people, about four times the number of representatives in the state assembly, will gather here from all sections of the state.

Authorities on the three general subjects to be considered by the conference will open the general discussions in which the young people will have the opportunity to express their views.

The conference, however, will not devote itself entirely to the discussion of these vital issues. There will be social activities—a mixer and a dance Saturday; religious services Sunday morning; a mass meeting open to the public and general visiting and sight-seeing whenever it can be squeezed in.

The experts will be Sydney Williams, industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League; R. O. Lanier, assistant to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA director, and C. E. Vance, superintendent of schools in Danville, for the unemployment section.

Civil liberties will be discussed by Atty Bindley Cyrus, Chicago; Atty. Irving Mollison, Chicago, and Alderman Edward B. Jourdain of Evanston.

J. Ott, Danville election commissioner; Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; George McCray, of Labor's Non-Partisan League and Prof. Harold Gosnell of the University of Chicago will address the citizenship section.

Miss Pauline Redmond, of Chicago, chairman of the conference, said that representatives are expected at the meet from 80 Illinois cities and towns and that total attendance will probably exceed 800.

LABOR-1939 ILLINOIS

OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

Plumbers Sue A. F. L.; Ask $10,000 Damages

Accepting the attempt of the A F. of L. Building Trades Council to drive Negro lathers and plumbers off construction jobs, in Lillydale as a challenge to the whole labor movement and the Negro Community in particular, Geo. F. McCray, Executive Secretary of the National Negro Congress announced Wednesday that all the resources of the Congress will be employed to mobilize the Community and its friends to defend the rights of Negro workers.

Legal representatives of the Congress are petitioning the Circuit Court of Cook County for an injunction to restrain A. F. of L. plumbers from molesting and intimidating Negro labor and their employers.

A suit asking $10,000 damages has been filed. The appeal was taken after failure of negotiations between the Consolidated and the representatives of the A F of L and the Building Trades Council. Observers feel that the petition for injunctive relief is a new development in the fight between Race workers and certain unions in the A. F. of L.

Red Caps Plot Course In Wage-Tip Debate

4-15-39

CHICAGO, Ill.—Complete unity of action was established by the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps on the question of the future course to be taken by Red Caps throughout the country in regards to the tip-wage controversy before the Federal Wage and Hour Administration.

Meeting this week n Chicago for the first time since the Brotherhood was formed here a year ago, the board voted after a report from its committee on wage and hour legislation to "direct its main energies in the direction of bringing the cases to successful close."

The legal nature of the case has shifted due to a changed position of the attorneys for the railroads. Previously the railroads held that tips could be legally counted as wages within the meaning of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Today, the railroads maintain in substance, that tips are the legal property of the company. As a result the Brotherhood is fighting for both the minimum wage and the tips.

The outcome of this case is of vast importance to service employees other than Red Caps. It is estimated that approximately 800,000 service employees through out the country depend largely upon tips as a form of income.

Unity of action and internal cohesion was the keynote of President Willard S. Townsend's report to the board.

PRESIDENT TOWNSEND

Hearing Set For June 27

Daily World

Say Tips Legal Property Of The Employer

6-16-39

CHICAGO—(ANP)—As a result of the railroads reported refusal to pay the 25 cents an hour minimum wage required by the Fair Labor Standards act, June 27 has been set for the hearing of the tip-wage dispute between the International Brotherhood of Red Caps and the Association of Railroads before the Wage and Hour administration, Washington, D. C.

The Act became effective last October, but the railroads countered by insisting that Red Caps report their tips daily, which would be used to make up legal requirements of the act The brotherhood, through its president, Willard S Townsend, protested this action asking the Wage and Hour administration to issue an interpretative order on the question.

The legal nature of the case has since shifted, due to a changed position taken by the railroads' attorneys. Before, the carriers contended that tips could be legally used as wages within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards act. Today, the railroads, in substance, maintain that tips are the legal property of the employes.

Recently the brotherhood sent a letter to the railroads and affiliates, advising them of the possible legal action resulting from the carriers' refusal to pay the 25 cents minimum wage to Red Caps, the letter declaring in part:

"Many of the carriers have not obeyed the law in this respect. The crimnal enforcement of the law is left to the federal government. However, enforcement of the law by collection of double damages is a matter for employes and for us, as their relatives, to enforce. It is expected that in due course this liability will be enforced

"We wish to bring this liability clearly to your attention so that there will be no plea on your part that you are not aware of the liability and that any attempt to enforce it would be 'unfair' or 'unjust.' Since you have complete knowledge of the facts, there is no equitable excuse for your failure to pay the wage and allow in addition the tips which the Red Cap receives and retains."

DEMAND FOR SKILLED JOBS ON INCREASE

"A growing demand for certain types of skilled workers is reported by the Chicago Central Placement Office of the Illinois State Employment Service", Martin P. Durkin, Director of Labor, said this week.

9-24-39

"Tradesmen most in demand," Director Durkin said, "are die, tool and jig makers, gas and arc welders, precision grinders and operators for radial drill presses, turrent and engine lathes and hand and automatic screw machine operators. The State Employment Service is being asked to furnish both union and non-union labor in these fields."

Machine shops are first in their demand for die and jig makers. Foundries and textile and watch factories are listing die makers among the "help wanted." Both bench and machine tool makers are being asked for particularly by jewelry and flashlight and other electrical goods plants.

Craftsmen in these trades who are unemployed will be directed to vacancies if they satisfy experience requirements and register for work at an Illinois State Employment Service office. Offices are located all over the city and job applicants should go to the office that serves the neighborhood in which they live. Chicago offices are located at 5306 W. Lawrence avenue, 5960 N. Broadway, 4207 Armitage avenue, 913 W. Montana street, 4812 W. Madison street, 175 N. Ada street, 817 Exchange avenue, 4711 So. Parkway 453 W 63rd street, 6760 Stony Island avenue, 10807 S. Michigan ave. and 8655 S. Commercial avenue.

Families Order Phones Out In Job Campaign

Defender 6-17-39

In response to the brilliant fight being waged by the Negro Labor Relations League and a citizens' committee for the employment of members of the Race in all departments of the Illinois Bell Telephone company, hundreds of subscribers have ordered their phone service discontinued as a formal protest against the company's employment policy.

Following a special meeting held at the Morris Eat Shop, Saturday, where business and professional leaders organized a citizens' committee to join in the fight, ministers in several churches told their congregation that the fight for jobs deserved the cooperation of every Race phone subscriber in the city.

During these services more than 1,000 cards, requesting the discontinuance of telephone service, were distributed. At Pilgrim Baptist church, pastored by Rev. J. C. Austin, 125 persons signed these cards and 40 persons at Indiana Methodist church, ordered their phones taken out.

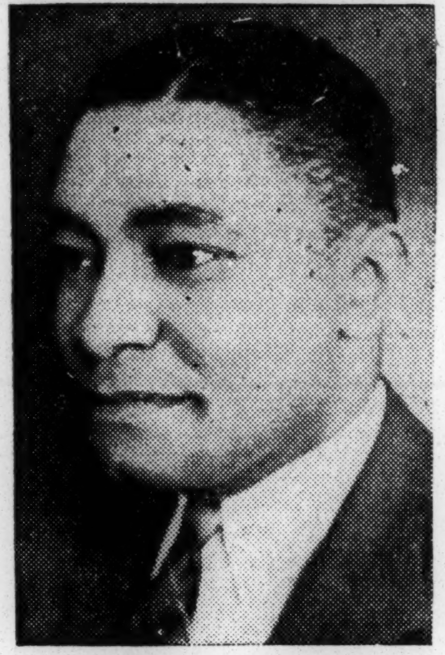
Rev. D. M. Jordan of the Fulton Street Methodist church reports that the West side is joining the job campaign and will order their phone service discontinued.

In the meeting at the Morris Eat Shop it was brought out that the telephone company had definitely refused to employ anything approaching a fair ratio of members of the Race. At present, it was stated, the company employs nearly 24,000 persons, but only 34 are members of the Race. It was conservatively estimated that 40,000 Race families subscribe to the service.

Joseph Jefferson, chairman of the league, states that more than 2,000 subscribers will have ordered their phones taken out by the middle of the month.

James L. Greene Remains Chevrolet's Ace Salesman

Defender [illegible]-39



JAMES L. GREENE

James L. Greene of Drexel Chevrolet company, is the ace salesman of the Chevrolet division of General Motors Sales corporation.

Mr. Greene and Mr. Levin, president of Drexel Chevrolet company, wish to express their sincere thanks to all the purchasers of automobiles and accessories who have enabled this progressive salesman to be awarded three prizes for his sales ability.

A trip to the World's Fair in New York was offered by the Chevrolet Motor company and Drexel Chevrolet company, to any salesman who could deliver 50 new cars within 90 days. Mr. Greene surpassed the goal, and delivered 65 new cars.

A world's series baseball trip was the next prize to be captured by Mr. Greene for selling the largest number of new and used cars over a period of three weeks.

His latest achievement is the largest dollar volume of accessories sold on new cars in the month of August, for which he has just been awarded a $25 check and the congratulations of the Chevrolet Motor company.

With the help of his many well-wishers, James L. Greene is hoping to continue to lead the field of Chevrolet salesmen. He is always glad to greet his old friends, and make the acquaintance of new friends.—adv.

Labor Situation in Illinois Is Improving for Negro

Kansas City, Mo.

Call 12-1-39

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—"Job openings for experienced workers are steadily increasing in many lines," Manager S. B. Danley of the Illinois State Employment service said last week in discussing the labor situation among Negroes throughout the state. Danley added that this did not necessarily mean there was a shortage in this area of workers in any particular group of occupations at the present time.

"We have had jobs that could not be filled because the 'right man' for the job had not registered at the state employment office," he continued. "At the same time there were undoubtedly persons in the community who were qualified to fill these jobs. But, since they were not registered at the local office, we had no way of knowing where to find them."

The state employment service is a clearing house for jobs and men. It is a place where employers can go for qualified workers and where workers in all occupations can register their experience and qualifications for the jobs for which they are best fitted.

The official also stated that the local office is a branch of the state and national syste mof public employment offices, and is in close touch with labor conditions and job opportunities in all parts of the country. This increases the worker's chance of finding employment as a job may be found for him outside of the community if there are no local openings.

THE MINIMUM WAGE SCALE

Defender 11-[illegible]-39

Chicago

Minimum wages have gone up to thirty cents per hour and maximum hours to forty-two on October 24. That minimum is still far too low considering the vast profits made by American industrialists, profits which are increasing out of all proportion to increase in employment as the European war continues.

Even so, there is every probability that many employers will connive to defraud their workers out of even this pittance as they did during the past year when the minimum has been 25 cents per hour.

For the past year, railway companies have maintained that tips given station red caps should be considered as part of their minimum wage. One railroad is trying to apply the same principle to its dining car workers.

There is also the further possibility that thousands of Race workers, particularly in the South, will not be informed of the new schedule and will continue to work for wages of 25 cents per hour or even less.

Race organizations should make special efforts to inform our people of the new scale and to inform them that any employee can make a complaint to the nearest regional office of the Wage-Hour Administration without his name being revealed. Ministers, who draw their living from the earnings of working people, must announce the new scale from their pulpits.

Already, the Joint Council of Dining Car Employees, with characteristic vision, has taken determined steps to notify Race workers that they are entitled to five cents more per hour. And if some employers want to fight over that extra nickel, the price of a cigar—well, a good answer suggested by labor is to ask for more.

Chicago Builder Tells How Labor Disputes Halt Work on Housing Project

Call 12-1-39

Kansas City

CHICAGO. ANP) — Additional information regarding alleged labor abuses in the building industry, as result of which construction has been retarded on the Ida B. Wells low-rent Southside housing project, was reportedly placed in the hands of Leo F. Tierney, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney-General, this week.

Tierney and his associates have been investigating the building industry in Chicago for more than a month, the local quiz following the recent Federal investigation in Washington during which testimony was given by Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of Sears Roebuck and company.

Declaring that not more than 20 percent of Chicago's 80,000 building construction employes were at work the head of a well-known building firm said on Tuesday that the unnecessary working regulations and restrictions have brought the situation to the point where contractors are afraid to begin work on houses for fear of losing money.

He also said that demands of the Chicago Building Trades Council—composed of 27 unions—have caused the local building industry to come to a virtual standstill. As an example of a "petty dispute" holding up a construction, he pointed to the controversy which delayed building for two months last summer of the $7,000,000 Ida B. Wells Federal housing project for Negroes on the Southside.

He said when the contractors—Thompson-Starrett company — attempted to use a truck concrete mixer to transport concrete from a central plant to each building on the job, the Hod Carriers' union and the International Union of Operating Engineers refused to work, claiming that an individual mixer should be maintained at each building.

After conferences with Mayor Kelly and a Federal conciliator, the unions finally agreed to allow the company to use the truck-mixer, provided it did not use city streets or go off project property. The builder explained: "This meant that the Thompson-Starret firm had to build a concrete mixing plant on the project and keep the truck there. Furthermore, it had to pay a hoisting engineer $15 a day for pulling a lever, something a laborer could have done at much lower pay."

The contractor continued: "Take a simple think like installing a kitchen cabinet. It would be much cheaper if the builder could buy from the manufacturer a cabinet with drawers and doors fitted, hardware applied and completely finished. But no! We must buy all parts separately," have the doors fittted by one union, hardware applied by another and have the painters' union paint it. This multiplies the costs."

BEAUTICIANS PROTEST PASSAGE OF TRADE LEGISLATION

Defender 6-10-39 Chicago Ill.

Beauticians representing several organizations this week attended the hearing of House Bill No. 663, relating to the regulation of hours, establishment of price levels and increase in annual license fee for beauty shops. The group entered strong protest against the measure, pointing out, among other things, that it made no fair provisions for the Race beautician. Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, shown at lower right addressing the committee during a hearing at Springfield, Wednesday, headed the delegation. —Helm photo.

BEAUTICIANS SWAMP STATE LEGISLATURE

100 Delegates Lobby Against New Code Of Regulations

Defender

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9—The other side of the question was presented to a judiciary sub-committee here by Mme. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, at a hearing Wednesday on a bill which would set up a new code for the regulation of the beauty profession in Illinois.

6-10-39

Mrs. Joyner headed a delegation of over 100 Race beauticians from all over the state opposed to the measure known as house bill 663.

Chicago, Ill.

In the group were representatives of the Beauty Shop Owners Association of Chicago, the Beauticians Triangular Association, the Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association and the National Beauty Culturists' League.

Mrs. Joyner Attacks Bill

Mrs. Joyner attacked the bill on the grounds that the Race beautician was not [illegible] when the measure was [illegible] up.

She pointed out that the organization sponsoring the legislation is one which has denied membership to Race beauticians.

Specifically, she attacked the bill on the following points:

1. Definite hours for opening and closing would work a hardship on Race beauticians who cater primarily to working people

---

Colored Clerk Named Foreman

Globe

CHICAGO, July 27—By Percy R Hines (for ANP)—Postmaster Ernest J. Kreutgen of Chicago, announced Monday through President Norval E. Perkins of the Chicabo branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, and J. Wesley Jones, of the advisory committee of the organization that Charles T. Dotson, 29 year veteran employe of the local post office, was being promoted to foreman, effective as of July 16th.

8-4-39

Nashville, Tenn.

Dotson has been a special clerk for several years and has an outstanding record of service with the government. His promotion is regarded as a result of efforts of the alliance to secure more recognition for colored employees in the postal service here. The matter of more supervisory positions was taken up with Postmaster Kruetgen last month by O. Grady Gregory, welfare chairman of the Chicago branch of the alliance

PORTER FINDS, RETURNS $12000

Receives A $250 Reward for His Honesty

Argus

7-21-39

CHICAGO, July. — (ANP) — The Pullman News, monthly magazine published by the Pullman company, pays tribute in its current issue, to the honesty of sleeping car porters, who in the course of their duties, find a variety of articles—from discarded magazines and newspapers, to fat wallets and valuable jewelry—and turn them in to the proper authorities. The magainze cites the following recent cases as examples that honesty pays:

"Porter John Agnew of Chicago Northern District on May 14 found a pearl necklace in a compartment and remembered the occupant as a woman who had left the train at Winnetka. He promptly turned in the necklace at the Chicago Northern office; and soon afterward the owner, a resident of Lake Forest, telephoned Pullman of her loss and delivery followed quickly.

Ten days later District Superintendent J. C. McCormick received a letter from the Chicago office of the Commercial Union Group enclosing a check for $250 for Porter Agnew; the necklace valued at $12,000 having been insured with that organization. Pullman service and Porter Agnew were strongly commended.

Jewelry valued at about $30,000 and two $50 bills, all in a chamois bag were found by Porter W. M. Pearison (Boston Southern) after a Lakewood, O., woman passenger had left the train at Cleveland. The property was returned to her within a half hour, and she bestowed a reward because of the porter's promptness and honesty.

A well known Dallas oil man boarded a train for Center with more than $2,000 in currency, deposited in various pockets. Porter H. H. Hornsby (Dallas) while patroling his car found a roll of five $100 bills and one of $50, which he turned over to Conductor L. A. Wood (Dallas). The next morning the oil man found his hip pocket bank had paid out and reported his loss. When he recovered the $550 he insisted upon giving $150 to the Pullman crew, so each received $50. Porter W. A. Middleton (Dallas) being the third in the pot."

CHICAGO RED CAPS GET MAN REINSTATED

9-1-39

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Milton C. Cruze, Indianapolis red cap, who was "fired" last week because he refused to discuss with his employers his participation in the recent "up wage" hearing before the wage and hour administrator, has been reinstated and is back on the job, the International Brotherhood of Red Caps announced this week.

Upon his dismissal, brotherhood officials went before the regional wage and hour office and filed complaints against the company and Superintendent J. J. Liddy, charging violation of Section 15 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards act which prohibits discharge, intimidation of coercion of employes because of participation in any hearing. A formal protest citing these prohibitive acts of the law was sent to Superintendent Liddy which demanded the reinstatement of Cruze with pay for loss of time.

In a letter to Cruze informing him of his reinstatement, Superintendent Liddy stated that some facts had come to light with which he was not previously familiar. Comenting upon this, President Willard S. Townsend of the International Brotherhood stated, "the facts that Mr. Liddy evidently was not familiar with was the Fair Labor Standards act and the determination of the International Brotherhood to push for the enforcement of it, down to the last comma."

Officials of the brotherhood stated that although Cruze has been reinstated, the union intended to use this case as proof of intimidation and coercion used by the railroads before the wage and hour administrator.

A THIRD OF ILL. WPA'S ARE NEGROES

A recently completed survey and tabulation of the state of Illinois, Chicago and Cook county under the general heading "Characteristics of Certified WPA Workers on WPA Projects in Chicago Feb., 1939", has been made public by Paul R. Kerschbaum, chief statistician for the Illinois WPA.

Kerschbaum said that tabulations for the state, for Chicago and Cook county were made on the basis of a 10 percent sample of all males and a 50 percent sample of all females whose certifications were continued and who received wage payments in February, 1939. For the state the sample was drawn from a total of 212,310 cases, and from Chicago from a total of 98,638 cases.

Interesting conclusions of the Kerschbaum report: "Whites constituted 67.3 percent of all Chicago workers studied, 32.4 percent were Negroes and three-tenths of one percent were members of other races. The proportion of Negroes employed by WPA in Chicago was far in excess of those employed in the state as a whole, state figures revealing that 79.8 per cent were white, 20 percent Negroes and two-tenths of one percent members of other races.

Pulaski County Has 62.5%

"Only two counties of the state reported a proportion of Negro workers higher than that for Chicago—Pulaski with 62.5 percent and Alexander with 48.4 percent. While the proportion of Negroes employed on projects exceeded the proportion of Negroes in the total population of ages 15 to 74 according to the 1930 census, it must be remembered that the incidence of unemployment is higher among Negroes.

"It seems probable, moreover that the Negro population in Chicago has grown more rapidly than the white between 1930 and 1939."

According to figures compiled by the Illinois Emergency Relief commission, based on a survey made in May and September, 1937, 44.9 percent of persons on general relief in Chicago were Negroes.

NEGROES GET 30 PER CENT HOUSING JOBS

Chicago, Ill.

More Jobs Open Next Month

Bee 12-3-39

Negro labor, skilled and unskilled, constitutes about 30 per cent of the total employment at the Ida B. Wells Homes site, where construction of the south side's housing project enters its fifth week.

This was disclosed this week by Robert R. Taylor, members of the Chicago Housing Authority, who led a relentless fight to break a labor-contractor stalemate which recently tied up work on the project for over two months.

Figures Show Rates

Figures released by Mr. Taylor revealed that 33 per cent of the unskilled labor is being done by Negro workmen; the ratio for skilled labor runs from one and one half to 50 per cent, Mr. Taylor stated. A breakdown shows that Negro cement workers constitute 50 per cent of the total employed; carpenters, 50 per cent; masons, 3.6 per cent, and chauffeurs, 1.5 per cent.

In commenting on the low percentage of chauffeurs and truck drivers employed on the project, Mr. Taylor stated that the contractors, Thompson Starrett company, have agreed to make up this low ratio within the next four week period. The last report was issued Friday night past.

He explained that the contractors are required to make a report every four weeks on the percentage of colored workers to the total employment, as well as the ratio of payroll expenditures in accordance with the type of work performed.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

12-2-39

No manna falls from heaven nowadays and no jobs are begging for deserving men and women to fill them. Federal officials have already warned America that a war boom will put only a small proportion of our unemployed millions back to work while Governor Horner tells us in one of his more inspired moments that the relief question is not of "sufficient importance" to be considered at a special session of the Illinois legislature.

We can well understand the justifiable resentment of those shabby, hungry people who picket relief stations seeking an extra ounce of bread and an extra pound of beans. We cannot understand and we unhesitatingly demand an investigation of the delay in administering one form of social security—unemployment compensation.

Thousands of Illinois citizens, white and black, are required to report for as many as fourteen and fifteen weeks to district stations of the unemployment compensation division before their just claims for a few dollars a week are approved—if they are ever approved. These citizens are the most unfortunate group of the unemployed since they are ineligible either for direct relief or WPA certification so long as they are technically eligible for unemployment compensation.

The question was brought home sharply to us the other day when a man whom we respect as a citizen and as a neighbor told us his experiences in attempting to qualify for compensation. His former employer had laid him off reluctantly when business lagged, but had paid in full the assessments required for unemployment compensation.

This former employee has made 12 trips, covering a period of three weeks, to his district compensation station seeking in vain the ten dollars he is supposed to receive weekly. Each time, he is told that his claim is still in the phase of "field investigation" although this delay makes us wonder what the many field investigators of the unemployment compensation division of the State Department of Labor do to earn their money.

Of course, this neighbor of ours is consoled with promises—promises that he will get all his money in a lump sum when his claim is approved. But promises register as zero on the ledgers of his threatening landlord. Meanwhile, his gas is cut off and the family is cooking such fare as an unemployed man can provide over a primitive wood "heater."

Why all this delay, Governor Horner and Labor Commissioner Durkin? Why do people have to starve because of red tape? Or do you expect the unemployed citizens of Illinois to eat red tape garnished with political promises and served up with imposing statistics about how much money has already been paid out in compensation.

A legislative investigation is needed to get at the bottom of this cumbersome inefficiency which defeats the very purpose of the unemployment compensation law. And, maybe, if this state of things continues, a new governor and a new commissioner of labor will be needed.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Gets Race Census Supervisor

Chicago will have a Race man as district census supervisor after all, according to reliable information received this week. The white man, reportedly named by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, to the post, was said this week to have been rejected by census officials as unqualified therefore opening the way for the Race alternate, also named by the Illinois Congressman, to step into the job.

According to the same source, Mr. Mitchell appointed another Race man as an alternate.

It is therefore quite likely that Chicago, then will have both a Race supervisor and a Race alternate. If this report is true, Chicago, it is believed, will be the only city in the country with a Race district census supervisor and a Race alternate.

Efforts to confirm this report failed when Congressman Mitchell, who is out of the city, could not be reached. Formal announcement of district supervisors has not yet been made by George W. Schreech, director of the Chicago area census bureau

[illegible]

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, ETC.

INDIANA

All Work Is Honorable

East Tennessee News 2-23-39

Determined to gain her education even to the extent of work ng as a stoker, 18 year old Marie Louise Meeks, took a job at the girls' dormitory tending a furnace. She is an honor student at Pur lue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Knoxville, Tenn.

PAUL HILL NAMED

Senior Drafting Engineer

PAUL HILL

Recorder

1-28-39

Indianapolis, Ind.

Announcement that Paul Hill, living in Lockefield Garden apartments, has been named senior chief drafting engineer of the city play commission was made here recently. Mr. Hill, who has been serving as draftsman, has earned his promotion by the high quality of his work.

A native of Indianapolis, Mr. Hill attended Arsenal Technical high school of this city, Fisk university, having travelled with the Fisk Jubilee singers for four years, and Purdue university school of architectural engineering.

The new drafting engineer has previously served with the State Planning board as housing director, with the Department of Interior as housing director for the construction of Lockefield Gardens. He has made enviable records for himself and his departments.

Mr. Hill, who has been identified with many civic, religious, cultural and political activities here, has for many years been the among the workers and leaders of the community, especially among young people.

Among the organizations of which Mr. Hill is member are Allen chapel church, YMCA., Southern Cross lodge, Number 39 F. & A. M., a thirty-second degree mason, officer in the National Association of Negro Musicians, the American Engineering society and president of the board of directors of the Lockefield Democratic club.

He is married and has two little daughters.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO CCC CAMP EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS

Gainesville, Fla. Sun
June 20, 1939

DR. WISE RETURNS FROM AUBURN, ALA.

Dr. J. Hooper Wise has returned from Auburn, Ala., where he gave a series of lectures before the Reading Conference and Clinic conducted by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, June 12-26.

While in Auburn Dr. Wise was invited to advise with a group of educational directors of CCC camps in session there, and with the supervisor of the short course being conducted at Tuskegee Institute for negro CCC camp educational directors.

The week of June 26-30, Dr. Wise will serve as chairman of the faculty of the second annual short course on problems of reading and reading clinic sponsored by the General Extension Division of the University of Florida.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

IOWA

IOWA YOUTH GETS JOB IN STATE HOUSE

William Bailey Junior, to Work in Chemical Laboratories

Chicago Defender Sept. 30, 1939

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—William Bailey Jr., a 1939 graduate of the Parsons college in Fairfield, Iowa, has been appointed to a position in state chemical laboratories at the state capitol in Des Moines. He is the first Negro to receive such an appointment in the state agricultural department. He began his duties on September 18.

WILLIAM BAILEY JR.

Bailey is a graduate of the local high school and in June received his B. S. degree at Parsons college where he was an honor student and an outstanding star in football, track and the shot put. He made the all-state conference for three successive years, receiving three certificates. He was college sports editor for the yearbook, "Peira."

Bailey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey, 523 Center street, Ottumwa.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

KANSAS

BOYS NEAR LAWRENCE NOW BUSY LEARNING DAM CONSTRUCTION

Call 7-7-39

Kansas City, Mo.

Vocational Training Amidst Orderly, Sanitary Surroundings Aids 182 Negro Youths From 17 to 23

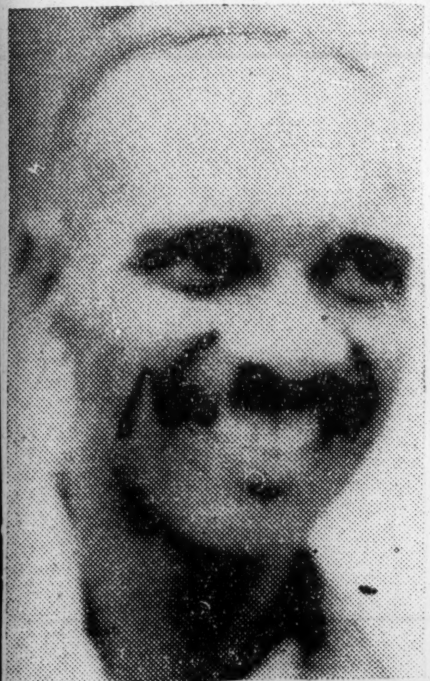
By Jewel Word

LAWRENCE. Kas. — The Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 767, located about 19 miles from Lawrence, near Lone Star, has an enrollment of 182 young men. There are 15 large buildings o a well-laid plot, with trees ad shrubbery making a beautiful setting.

The camp is situated on an elevation overlooking a large lake, a lake formed as a result of a check dam which the enrollees are now engaged in building. Formerly a stream, the lake will cover a large territory when the dam is completed.

In the construction of the dam, which is being supervised by civil engineers thousands of dollars worth of machinery is being used. All of this machinery is operated and maintained by the enrollees of the camp.

Heavy duty caterpillar tractors and trucks are used in the work. Constant handling of the machinery by the young men has made them adept in their operation. They are capable of repairing and rebuilding the motor units they operate. All of this work is supervised by civilian mechanics.



MARVIN TOLSON

The camp is under the command of Captain W. J. Herhily, Reserve Army Corps, who is camp commander, and Lieut. Long, Reserve Army Corps, junior officer, second in command.

The young men enrolled in the camp are not under such army regulations as saluting and drilling, nor are there any rifles or pistols to be used in any respect, as many persons believe. The camp does have the appearance of an army post, however, because of its clean, orderly lay-out.

Call 7-7-39

Has Wells

This CCC camp has its own wells, which are quite deep, the water being pumped by a motor unit and pipes all over the site, so that there is clean, cool water at all times.

There are a number of civilians engaged in various duties around the camp and that includes the engineers and foremen in charge of the construction work.

Marvin Tolson, educational advisor for the camp, is a graduate of Lincoln university at Jefferson City, Mo., and the Atlanta School of Social Work. The vocational and high school subjects are taught by Mr. Tolson.

A large building is devoted to the educational work. In it are a number of rooms for teaching of various subjects, a library and reading room containing a large number of books, fiction, text books, references, weekly and monthly magazines, and numerous Negro publications.

There is a large machine room which contains lathes, drills, saws and various woodworking machines for making such furnishings as bookends, tables, chairs, lamps and other such things the young men can learn to make.

The barracks are all well-ventilated and roomy, and also quite clean. Each barrack has a radio.

The recreation building is the camp "hang-out." In it are two pocket billiard tables, a piano and radio. The canteen is in this building and the enrolles may obtain stationary, soft drinks, tobaccos, stamps, and other such items. A young man has charge of the canteen.

The best liked building in the camp is the mess hall. Well-balanced an tasty meals are prepared and served here. The kitchen is in charge of an army cook (Negro) and he draws his assistants from the enrollees.

"K. P." for Rule Breaking

"Kitchen police" duty is the penalty for breaking fractional rules of the camp. All the persons engaged in handling the food undergo medical examination and rigid rules of sanitation are enforced. Three meals are served each day to all the campers in this building.

The headquarters building is located in the center of the camp and all official business is carried on here. The supply department is located here and includes all articles of clothing. Enrollees operate this department.

In all branches of the camp the CCC boys are used to perform clerical duties, and thus they experience the carrying out of responsible duties.

Hospitalization is a vital department of the camp, and a large building is devoted to it, containing the clinic and the bedding ward. The clinic is used for injuries sustained in work and play; for serious cases the bedding ward is used.

The camp doctor (white) is a member of the Army Medical Reserve Corps. In serious cases, the patient is taken to Fort Leavenworth for hospitalization.

All the young CCC men engage in some form of sport. The camp builds strong football, baseball and basketball teams. They prove to be of the championship grade with ribbons, medals, cups and placques to show as proof of their merit. They compete with semi-pro teams, high school and occasionally professional teams.

Camps close to each other and nearby towns afford keen competition.

Boxing also is taught in the camps and some very good matches are staged for amusement of the enrolles.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was created by an act of Congress and approved on June 28, 1937, succeeding the agency known as the emergency conservation work. The purpose of the CCC is to provide employment and vocational training for young men of the United States, through the performance of useful public work in conservation and development of the natural resources of the country.

Enrollees must be single and between the ages of 17 and 23 years. Enrollments are for a period of not less than six months and at least two years, with re-enrollment possible. The cash allowance paid to enrollee permits a large sum to be contributed to the newly persons at home.

CCC boys plant forest trees and seedlings on unproductive land, improve forest stands, conduct campaigns against tree diseases and tree-attacking insects. They also construct truck trails and minor roads in public parks, lay telephone wires in remote sections, and reduce fire hazards along roads and trails. Lookout towers and forest observation towers are also constructed in areas where needed.

One of the main features in the camp at Lone Star is the attention paid to safety, in all ways. Signs all over the camp remind one to so do things the safe way. Weekly fire drills are part of the routine

The CCC camps have a large soil ercsion program, and build check dams and quickly growing trees on eroded land. They also build pools for hatching fish for replenishing ponds and streams.

The C's, as they are familiarly known, welcome visitors to their camps.

President Roosevelt signed a bill last week which relieves the army, navy, and marine reserve officers of duty in the camps throughout the country. The various duties performed by these officers will be turned over to civilians.

Replacements are expected to begin by August 1, this year. Information on such replacements may be obtained from your Corps Area headquarters.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

KANSAS

Packing House Employe Retires On A Pension

Plaindealer
1-6-39
Kansas City Kansas

Thomas Monroe Dill of 1737 Madison street, who has been a cattle butcher at the local Swift and Company Plant for the past thirty years retired on pension January 1.

Mr. Dill started with the packing company October 13, 1908, as a laborer in the cattle dressing department and finally became an all-round skilled butcher. He worked continuously in that department until he became ill about two years ago.

Although he hasn't fully recovered his health, Mr. Dill is on the road to recovery and is now able to be up and around.

His retirement, although premature to the regular retirement age he being only fifty-four years old, was made possible by the company's pension fund. This fund was provided by the company many years ago, the employes make no contribution. At the present time there are 3,400 former employs receiving pensions from the fund. About 140 of these are located in the Kansas City district.

Schatz Employs Negro Salesman

Plaindealer
3-10-39
Kansas City Kansas

The Schatz Distributing Co., 64[illegible] Reynolds has added to its sales staff and delivery service Merl Anderson former football star of Sumner high school and a popular member of the two cities younger social set.

Anderson will act in the capacity as salesman and service all taverns and cafes desiring the Schatz product.

Negro Saves U. S. Governmet $40,000

WPA Project to be Ready Soon

(From Arkansas City Tribune)

Black Dispatch
3-18-39
Oklahoma City Okla

ARKANSAS CITY, Kans.—The third canal WPA project, according to unofficial information, will probably be under way around March 3. The new plans arrange for the continuation of the rock wall in the canal from A street east to the Santa Fe tracks, and from the present treminus of the wall, near Steffen's [illegible] to a point across Chestnut avenue. Approval has been temporarily held up as it was found necessary to make some minor changes in the plans which were some time ago returned from Topeka for that purpose. The cost of the third project is estimated at $74,000.

Lawrence White, Negro, superintendent of the construction of the canal projects, reports that the second is nearly completed. The walls have been finished and his force is at present finishing the sodding and cleaning up.

LAWRENCE WHITE

"Whitey", as he is generally called, no doubt has startled WPA officials somewhat with his success on the canal, as he has made a saving of around $40,000 for the government over the original estimates of the costs of Project No. 1 and 2. The first project it was estimated would cost around $84,000 and the second around $80,000. The $40,000 savings amount to more than 20 per cent of the esmated costs of the two projects. It is probable that there are few such optimistic stories as this to be told of any other WPA projects in the state.

Not long ago the safety department of WPA made a survey of state projects and rated the one here under Superintendent White, the highest of all from a safety standpoint. He has had "no lost time" accidents occur on the project, which is more than ordinarily dangerous because so many heavy rocks had to be handled.

The two canal projects completed have been accomplished in almost record time, despite the fact that on Project No. 2 it was found that the South First street bridge piers had not been sunk down to a rock foundation. Therefore it was necessary to build up from the rock under the bridge piers a distance of 3½ feet, which required unanticipated work.

Superintendent White is a practical engineer, having acquired his constructural knowledge the hard—learning it from doing it. Before he was able to secure his position he had to take civil engineer examination as well as a construction engineer examination.

"Whitey" has his own civil engineering equipment and can make surveys as well as the next one. Reading a set of plans is as easy for him as perusing the newspapers. Way back in 1923 and 1924 he was working for the Stanton-Wallace Paving company and started in on his career. He does a great deal of studying and has taken an I. C. C. course, fitting himself by actual experience and book knowledge to make just such savings as he has accomplished on the completed canal projects. In the handling omen he has no difficulty at all, as those who have worked under his supervision are always willing to testify.

The first canal project was started October 3, 1937 and during that time Superintendent White has had under supervision an average of 160 men.

The bottom of the canal is now a solid rock floor and the walls rest on a six inch shelf that extends out at the base, the entire distance of the completed work. If it is ever thought necessary to run a six inch slab of concrete on the bottom of the canal to accentuate the drainage, it will be a comparatively easy matter.

While the number of workers on the canal is reduced at this time, there are several other WPA projects now going on. The Knox hill west of the city on Chestnut avenue, is being cut down, which requires a force of 25 men. The road is being widened, graded and graveled from the Gilgis corner, on west past the Knox farm. A. E. Allard is in charge of this work.

To the east a distance of 10 miles are two other WPA projects each employing about forty workers. Paul Belden is in charge of one of the projects and Hal Curtis has charge of the other. Both forces are widening and grading roads and cutting down hills.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

KENTUCKY

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
July 22, 1939

Editorial Comment

A THOUGHT . . . .

From Lancaster News.

A good many years ago, a negro was born in the bondage of slavery near the little Delta city of Greenwood, Mississippi. The Civil war came bringing freedom for this negro. Like hundreds of other "Deep South Darkies" this one moved northward. He settled on the outskirts of Dixie on the babbling falls of the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky. About that time the Louisville & Nashville Railway was coming into its own. The negro was given a job as a section hand on this road. For a short time, he handled a pick and was a champion cross-tie tamper. After a couple of years on the road, the negro was taken into the office of the President of the road to be his personal servant. So faithful was his service that he remained to serve a total of seven presidents of the company in the capacity of personal servant. At a ripe old age this negro retired recently on a pension from the company.

The other night on a national radio chain when asked what had been his greatest inspiration in life, he said, "The wife of the first president of the railway company I worked for gave me a book—the name of which was, 'Give the World the Best You Have and The Best Will Come Back to You'."

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

LOUISIANA

Industries in South Show Steady Growth

Telegraph 11-6-39
Macon, Ga.

No More Time for Sipping of Mint Juleps in Dixie as New Factories Rise

EDITOR'S NOTE: The changing South is strikingly shown in two stories by Mortimer Kreeger, the first of which appears below to be followed soon by the other. Advertising, state agents, tax exemptions from 5 to 15 years and even municipal bonds to start new plants are being employed to bring more manufacturing plants to the South. Here is what is happening.

By MORTIMER KREEGER

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5 (AP)—Down here in Dixie, the colonels have no time to sit on the verandah and sip juleps any more; they're all over at the chamber of commerce talking about the new shirt factory come to town.

Strong, gnarled mountaineer fingers have grown nimble tending looms: Black Mose, who used to be bending over the cotton bolls, now arches over a pneumatic drill.

The industrial revolution moves n in Dixie.

Since the last carpetbagger scurried away and left dipalidated Southern factories producing less than seven per cent of the nation's total, Dixie has tripled its proportionate share of American manufactures to nearly 20 per cent.

Natural and economic advances with the efforts of individuals have brought thousands of new industrial plants to the region. Lately, though, the most striking phase of Southern industrial growth is the intense, concerted campaign of states and organizations to sell the South to manufacturers with advertising, tax exemptions and other inducements.

The Southern scene is that of a region trying desperately to overcome a long-suffered handicap; and if new and expanded factories, factory payrolls and new uses for its raw materials mean anything—the South is succeeding.

South Gains Factories

Between 1935 and 1937 the value of Southern manufacturers increased 35 per cent, to nearly $11,500,000,000; and in the latter year was only three per cent below 1929, compared with 14 per cent for the rest of the country.

In the same two years the South gained 803 factories each with annual output of $5,000 or more while the rest of the country lost 3,120.

Last year Dixie manufactured five-sixths of the cotton consumed in the United States, with 18,152,536 active spindles compared to 5,814,516 in the rest of the country.

Fifty-seven new cotton mills sprang up in Dixie in 1935-37, while 42 shut down in the rest of the country. The number of wage-earners in Southern mills increased six times as much as in others, payrolls three times as much and expenditures for materials, electric power, etc., 10 times as much.

Revenue receipts in the South increased more than $46,000,000 in 1938 and bank resources almost exactly the same, while the entire United States showed respective declines of $110,000,000 and $639,000,000.

There were more than 150 new industrial plants and expansions over $100,000 in the South last year, with 38 valued at $1,000,000 or more. Sixty-four Southern industrial plants were called "largest in the world or in the United States."

The Construction Daily Bulletin reported $831,481,000 contracts awarded in the South, of which $221,638,000 represented industrial and engineering building or improvement. In 1937, 29 per cent of new plant investment was in the South.

Materials Available

After the Civil war, industry crept down the Appalachians, where coal and iron mines attracted Northern capital. The textile industry began its southward trek also, until Dixie's spindles increased from one fifteenth those in the Northeast in 1880 to three times as many today.

Low labor costs and cheap power, as well as availability of materials, were the big inducements. Many individuals, too, with great investments in the South, strove to bring other capital to develop the section — as Harvey Couch of Arkansas today "sells" his state to other investors.

The names of Daniel Pratt and Henry de Bardeleben in Alabama, Wash and Buck Duke and Moses and Caesar Cone in North Carolina, stand out as mighty pioneers of Southern industry.

Today, though, the most spectacular work in bringing industries South is carried on by the state governments themselves.

All Southern states assign some special department to disseminate information and help prospective industrialists. Many states have planning boards, and make surveys to determine whether a prospective industry will be economically sound, or what would be the best location in the state.

These departments employ staffs of trained economists, engineers and scientists. The extent of efforts of these governmental bodies to help industry is something unprecedented in the United States.

Besides purely economic arguments, tax exemptions for periods of five to 15 years is perhaps the most widespread inducement offered new and expanding industries.

Mississippi goes even farther. Municipalities may issue bonds to build factories which may be either operated by the community or leased to a private concern. First, though, the municipality must prove to the state industrial commission that the new industry will find an adequate supply of resident labor and raw material on hand, and that the community is financially able to float the bond issue.

During the first two years (1935-37) of an intensive program to "balance agriculture with industry," Mississippi reported increases in industrial employment of 26.6 per cent; wages 43 per cent and value of manufactures 58.6 per cent. Additional gains have been noted this year.

Booklets, pamphlets and other "literature" are flowing northward at flood stage, telling Yankee industrialists of Dixie's advantages. The governors of states lose no opportunity for speech-making or writing magazine articles on their provinces. In addition, Southern governors have banded into a council to advertise their section and to fight for revision of freight rates which they hold to be discriminatory and probably the greatest legal barrier to Southern industrial progress.

Conservation Taught

Also of tremendous importance in Southern industry are twin developments in the forestry field—growth of pulp and paper manufacture and "rationalization" of lumbering.

There are now about 40 pulp mills, mostly for Kraft paper, in Dixie, and the investment is over $200,000,000. The newest phase is in the newsprint field and, starting with a $7,000,000 mill at Lufkin, Tex., lumbermen have decided there will be no more "ghost towns" in the South. They are learning conservation; and the United States Forest Service reports that the section, which has 44 per cent of the nation's commercial forest area, is growing new timber practically as fast as it is cut and showing a far better ratio in this respect than the country as a whole.

The catalog of Southern industry is fast growing. Lack of diversification in manufacture as well as in agriculture has hampered Dixie in the past, but the difficulty is being at least partly overcome in both fields.

Two new shipbuilding plants, at Mobile, Ala., and Pascagoula, Miss., promise new outlets for Alabama's iron and steel.

In the Carolinas are furniture manufacture; near Chattanoona plumbing supplies and agricultural implements are made. Chemical industries are multiplying rapidly, most of them taking advantage of the fabulous Southern mineral resources—ferro-alloys in Tennessee, alkali and tetraethyl lead in Louisiana, bromine in North Carolina.

Rayon manufacture flourishes alongside cotton textiles in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia, and in 1937 Southern output in this line increased 238 per cent compared with 97 per cent in the rest of the country.

The expanding petroleum industry might be called rather Southwestern than Southern. But some geologists have expressed a possibility of oil sand existing far along the Eastern Gulf coast and Mississippi's first commercial producer has been brought in at Yazoo City.

Gov. Long Fires 32 Negroes

[illegible]
11-2-39
[illegible]

Baton Rouge, La., (By Leon for ANP)—Earl Long, brother of the famed Huey Long, who ascended to the gubernatorial chair when the G-men turned the heat on Ex-Gov. Dick Locho and scores of other Louisiana politicians for corrupt practices, extended his ousting panic to include 32 Negroes employed in various capacities at the state capitol here.

In the last few days the governor, popularly branded as the "earl of thievery," used state troops to oust Atty. General Ellison, who was instrumental in the investigation of grand jury charges against New Orleans District Atty. Charles Bryne.

LOUISIANA GOVERNOR CAN'T FIND WHITE MAN TO REPLACE NEGRO PORTER HE WOULD FIRE

Call 12-29-39

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—A Negro porter who is a wizard at oiling and waxing furniture, Isadore Augustus, is believed to have puzzled....in fact, stopped in his tracks....the governor of Louisiana, Earl K. Long, who has decreed that all Negroes working on state jobs would be fired and their work given to whites.

Kan. City Mo.

Thirty-five were discharged without a moment's notice, but not Augustus. The superintendent of the capitol annex, Ike Prescott, cannot find a white man in Louisiana to successfully do his work, strange as it seems, not eventhose whom the George Washington Carver-like porter has been forced to teach. "It's mystifying," a state official contends, explaining that Augustus is a Christian man whose powers over oil and wax are more stringent than those of the governor.

Isadore Augustus, a quiet, gentlemanly person, takes all of this in his stride. If he has a secret in waxing furniture he will not divulge it; if his ability is a gift from God, nobody knows

Charge Cane Growers Won't Pay AAA Wages

Courier 6-24-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22—(By Richard H. Thoma for ANP)—Indications that another fight will be waged between the Farmers Union and the sugar cane growers loom into prominence, as the Louisiana farmers union issue charges that in a large number o cases the legal wage for hoein and plowing is now being paid i many cases by sugar cane grower in the state.

In recent years the AAA mad investigations with regard to existing conditions in the sugar can areas as a result of pressur brought by the union. It was i these hearing that the grower claimed that they treated thei people well and that they were satisfied in an effort to have thei wage rates remain as they were The union at the same time testified that laborers worked 14 hour a day, that some were paid i script that was only usable at th commissary store, and gave instances where child labor was use As a result of these hearings t secretary of agriculture set t wage for laborers. The union no announces that "men are plowi from 'can't to can't' for 70 cen a day, and women are hoeing f 60 cents. Unless growers follo the wage scale set by Secreta Wallace, they cannot get AA checks.

The following is the scale f 1939: For planting and cultivatin men are to receive $1.20 cash a 13 cents for every hour over nin women are to receive $1.00 cash and 11 cents for every hour over nine.

The federal government will send representatives down to conduct hearings with regard to next fall's cutting and stripping. The hearings will be held in Baton Rouge, New Iberia and New Orleans. Union charges that the wages are inadequate, hours too long, that the people are forced to live in broken down shacks and that workers receive no compensation for accidents on the job.

The growers' defense is that high taxes, crop reduction and high wages are eating cancers and force them to maintain such conditions.

Pay Differential For Race In WPA Probed

Daily World

9-6-39

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP) — A young man has stepped into the WPA "muddle" in Louisiana, seeking to ascertain the agency's reasons for wage differentials between Negro and white workers, especially on the sewing projects. The young man is Ernest J. Wright, graduate of Xavier university, who just recently received his M. A. degree from the university of Michigan. Mr. Wright is chairman of the Community Responsibility Program.

Mr. Wright has sent queries to state WPA headquarters asking why is $38.50 marked on Negro women's work cards and they are not paid but $19, also why they are not permitted to work the same number of hours as the whites so they can earn what is stipulated on their cards. These questions are pertinent but have not been definitely answered by WPA officials. They have promised to disclose the information very soon, Mr. Wright states.

It is believed that the reason for not allowing Negro women to work their full time is because many of them are said to have continuously refused private employment, which they charged is overbearing, especially domestic service. The women say that employers take advantage of them because they are in dire need, so they prefer the WPA jobs. Mr. Wright has contacted various agencies to straighten this out. WPA officials have promised to do likewise.

More than 3000 WPA workers attended a meeting called by Mr. Wright at the Sylvania F. Williams center Monday night to protest the WPA cut, and to call a halt to "unfair tactics on the WPA." A representative of the WPA state office spoke to the group, but promised nothing.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MARYLAND

Woman Huckster Hit by Hall of Fame Spotlight

Afro-American 10-21-39 Baltimore, Md.

Proud Young Woman Makes Decent Living for Self, Daughters

By **MAX JOHNSON**

BALTIMORE

A woman huckster, who uses a horse and wagon to peddle her wares about the streets, is the AFRO's nominee, this week, for its mythical Hall of Fame, and she is Mrs. Arclancia Parker of 236 N. Arlington Avenue.

Servicing a route that takes her over most of northwest Baltimore, Mrs. Parker handles her horse and wagon alone and sells a variety of fresh vegetables.

Pleasingly Plump

A fine, healthy-looking woman, pleasantly plump and with an extremely, friendly disposition, Mrs. Parker is just twenty-three years old. At that, she is the oldest in a family of three children.

A native of Grifton, N.C., she has made her home in Baltimore since 1927. Three years ago, she married a Robert Parker of this city. However, she and her husband are not together now, and she does not like to speak of this marriage.

Mother of 2 Daughters

Mrs. Parker has two daughters, Frankie May and Dolores, who are five and six years old, respectively. It is when she mentions her children that you fully understand just why she is trying to make a living by selling vegetables from her wagon.

"I love my children dearly," she says, "and there is no kind of honest work that I wouldn't do to support them. I want my girls to live comfortably and get a good education, which is something I didn't get."

It was a queer trick of fate that changed Mrs. Parker from a domestic worker to the efficient huckster that she now is. She terms it a "lucky accident."

Five months ago, while doing some work in her home, she slipped on the stairs and sprained her knee. Following a period of treatment for the injured leg, her doctor told her that she would never be able to do housework again. It was then that she hit upon the idea of peddling vegetables about the streets.

"I knew I still had to work for my living," Mrs. Parker explained, "and when I found that I couldn't do domestic work anymore, I just looked around for something that I could do.

"I have always liked horses, and, since I was raised on a farm, I know all about vegetables. So I decided to hire a horse and wagon and try my hand at selling vegetables about the streets."

That was almost five months ago. Since then, Mrs. Parker has been going about the streets with her horse and wagon and peddling vegetables daily, except Sundays and Mondays. She says Mondays are generally very poor days, because folks usually have so much food left over from Sundays.

The life of a huckster is not an easy one, though. Before the actual selling, there are long hours of necessary preparation.

Out of Bed at 2 a.m.

To bear this out, Mrs. Parker points out that she makes a habit of getting up about 2 a.m., each day that she peddles her wares, and drives down to Market Place to buy her vegetables. This is necessary, she says, so that there will be ample time to select the best foodstuffs.

Generally, she gets back uptown about 7 a.m., and starts her selling at Schroeder and Fayette Streets. Then, covering an area which takes her over most of northwest Baltimore, she stays in the streets until 3 p.m. Following this, she sells whatever vegetables she has left from a little shop in the basement of her home.

The Unpleasant Side

Mrs. Parker says she is often the subject of jokes, and sometimes she gets insulted, too. However, she has her own way of looking at this unpleasant side of her work.

"I like my work, and I have plenty fun on the streets," she explains. "When some folks laugh at me, I don't pay any attention to them. Generally, they are the ones that aren't making anything, and I do know that I am making an honest living."

According to Mrs. Parker, whenever she spends a day peddling her wares about the streets and comes in with only three or four dollars profit, she feels very badly about it and terms it one of her bad days. Generally, she says most of her days are good ones, though.

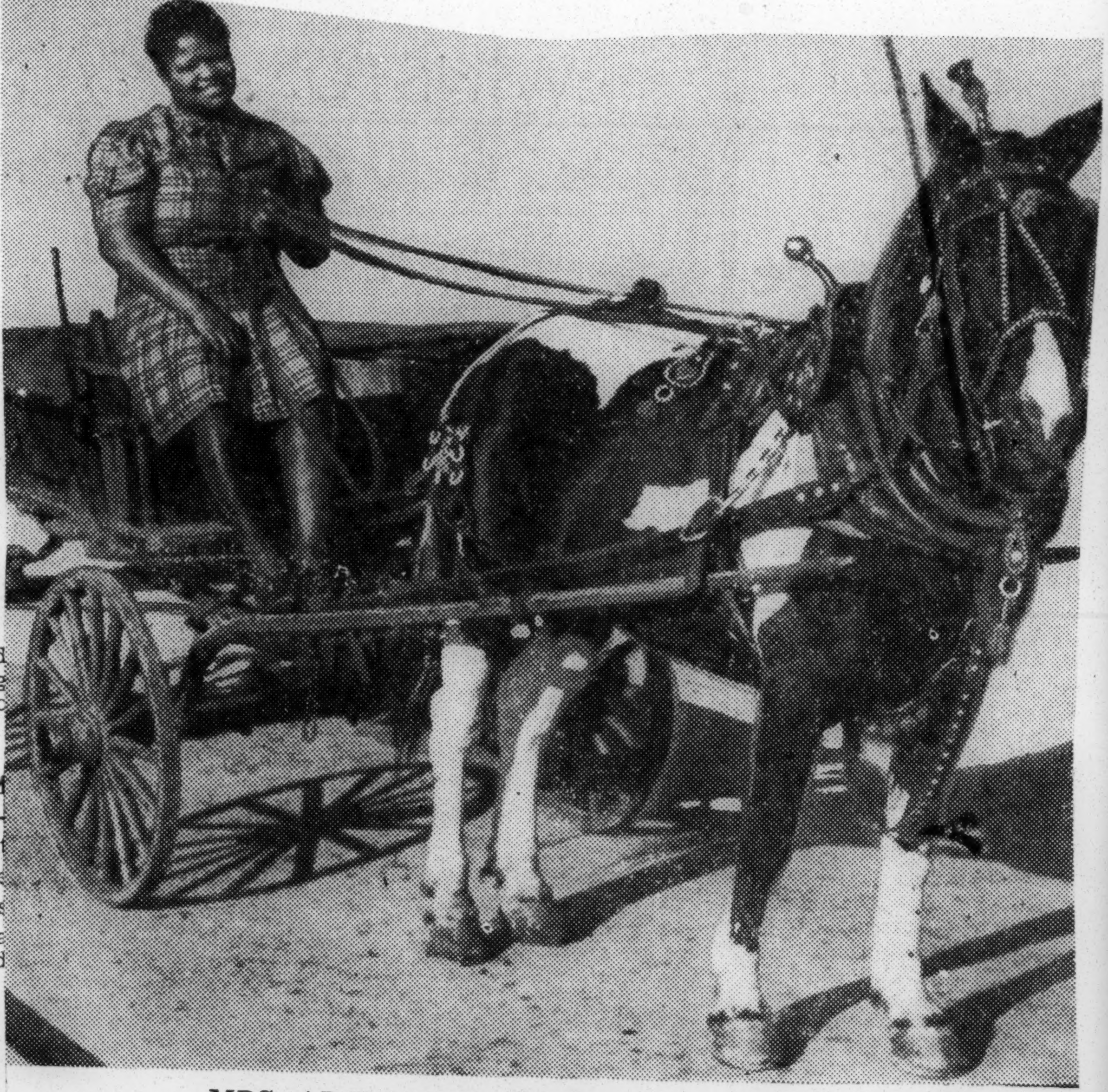
By this, she means that, after paying for her vegetables and $1.25 for renting the horse and wagon, she ends her day's selling with a clear profit of from $12 to $17.

Aided Parents, Too

Aside from caring for herself and her two children, Mrs. Parker says she has helped to support her mother and father. This she says, was because her father has been unemployed for quite a while and has just recently found work.

"I work hard and I am trying to save my money," she says. "Some day, I am going to have my own grocery store. That is the main thing I want now. A big store, where my daughters can work with me and maybe give work to some other needy people."

She is a member of Liberty Baptist Church, at 825 Lexington Street and spends much of her spare time working with various organizations in this church. Other than this, she says she does not have the time to mingle or take part in the various soc organizations.



MRS. ARCLANCIA PARKER.

Preacher with Pushcart Rolls into Hall of Fame

Preacher with a Yen to Support Himself Scouts Union Hours

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eighteenth in a series of personal sketches in which the AFRO is attempting to acquaint its readers with various men and women who, through their own initiatives and sincerity of effort have lifted their jobs out of the lot of the ordinary.)

By MAX JOHNSON

BALTIMORE

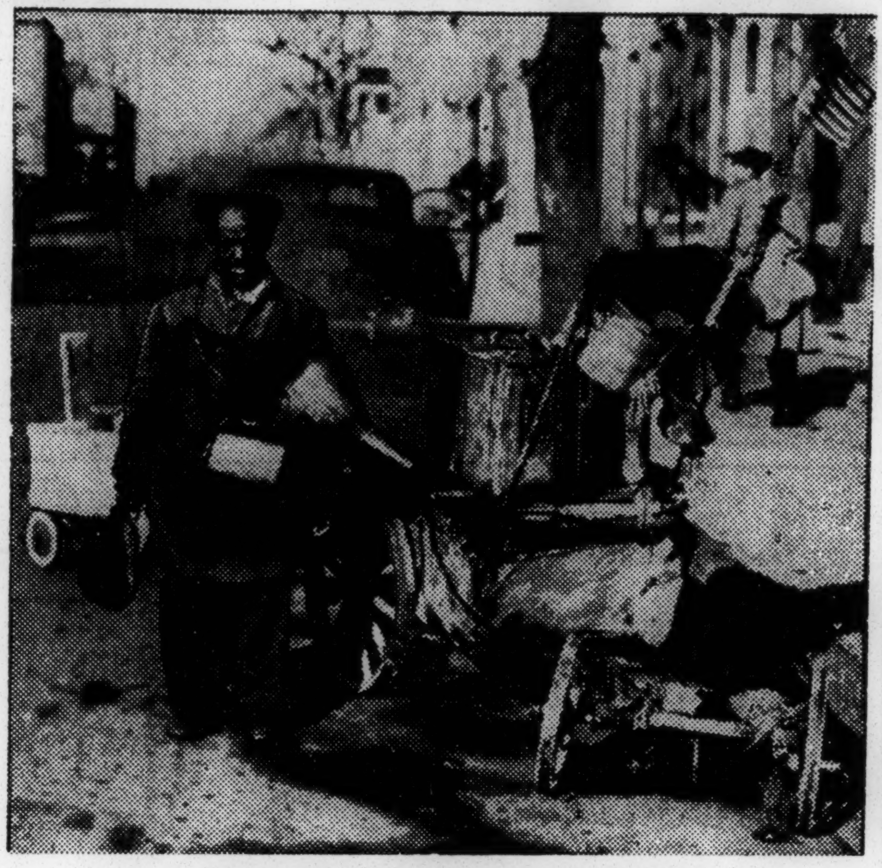
Afro American
39
Baltimore Md

The AFRO's nominee, this week, for its mythical Hall of Fame is the Rev. John W. Stanley, 1315 Weber Court, who has developed a unique business for himself by selling kerosene from a pushcart on the streets.

Claims Oil-Ice Monopoly

In an area bounded by Retreat and Fayette Streets on the north and south, and Linden and Fulton Avenues on the east and west, the Rev. Mr. Stanley has been selling kerosene and ice from a pushcart for more than eight years. At present, he claims to be the only man in Baltimore who makes his living in this manner.

Barely four feet in height and weighing almost a hundred ponds, the Rev. Mr. Stanley was born here in Baltimore fifty-six years ago. Coming from a family of seventeen children, all the others are now dead except two sisters, Mrs. Mary Stanley Lee and Mrs. Gertrude Dorsey, and a brother, the Rev. Arthur P. Stanley: all of whom are residents of the city.



THE REV. JOHN W. STANLEY

Is Tuskegee Grad

He received most of his schooling at Tuskegee Institute, and graduated from the theological department of the school in 1904. Upon returning to Baltimore, churches paying a living wage to its pastors were hard to find, and he took a job in a canning factory.

Two years at this, and he orinated a business of his own, selling cinders from door to door. These cinders had been sifted from the ashes of burnt coal, and were useful in preserving the heat in stoves and furnaces.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Mr.

'Keegee Grad Living Example of Precepts of Famous Founder

Stanley continued with his preachings as an evangelist, and conducted services in many of the large churches about the city. His reason for not accepting the pastorate of a church was that he did not think the people ought to spend their money to support him, when he was perfectly able to work for his living.

An accomplished musician, the Rev. Mr. Stanley plays the pipe organ and piano, and has given a number of sacred recitals in various churches here. He possesses a rich baritone voice, and is well known as a soloist with more than average ability.

A Mohamed with Business

Eight years ago, he opened a store in the 1300 block of Upton Street and stocked it with groceries. After the period of a month with no customers coming in, he built himself a pushcart and started huckstering his wares about the streets.

Later, he conceived the idea of selling kerosene from door to door, and, after securing a permit from the chief of police and the chief of the fire inspection, he used the cart to carry several five-gallon tins of oil.

No Union Hours for Him

Now, he has approximately 450 customers and sells on an average of 17,000 gallons of oil weekly. To accomplish this, he generally starts on his route about 7 o'clock in the mornings, and, after replenishing his supply several times during the day from the big tank kept at his home, he ends his day of selling at about 9 p.m.

He married Miss Lavina Page of South Boston, Va., twenty-nine years ago, and lost her by death in 1927. He had one child, Corretta, who died last year. At present, he lives alone and spends his spare time reading the Bible or playing the piano.

Speaks a Mouthful

According to the Rev. Mr Stanley, the one thing that has helped him most in life is the advice given him by the late Booker T. Washington, who was one of his instructors at Tuskegee. Concerning this, he said:

"Doctor Washington once told me that a man need not to worry so much about politics or religion or social standing, but should concentrate his efforts on creating industry. Once a man has industry, he said that man could command all else, and I believe that is our trouble today, we don't have enough colored owned and operated industries."

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MASSACHUSETTS

TO DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

New England Regional Conference Planned

Guardian

GOVERNORS OFFICIALLY SPONSOR EMPLOYMENT MEETING

9-23-39

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing an attack on unemployment among colored people on a broad Nation-wide front, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, of the Bureau of Employment Security, has announced plans for a New England Regional Conference on Employment problems to be held in the State House, Boston, Saturday, Sept 30, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The conference is sponsored officially by the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Delegates to the conference have been named by the Governors and outstanding individuals in the fields of industry, labor, and civic life in the New England area will serve on the program as special speakers and discussion leaders.

Boston Mass

Guardian
9-23-39

Other State-wide conferences are being developed under the direction of Lieut. Oxley, in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and California. These conferences have for their purpose the focusing of attention on the problem of the colored worker.

The State House Conference will feature papers and discussions by Dudley Harmon, Seaton Manning, W. V. Mueller, Miss Catherine Hardwick, Maj. L. J. Maloney, Mrs. Lilia T. Alexander, Morris B. Taylor, Richard H. Walker, Edward H. Goen, A. K. Robinson, Maj. Harvey W. Wilson, Julian D. Steele, T. J. Bride, Prof. James Bucklin, Matthew W. Bullock, Wm. Connolly, Irving T. Dorch, Hon. W. F. Downey, J. W. Hook, Miss Alice W. Hunt, Louis Kirstein, Joseph S. Mitchell, A. W. Napper, Dr. S. H. Slichter, Mrs. A. L. Wilder, John Williams and others.

WPA WORKERS PROTEST CUTS IN PERSONNEL

Bee

1-28-39

Chicago Ill.

BOSTON, Jan. 26 — (ANP) — South End and Roxbury citizens this week joined with the WPA workers in a citywide movement to stem the threatened wholesale reductions in the ranks of WPA workers. They protested against further cuts and insisted on replacement of those who already have received the "403" blank — cut-off notice.

South End area so far has been the hardest hit and among the WPA projects affected are the theatre project, which lost four of the 20 workers employed, and said that if immediate action was not taken, the cut on February 1 may be as high as 40 per cent of existing personnel.

The New England branch Workers' Alliance of America voted to picket WPA officials and make continued protest against the cuts. A large number of South End workers have also been employed on the Library, Adult Recreation and Writers' projects. The exact number of those removed from the rolls is not known due to improper registration, but this information is expected to be available within a few days.

THE WORK PROBLEM

Guardian

6-10-39

Boston Mass.

Because the colored population in Massachusetts is relatively small, the methods of solving the problem of Colored employment will differ from the procedure suggested by larger colored concentrations in other states. In Boston, for example, the colored population is a little more than two per cent of the total population. In the state the number of colored residents is about one and one-half per cent, about 60,000 colored to 4,000,000 white. These ratios must be considered in formulating any program for employment of the jobless colored.

In other words, the problem must be stripped of sentimentality and handled realistically after a candid review of all the factors. The first step, it seems, is to reduce the dimensions of the problem wherever possible. No matter how much a person may desire work, if for any physical handicap he is unemployable, his case is one fit for welfare or the old age pension provided he is eligible for either. The fact should be emphasized that although Boston and Massachusetts have plenty of liberty and justice for all people, there is a shortage of jobs—not enough for all the idle who are capable and want work. We should discourage the migration here of the jobless from other sections of the country who come here believing that where there is plenty of liberty there must be plenty of employment for colored workers.

Something, of course, can be done to improve the economic condition of our people by the opening up of new small businesses and by bringing the proper sort of pressure on the utilities and the neighborhood stores which derive a large share of patronage from colored people. Many of such stores already have colored employees. Others can be induced to add one or more colored workers to the lists of employees. But the main thing is that our demands for employment should have a practical, realistic basis—a quid pro quo—for business and industry are seldom swayed by sentiment but rather by an exchange of real values.

THE RED CAPS INITIATIVE

Perhaps you are one of those people who have frequently wondered at the large number of dances and affairs colored people give, and who have asked why some of the energies expended in staging these social events couldn't be converted into something really useful.—If you have, you may be interested to learn that next week a dance will be given that has a new type of objective; not just the satisfaction of some social impulse, but the noble purpose of providing the money for a large group of underpaid workers to fight for their rights against their employers.

This dance will be the affair of the local Red Cap Porters. The Porters have long been the most oppressed workers to be found outside of cotton fields. Paid no salaries at all in the past by their employers, they have been forced on the public's gratuity for their livings and have had to endure long hours and bad conditions as well.

Recently they organized themselves into a union and began a long fight before federal authorities for what they believe to be their rights. This fight has enjoyed success thus far, but must be carried on still farther. Hence their dance; rather than appeal to the public for funds the courageous young men believe they can raise it themselves.

Such spirit cannot be far wrong; they probably will have as much good fortune in the future as they have had since the formation of their union. In passing, however, it can be said that more dances for such a purpose and less dances for pure "jitterbug" reasons might help to push the race far toward its long-sought emancipation.

HAIRDRESSERS HEAR WAGE-HOUR LAW EXPLAINED

Guardian

11-18-39

Boston Mass.

A capacity audience of Mass. Hairdressers and operators met last Sunday afternoon in Lincoln Hall, 528 Mass. Ave. and gained much legal information as to their status under the Wage and Hour Law from Atty. Matthew Bullock, counsel for the Colored Hairdresser's Association of Massachusetts.

The meeting was opened by the State President, Mrs. E. Alice Taylor. Miss Emma Lovett gave a few of the highlights of the 20th Annual National Hairdressers' Convention held recently in Kansas City, Mo.

Atty. Bullock expained in detail each clause of the Wage and Hour law. If a beauty shop is not conducted within the law, that shop will receive an order to cease operations or be subject to penalties. If that order is not compiled with another order is sent, with prescribed penalties attached.

"The Wage and Hour Law," Atty. Bullock said, "was enacted to safeguard women and minors from exploitation and to secure to them a living wage and proper hours. A part time worker can not be employed less than four hours a day, or under the minimum wage of $16.50 per a forty-eight hour week."

During the question period it was asked "What shall I do about the girls in my shop if I can't pay them?" Mr. Bullock replied, "If you can't pay your help you will have to let them go." The law as it stands can only be changed by legislation but in regard to booth renting he advised the operators to continue until officially notified by a directory order that their method of doing business is illegal. It was brought out that proprietors receives from the booths a weekly rent but the operators supply everything in the booths except the fixtures. A report was given that some shops are cutting prices and a request was made by Mrs. Taylor for all shops to keep to the standard prices.

Mr. Bullock suggested that the hairdressers form a corporation whereby they would be able to hire operators and with the one overhead increase their volume of business

NEGROES AND WHITES CLASH OVER CCC CAMP

Bee
1-22-39

FREESOIL, Mich., Jan. 19—The racial situation is tense here this week because of difficulties between white citizens and CCC enrollees which have resulted in the requested removal of CCC camp Freesoil or the alternative of having its personnel changed to white enrollees.

Feeling between colored enrollees and prejudiced white residents approached a crisis this week after a meeting at the town hall between citizens and CCC officers failed to effect any definite understanding.

1-22-39

Citizens are divided on the matter, some for removal and others who demand that the camp be left alone. A campaign of petitions is being waged. The meeting resulted on Jan. 6, when the situation became so tense that an open race clash was threatened after several colored CCC enrollees were thrown into jail on minor charges and ordered to stay outside the city limits.

Citizens "Afraid" of Negroes

The only grievance cited by white residents opposing the presence of the enrollees is that most of the citizens are "afraid of colored people." A spokesman for the CCC youth said they had taken all the insults they were going to take and that unless officials put a sotp to the abuse, they were going to take matters into their own hands.

Principal result of the meeting it was agreed, was the definite statement of Major Brock Putnam of Camp Custer, head of Army administration of CCC camps in Michigan. Major Brock, along with Supervisors William Hasenbank of Meade township, and Ira Granger of Freesoil township, both favoring discontinuance of the camp or change of personnel, and J. E. Bennett, Freesoil village

merchant and its president, were invited to the conference. In commenting on the situation, Major Brock said: "The Army is in no way concerned. It is up to your people to make the decision. We are here only to answer questions and provide information as we are able." He admitted, however, that in his experience Negro camps are better disciplined than white.

Michigan Prison Has First Negro Worker

DETROIT, Mich. (UNP)—James A. Randall, 28, of 4837 Moore place, is the first Negro to be offered a job at the Michigan State Prison. He will serve in the mail office of this institution.

Several years ago, Warden Joel Moore, refused to accept a Negro candidate for guard because he believed it might constitute a racial problem among the inmates of the prison.

However, Moore stated that he sees no reason for rejecting Randall because of racial discrimination since he is fully qualified for the job.

Randall spent three years at the University of Michigan and previously had been employed as a temporary mail clerk. He also worked for the Lincoln Motor Company. He is married.

Fisk Man Represents Michigan Telephone Co.

6-3-39

DETROIT, (ANP) — Ramon S. Scruggs, who graduated from Fisk University in 1932, has been employed by the Michigan Bell Telephone company as commercial representative beginning June 5, it was announced by Ben R. Marsh, commercial superintendent.

In discussing Mr. Scruggs' appointment, Mr. Marsh said, "We have studied the possibilities of developing the telephone business among Negroes of the city, and have discussed it with several leaders of this group. We are impressed with the possibilities in this direction.

REVOLT IN DETROIT

Courier

Grown tired of paying millions of dollars annually into the coffers of the electric light and power company, while being refused any kind of employment, Detroit Negroes have started a militant campaign to get some measure of economic justice.

Moving under intelligent and determined leadership, they are collecting their electric light bills and turning them in at a central point so that they may know, first, just how much money they are paying out monthly and, secondly, that they may be able to fight their battle with facts and figures.

Pittsburgh Pa

If, after presenting facts and figures to the company, they are unable to get a few jobs for colored people, they are planning more militant steps, the nature of which their leaders are not ready at this time to divulge.

Detroit Negroes have really started something that should spread rapidly over the country.

Everywhere it is largely the same story: Negroes paying out vast sums each month while being denied any sort of employment. And everywhere Negroes can do something about it whenever they are ready.

Whenever we show that we are determined to have a square deal, we usually get it.

Utilities Fight Is Getting Results

DETROIT, May 11. (ANP)—Whether or not the tremendous fight being waged agianst the Detroit Edison company for jobs for Negroes has thrown a scare into other public utilities is not known but it has been announced here by Emmet S. Cunningham, chairman of the East Side Civic center, that the Michigan Bell Telephone company has yielded and has made known the fact that that corporation will soon place a Negro on its staff, possibly as a field man to look after the interest of the group and at the same time bring in more business.

Mr. Cunningham says that this is merely the opening wedge and once a Negro is placed in the set-up, it will not be so difficult to follow through with others.

5-13-39

The officials of the electric light corporation are still very adamant. They claim that the revenue accruing from service in private homes is so small that it is not to be considered, and even with lightless nights, as proposed by the various committees here, it would have no effect. The civic leaders, however, will continue the fight until they have brought that giant public utility ~~to terms.~~

EMPLOY RACE, PICKETS TELL STOREKEEPERS

Defender

Hastings Street Merchant Capitulates When Sales Decline

6-10-39

DETROIT, June 9—Determined to compel white merchants on Hastings street to hire Race workers where the greater percentage of their patrons are members of the Race, the Brewster council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threw a ring of pickets around two establishments on the busy thoroughfare Saturday.

The picket line appeared after a recent survey of conditions on the street disclosed that 11 dry goods stores and four groceries on the street had refused to hire Race workers, although in the midst of a community thickly populated with Race people.

The pickets were thrown around the branch office of Dr. J. Toole after the doctor had discharged a Race woman, Miss Lillian Bryant, and hired a white girl in her place, and then ignored a letter of protest which had been sent to him by the Brewster Council officials.

The other pickets were thrown around the dry goods store operated by Ben Levine. However, Levine, suffering from a decrease in his business, capitulated shortly after the pickets had been walking, announcing to the officials that he was ready to meet their demands.

As a result, a Race boy was hired. Eugene Davis Smith, chairman of the labor and industrial committee of the council, stated later that this was just the beginning of a crusade for jobs in those stores operated by whites who have failed to employ Race workers.

'No Jobs, No Patronage,' Is Ultimatum To Theatre

Defender

DETROIT, Aug. 4—(UNP)—Located in an area whose population is largely Race, the management of the Granada theatre is being pressed by a committee headed by the West side Human Relations council to employ members of the Race in the theatre. The ultimatum delivered to the management when the demand was rejected, was "No jobs, no patronage!" 8-5-39

Charles Simms, manager of the theatre, told a committee appointed by Turner W. Ross, president of the Human Relations council, that he would consult his partners and see what could be done about the placement of a Race worker in the theatre.

Chicago, Ill.

Later in a report to the committee, Simms said it was impossible to put a member of the Race on full time but that beginning September 1, permanent employment could be given.

Refuses Promises

Shortly afterward, when the committee returned to complete the agreement, the manager, Mr. Simms, was very indignant about the whole affair and announced his intentions not to hire any Race help.

If no change in attitude is adopted, the council has announced its intentions to throw a picket line around the establishment.

Discharged Red Caps Given Jobs Back In Detroit

Daily World

11-11-39

DETROIT —(SNS)— Discharged last June for the alleged failure to report a sufficient amount to cover the twenty-five cents Federal Minimum wage requirements, seven Detroit red caps of the Michigan Central railroad prepared to return to work as a result of an agreement reached between General Manager J. L. McKee and the International Brotherhood of Red Caps.

Atlanta.

Ga.

President Willard S. Townsend, who represented the Union, was assisted in the conference with the management by local Brotherhood representatives L. W. Walker, James Daniels and R. A. Butler. The seven men who will return to work are: James Abrams, James Stanley, John Hill, John McDonald, Thaddeus Knight, Melvin Jones and Eugene Melvin.

According to Union officials, this marks the third case of this type in which the Brotherhood has been successful in gaining reinstatement for red caps. Early in July of this year, the Indianapolis Railroad Terminal Company discharged Milton Cruze and transferred three other red caps to the maintenance of way department. At a southern station, four red caps were discharged for similar reasons. To date, Brotherhood officials stated, all have been reinstated and back on the job

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MINNESOTA

Minn. Postal Clerk Made Foreman

Bystander

9-21-39

St. Paul (ANP)—Jose H. Sherwood well known St. Paul Postal Clerk and widely known in fraternal circles, has been made a foreman by Postmaster Arthur A. Van Dyke, (effective Sept. 1), the appointment marking the first time a Negro has been so honored in the local postoffice.

Sherwood, a veteran of the service, has served under six postmasters, and was made a special clerk by Postmaster Otto Raths. Postmaster Van Dyke stated that the promotion was based on merit alone, and that he recognizes neither race, creed or color among employes of the postoffice.

Des Moines Iowa

Long a fraternal leader, Sherwood has served as grand master of Masons in Minnesota, as grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa; grand commander of Knights Templar of Missouri, and grand master of the grand encampment of Knights Templar (Prince hall affiliation) of the U. S. and Canada.

Mr. Sherwood served in the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Des Moines and is well known to many veterans as well as lodge men in Iowa.

Delta Cotton Awaits Word From Pickers

8-22-39

Journal-Guide

Norfolk, Va.

TUPELO, Miss.—(ANP)— There are 10,000 cotton picking jobs awaiting colored pickers in Northeast Mississippi, but thus far only a very few takers, it was stated last week by Jim Lacey, white, director of the state employment service, who added the northeastern part of the state was being given first chance to supply labor for the heavy delta crop because summer floods had cut local crops about 50%.

Lacey said the employment service will furnish transportation to and from the delta and planters will furnish houses without charge. Pickers are being offered 75 cents per 100 pounds. The average worker can pick 200 pounds a day and good workers can pick 300 pounds daily of the thick delta cotton.

Mississippi Seeks Cotton Pickers

Philadelphia

Tribune

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. — (ANP— There are 10,000 cotton picking jobs awaiting Negroes in Northeast Mississippi, but thus far only a very few takers, it was stated last week by Jim Lacey, white, director of the state employment service, who added the northeastern part of the state was being given first chance to supply labor for the heavy delta crop because summer floods had cut local crops about 50 per cent.

Pickers are being offered 75 cents per 100 pounds. The average worker can pick 200 pounds a day and good workers can pick 300 pounds daily of the thick delta cotton.

TEXTILE MILLS GET WAGES-HOURS WRIT

Southern Group Obtains Temporary Halt on Special Pay Rise Ordered for Oct. 24

Times

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

10-22-39

Constitutionality of the Law Is Also Challenged—Automatic Increase Not Stopped

New York

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has temporarily enjoined the Wage-Hour Administration from enforcement of an increase in textile mill wages ordered for Oct. 24, President R. D. Sanders of the Mississippi Association of Textile Manufacturers stated today.

The injunction, he said, was granted on the plea of a group of 300 small Southern textile manufacturers that the wage regulation discriminated against them. The petition also challenged the constitutionality of the act.

An increase from the present general wage of 25 cents an hour to 30 cents an hour, which becomes effective Oct. 24 under the wage-hour law, is not affected by the injunction, it was understood.

A further and special increase to 32½ cents for the textile industry, however, will not become effective until the present case is decided.

SOUTH'S WORKERS RANK WITH ANY IN U. S., TESTS SHOW

University Study Reveals Climate Does Not Enervate Dixie Residents

Times Picayune

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

12-24-39

New Orleans

Benoit, Miss., Dec. 23.—Workers are not enervated by the climate of the South and rank with those to be found in any sections of the United States, according to David Bruce Dill, professor of industrial physiology at Harvard university, who has released data secured in an investigation conducted by physiological experts at Benoit, Bolivar county, last summer. The experiments which were conducted on all classes of laborers furthermore show that negroes have an adequate and balanced diet, Dill revealed.

The experiments were conducted in 100 individual cases by F. G. Hall, physiologist of Duke university; J. W. Wilson of the fatigue laboratory, Harvard; Marius Nielsen, Rockefeller fellow of Copenhagen; Sid Robinson of the physiological department of Indiana university; John W. Thompson of Harvard; Frank Consolazio, Harvard technician; Erling Asmussen, recently at Copenhagen; John Gedgoud and Dr. Schultz of the University of Chicago; W. H. Forbes of Harvard and others. The party consisted of 10 men, representing Harvard, Copenhagen, Duke, Indiana and Chicago scientific groups.

Study in North, South

"We discovered at least two physiological characteristics that tend to differentiate negroes from whites," declared Professor Dill in submitting his findings. "In most respects though they were like white men of the same age. We had to know in order to support this conclusion whether there are climatic effects that might be confused with racial or environmental influences. It was therefore necessary to study negroes in the North. This was done during the past year, using college students at Harvard and Bloomington, Ind. The best evidence on climatic influences was obtained by observation on our own party at Harvard and in Mississippi.

"Finally, we were able to compare black sharecroppers with white sharecroppers during the same season and on much the same diet. Our findings with regard to capacity for work, their superior ability in regulating body temperature with one possible exception of clinical evidence of deficiency disease led us to believe that the negro workmen in the South are on an adequate diet. We have usually succeeded in our field studies in comparing the response of other animals with that of man to conditions of stress. During the past summer, it was natural to select the mule, the most conspicuous animal, for study. Mississippi is said to have more mules than any other state and 1000 are on the Mississippi Delta and Pine Land Company Plantation. Plantation managers consider horses unable to do continuous hard work, such as cultivating cotton in the hottest weather. This may depend partly on more efficient work by the mule, but probably chiefly on superior capacity for moisture regulation."

Mules Outwork Men

Professor Dill asserted that salt concentration in human sweat decreases one-half or even two-thirds in the process of elimination, the tests showed.

"Evidently the mule undergoes a similar adaptation," he continued, "as mules are caked with salt at the end of a day's work."

Observations were made on pulse rates and temperature on two mules and two men while plowing, he revealed. The mules were working harder than the man, he said. Their temperature increased more and their breathing was at times indicative of exhaustion. He added that in the vicinity of where the experiments were made there were four deaths from heat stroke last summer among mules but none among plantation workers.

"The superior economic status of negroes in Bolivar county," he went on, "is an important factor in their good health."

Part of Work Study

The various laboratory and field studies conducted by the Harvard laboratory have had as their principal objectives an extension of scientific knowledge of the physiology of men at work, he declared. The tests were begun during the first part of June and were continued through July. A truckload of apparatus was taken to Bolivar county for the tests. The Delta Pine and Land Company supplied electricians and constructed and installed treadmills and gasometers for the experiments.

Experiments were begun with negro sharecroppers in June and continued for a month. The men ranged from 17 to 23 years. Tests with white workers of similar ages followed. Included in examinations was blood volume and extracellular fluid volume, basal metabolism, pulse rate and blood pressure and examination of arterial blood. Other tests included oxygen consumption and a study of properties of the blood. A drastic test of capacity for temperature regulation was made during hours of hard work. Subjects were forced to walk 3.5 miles an hour for this test. Experiments were also conducted with 30 negro boys ranging from 7 to 12 years.

"Scientific results of the summer's work will be submitted to scientists at a later date," Professor Dill said. "At the present time it is possible only to submit the highlights. The young men who came to our laboratory were thin but muscular. They were usually not taller than five feet eight inches and not heavier than 150 pounds. They proved equal and even superior to Harvard students of the same age in their capacity for severe work. They were far superior to us in their capacity for long-continued work. Their superiority depends in part on excellent muscular development. On one occasion we had four of them walk in the sun on a measured course for two hours. Their body temperature remained within comfortable limits and their pulse rates were lower than ours under similar conditions."

Officials of the Delta Pine and Land Company, Dr. I. I. Pogue of the plantation hospital, Dr. A. J. Royal, veterinarian for the plantation; C. M. Shaw, superintendent of the Benoit schools, Charles Patterson of the board of trustees, Dr. E. G. Martin and Dr. J. E. Williams, Benoit physicians and Charles Cartledge, manager of the plantation, assisted in aiding in the experiments.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MISSISSIPPI

The Old-Time River Rouster Is Gone, But Legends Of His Era Are Still Being Retold

Commercial Appeal

Most Of Those Black Giants Were Loyal To The Masters Under Whom They Worker—However, They Had 'Sitdown' Strikes In That Day, Too

By JOE CURTIS

Passing of the old-time Mississippi River packets has removed the negro rouster from the levee. Long ago, he realized what was coming. He knew his work soon would be only another turn in memory lane. Some of the smarter ones began buying homes—small farms along the river where they could still see the mighty waters from their front doors. Others found employment in towns and cities. Many have become good citizens, the heads of families.

Of course, negroes still are employed on some of the modernized steamboats of today, but they are few and how different is their work. No longer are they required to trot up or down a steep embankment with sacks of cotton seed, oats, kegs of nails and shipments of salt pork. No longer do they roll the heavy cotton bales down an incline, trembling at every step, fearing the bale will break away from them and go tumbling down the graded landing, across the lower deck of the boat and into the river. They knew if this happened, one or two of them had to jump into the water after it, tie a tossed rope to it so it would be hauled out. Cold or hot weather, this was a rule of the river in its hey day.

No More Tail Twisting

No longer do you see a bunch of rousters leading cattle and forcing an unruly steer aboard by twisting its tail. No longer do you see them herding a gang of plantation mules on board a boat, shoving them and pulling them along by twisting their noses. All that has flown from the river in making way for modern steamboating.

6-11-39

Don't understand that all rousters were easy going, good natured fellows. Occasionally, you'd find a mean one—a killer if it became necessary. More than one big, black man has attacked a mate of a steamboat. If he did, he probably was boosted into it by rough treatment from the mate. Maybe his disposition rebelled against being cussed and struck with a heavy cane if he didn't go on a half run up and down the levee, carrying 150 to 200 pounds of freight on his back, while others kept their peace, obeyed orders and stuck to their work until very often one or more "fell out" and had to be carried on board the boat. All that happened years ago, but with it remained a loyalty and obedience that few individuals boast of during the years of the packets.

Old Rouster Remembers

Today, if you care to loaf about the Memphis river front, you will have a chance to meet up with an old rouster. Maybe he is bent from old age, but when he gives you that kindly smile, he is beginning to recall his days on the Mississippi. And how gloriously he can paint them. How delightfully he can talk about steamboatin', as it still comes to him. One of these famous characters walked slowly down the levee the other day. His step was uneven, his body bent forward, his hands trembled as he gripped a hand-made walking stick. He stopped, gazed out over Mud Island to glimpse the Mississippi River. Then, slowly turning, started up the hill.

"Ah wants to git away f'm heah," he said to himself in passing.

"What's the matter Uncle?" asked a man standing near him.

"Heap de mattah, suh. Jes' look at dat Mississippi. Jes' see dat no count bayou twix heah and de ribbah. Dar ain't no boats lan'ed heah, 'ceptin' a few tugs. Ah has seen dis heah levee crowded with boats, suh. Yassuh, packed wid'em all de way f'om Beale to de foot o'Jefferson. Dats been a long time ago. Was when ah was young, suh, strong and could tote mo'n 200 pounds off'n de deck and top de bank. Ain't no roustahs now, suh. Dey lef' when de big boats lef'. Ah been livin' wid mah son. He fahms way back heah in Shelby County. Dis de fus' time Ah's seed dis ribbah in 25 yeahs. Ah's don't want to see it again, no suh."

His Steamer Burned

The old man's name, so he said, was "Dick" and he claimed to have rousted on the J. M. White, what old river men claim was the finest steamboat that ever ran the lower Mississippi. She burned and "Uncle Dick," saved himself from being roasted, by jumping into the Mississippi and grabbing hold of a floating cotton bale which he managed to paddle into the shore a good many miles down from the scene of the disaster.

Then, he said, he returned to Memphis. "Yassuh, I come back heah bekase Ah had de bes' lookin' yallow gal dat ebah a 'niggah' man laid eyes on. Den, Ah went rous'in on de Ol' "Jim" Lee. Yassuh. Cap'n "Jim" Lee was a moughty fine gem'in, suh. Ah used to like to do little jobs he axed me to do, bekase he always paid me extra. Den, rous'in on de "Jim" let me be in Memphis twice a week so's Ah could call on my gal. Ah ain't gettin' bothersome, is Ah? My son always makes me hush when Ah gets to tellin' about steamboatin'."

"No indeed 'Uncle,' go right on."

"Dey ain't much mo' to tell. Me'n my gal hitched up. Ah rous'ed a long time aftah dat. But Massah "Jim" lef' de ribbah an' he went away ovah yonda. Ah quits. Gets a job wid good white folks heah in Memphis, raised my family o' one boy an' a girl. Done de bes' Ah —know'd how to bring'em up like dey ought to be raised. My son saved his money, got hitched to a woman ownin' a farm and when Ah gits ol', he takes me to live wid him. But my heart sometimes wants to come and see de Mississippi."

"I suppose, 'Uncle,' you and your wife now have a pleasant home."

"Mah wife—Susan was her name —She died—a month—ago," the old fellow said, his face twitching and his lips quivering as he slowly crept up the rock paved levee.

But don't forget that sometimes there appeared a leader among a group of rousters who fomented serious trouble for a steamboat crew. In the latter years of the packets, rousters were known to tie up a boat at Memphis for three or four days because they would not 'ship' up for a trip. Mostly generally, these proceedings came when some rouster was badly treated by a mate or maybe, the cook refusing to give them enough to eat.

Many is the time a mate begged and pleaded with a long line of rousters squatted on some logs and boat spars at the top of the levee to make a trip. But the black fellows just sat, listened and said nothing.

Finally, when the mate demanded to know their complaint, the spokesman would demand removal of the cook. It was let him go or lay in port maybe 36 hours, so the cook went and the rousters shipped up at once.

Maybe it was the first mate they demanded to go. Nine times out of ten he went up the hill and the rousters went to work.

Figured The Distance

During low water season when cotton and cotton seed was moving in from the Upper or Lower Bends, the housters would demand wages of $150 to $200 a month. They sat on the logs and spars at the top of the levee until the agreement for higher pay was reached. They figured how far they had to carry sacks of cotton seed down the levee because of the low water and how far they had to roll a bale of cotton. All of it was hard work.

And then, the rousters had their queer instincts. If a packet was landed at some plantation taking on and unloading freight, with the rousters 'coon jointing' along the stage like ants following their leader, the mate displayed his happiness by talking and smiling. But let a band of music start on the boat and every one of those fellows began dancing, reeling and swinging up and down the stage, keeping time with the music by flopping their feet against the deck of the boat Some times the music had to be stopped.

Way back in preCivil War times rousters were usually owned by slave dealers who hired them out to steamboats. Of course, the boatmen had to feed them well, but most of them were mistreated. Then, after the Civil War ended, negroes swarmed to the rivers. They were always in demand and jobs were plentiful at small wages. But they had credit at the steamboat's bar and they patronized it frequently. When the boat reached port where the rousters were to be paid, the bar keeper turned in his account so it was taken from every man's pay. Then, there are stories that the steamboat captains kept expert craps shooters to outplay the rousters at gambling, taking their money and giving it back to the boat. Well, maybe that happened, but it's doubtful. If a captain had a good crew he kept them and his rule was not to mistreat them. Of course, rousters could be shipped up at every important port, but maybe it was swapping the devil for the witch and no good captain of a packet wanted to take chances.

Were Really Loyal

With all their faults, no member of a steamboat's crew were more loyal than the rouster. That is, if he liked the captain or the mate. Every one of them had certain duties to perform in case of fire or any sort of accident. If you have been on an old time river steamer and witnessed a fire drill, you could not help but admire the work of the negro rousters. Every man was at his place, manning the fire hose the yawls and life preservers. They were at duty all over the boat and they did their work well.

There was another thing the rousters did. No packet ever traveled the Mississippi under its own name so far as they were concerned. They nicknamed every one. For instance, the James Lee was "Ol' Masttah." Ohers were "Iron Horse," "Big Mamma," "Silk Stockings," "One Arm John," the latter applying to the John N. Harbin, because she had but one smoke stack.

Many stories are still told about rousters by older river men who delight in recalling some of their "pets," big honest hearted black fellows who would risk their lives to save one of the crew—especially the master of the boat.

A long time ago, one of the famous St. Louis and New Orleans packets burned several miles below Memphis. There was a heavy loss of life. A woman passenger, awakened by the crew, became excited, grabbed her baby in her arms and running to the cabin guards, jumped into the river.

A negro rouster, himself injured, saw the woman struggling to keep from drowning. He jumped in, managed to get both of them under one arm and swim with them to the Mississippi shore. A few minutes after that, while stretched out on the sandy embankment, he died. The woman kneeling, prayed for his soul.

LABOR 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MISSOURI

Wonder Bread Bakery Provides Jobs for 14 Negro Men

Call 12-22-39
Kansas City, Mo.

These 13 men and another not shown on the photo are given full-time employment at the Continental Baking company plant at Thirtieth street and Troost avenue where Wonder bread is made. These men have been employed at the bakery for periods ranging from one to 13 years. The men, their jobs and length of service are: Back row, left to right: Edwin Miles, cake shop porter, six years; W. E. Goodwin, cake shop porter, two years; Roy Palmer, engineer porter, five years; Robert Lee, bread shop porter, one year; Dewey Shepherd, engineer porter, seven years; and John Lynn, garage porter, one year.

Front row, left to right: Octavos Kountz, cake shop porter, 13 years; John McDavid, bread shop porter, one year; James Neaves, bread shop porter, two years; Alphonso Greene, bread shop porter, two years; William Pickens, garage porter, nine years; Julius Brown, bread shop porter, 10 years; Arthur Ware, bread shop porter, nine years. Not shown is Aaron Paxton, engineer porter, two years.

THESE EMPLOYEES OF THE CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW ABOUT WONDER BREAD'S NEW RADIO PROGRAM

"SKY BLAZERS"

THEY CLAIM IT IS RADIO'S NEW THRILL SENSATION — TRUE ADVENTURES OF HEROES OF THE AIR

IT IS A THIRTY MINUTE PROGRAM OVER KMBC AT 6:30 P. M.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

TUNE IN "SKY BLAZERS" PRESENTED BY WONDER BREAD

FREE AIRPLANES FOR YOUNG AND OLD ASK YOUR GROCER

Gets Colored Western Union Messenger Boys

JORDAN W. CHAMBERS, constable of the Fifth constabulary district and owner of the Peoples Burial League Undertaking Co., has been successful in securing jobs for Negro boys as Western Union messenger boys to deliver Christmas greeting telegrams in colored neighborhoods.

Chambers, who sends out more than 1,000 greeting telegrams last year informed a Western Union official that he would not use the service of the company in the future unless it could provide colored youths to serve.

This Christmas Chambers was informed that the Western Union would use colored boys to deliver telegrams in colored neighborhoods. They even went further and offered to establish a branch office service in colored neighborhoods if the business warranted it.

Fourteen boys were selected to start the service through the Y M.C.A. and the Boy Scouts.

Argus 12-22-39
St. Louis, Mo.

JOB BUREAU HAS PLACED 4117 HERE

Placement of Colored Has 125 Per Cent Increase

Argus
12-22-39
St. Louis

A total of 813 Negro workers secured jobs in private employment during October and November through the efforts of the Mid-City office of the Missouri State Employment Service, 3000 Lucust street, according to C. Walter Placke, in charge of the office. During November, Negro placements in temporary and permanent jobs represented an increase of 125 per cent over the same month last year.

Since January 1, when the office was designated to serve Negro residents of St. Louis and St. Louis County, it has been successful in obtaining jobs for a total of 4,117 Negro workers as compared with only 1,560 during the corresponding period last year, Placke said.

Of the 813 persons securing jobs during the October-November period, 485 obtained permanent jobs and 328 secured temporary employment. Included were 68 junior workers — persons under 25 years of age with little work experience.

"The sizable increase in job placements through our office so far this year reflects the increased confidence of employers needing qualified Negro workers in our ability to give them satisfactory and dependable service," Placke said. "Replacements cover a wide range of occupations, from professional, clerical, service, domestic and factory to foundry and the building trades, skilled and unskilled."

Placke explained that Negro residents of Kirkwood, Meacham Park, Brentwood, Elmwood and adjacent territory may register any Thursday from 12:45 to 3:45 p. m. At the J. Milton Turner School, Saratoga and Milwaukee, Kirkwood. The facilities of the service are free to both the employer and the worker, he said

WAGE INCREASE AND REDUCTION IN HOURS FOR FRISCO PORTERS

Courier
2-4-39

197 Train Porters Get $11,820 Salary Increase — Agreement Reached Ends 9 Months of Negotiation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2 (ANP)—Negotiations which began last May involving increased wages and fewer hours ended here Friday at Hotel Desoto after a five-day conference between representatives of railroad officials, representatives of the 197 train porters and the National Board of Mediation of the United States government. The railroads affected are the St. Louis-San Francisco, St. Louis-San Francisco railway in Texas, the Brownwood, North and South, and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. The four railroads, commonly called the Frisco System, employ at present 197 train porters who are immediately affected by the reduction in hours and the wage increases, totalling annually $11,820.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The stipulations of the new contracts agreed to and signed by representatives of the interested parties call for a minimum monthly salary of $125 and elimination altogether of the hour basis which was for 240 hours per month under the old contract.

Under the new contract the hour element is eliminated entirely, and a maximum monthly mileage basis is in operation, the basis being not more than 5,500 miles per month, at a monthly salary increase of $5. On the 5,500 monthly mileage basis, train porters are to be paid "overtime" for all hours in excess of 5,500 miles they travel on duty each month.

The United States government's National Board of Mediation was represented by Ross J. Foran, Washington, D. C., who supervised and witnessed the agreement and conference. The trainmen and train porters were represented by Steve Bennett, Oklahoma City, national president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employes; and Vernon C. Coffey, Kansas City, Kans., executive assistant to the president of the organization. H. L. Worman, chief operating officer of the Frisco System and tenant lines, St. Louis, represented J. M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, trustees of the Frisco System and tenant lines. The new contract agreement arrived at in a conference which began Monday and culminated Friday is viewed as a big victory for the Trainmen, Porters and Brakemen's Union.

PULLMAN MUST NOT USE PORTERS AS CONDUCTORS

Globe
2-18-39
Nashville
Tenn

Kansas City, Mo.—The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has won an important decision from the National Railroad Adjustment Board, requiring the Pullman company to end its practice of placing porters in charge of sleeping cars.

The board ruled that the Pullman company had violated an agreement with the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors by shifting porters to Pullman cars on Line 161 of the Burlington Railroad operating between Kansas City, Mo., and Billings, Mont.

The board also censured the company for using the business depression as an excuse for detailing porters to replace conductors on many branch lines and short runs.

Another case, involving a dispute over the replacement of a conductor by a porter on an Atlantic Coast Line train in South Carolina was dropped by the board following an order by the South Carolina Public Service Commission prohibiting the operation of sleeping cars by porters.

—Union-Review.

Union Secures Jobs For Race Butchers

Courier
2-25-39
Pittsburgh
Pa

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16—(Special)—A campaign is now being waged by Local No. 88 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union of America, Nick Blassie, president, to place union men in meat markets and grocery stores in Negro neighborhoods, and, during the past few days four men, all Negroes, have been given jobs as butchers. They are Ralph Parker, Russell Underwood, Lucious Smith and Clarence Cartwright.

The union men assert that they are interested in obtaining higher pay for the men in the neighborhood stores and flail the neighborhood merchants for hiring Negro workers at starvation wages when all of the money they get comes from the hundreds of Negroes who patronize their stores. They assert that Negroes should receive a better share of pay and jobs for their patronage at these stores. At the present time, most of the 300 odd Negro members of the local are employed in the packing plants of this area, the group having just started its invasion of the retail field.

SEEK COLORED OPERATORS IN NEGRO THEATRE

Bee
Chicago, Ill
4-23-39

ST. LOUIS, Apr. 20—(ANP)—A number of social welfare and civic organizations, headed by the Colored Clerks' Circle and the local branch NAACP, are pushing their demand that colored motion picture machine operators replace white operators in theatre attended exclusively by Negroes.

Clerks Circle pickets last week were on duty in front of the Strand Theatre, 2000 Market street, insisting that colored operators be hired by Thomas James, theatre owner, to replace the four white operators. James carried his problem to John P. Nick and Clyde Weston, indicted bosses of Motion Picture Operators' Local 143 (white) and they reportedly told James the contract between the union and his theatre could be carried out by colored union operators.

Lawrence Whitson, business agent of Motion Picture Operators' Local 143A (the colored union) said his members were taking no active part in the controversy. He said all members of the colored union were employed at present in 10 theatres in St. Louis and E. St. Louis. Strand Owner James, deploring possible loss of his white employes said:

"It appears that I have to make up my mind before the end of the week. I don't want to make the change because the four white operators have been with me from 10 to 15 years, but I may have to do it."

Wants Colored Machine Operators For St. Louis "Negro Theaters"

Globe

ST LOUIS, April 21 (ANP)—A number of social welfare and civic organizations, headed by the Colored Clerks' Circle and the local Branch NAACP are pushing their demand that colored motion picture machine operators replace white operators in theatres attended exclusively by Negroes.

Clerks Circle pickets last week were on duty in front of the Strand Theater, 2000 Market street, insisting that colored operators be hired by Thomas James, theatre owner to replace the four white operators. James carried his problem to John P. Nick and Clyde Weston, indicted bosses of Motion Picture Operators' Local 143 (white) and they reportedly told James the contract between the union and his theatre could be carried out by colored union operators.

Lawrence Whitson, business agent of Motion Picture Operators' Local 143A (the colored union) said his members were taking no active part in the controversy. He said all members of the colored union were employed at present in 10 theatres in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Strand Qwner James, deploring possible loss of his white employes said:

"It appears that I have to make up my mind before the end of the week. I don't want to make the change, because the four white opera-

---

PORTERS DISCUSS INSURANCE

Call

Retirement an Unemployment Plans Viewed by St. Louis Group

7-28-39

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) — H. L. Walker and C. S. Burton, of the St. Louis district office of the Railroad Retirement board made a visit to the Pullman Porters at their last meeting to discuss with them and their wives the benefits of railroad retirement and unemployment insurance.

Walker was introduced by E. J. Bradley, who is head of the porters. They are the St. Louis branch of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Rule 67 was discussed at length. This pertains to the time the present agreement between the railroad company and the porters must be in operation before either side may discuss or ask for any changes

The first speaker was Walker who talked for sometime on the requisites of a man before he may retire from the service and what he must do when he is making application for benefits.

In applying for benefits a porter must first get a "Notice to Claimants for Unemployment Insurance Eenefits" from the unemployment claims agent.

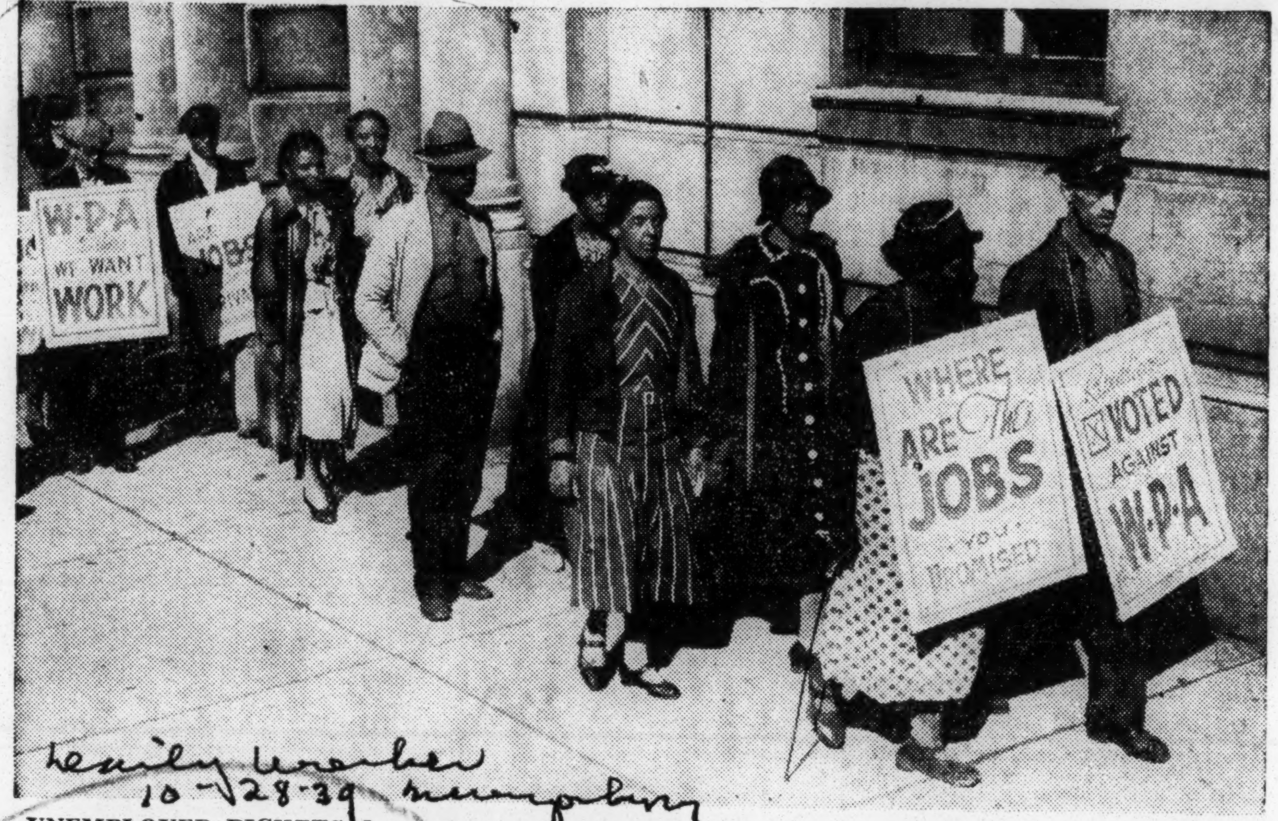
Walker emplasized the fact that the law provides a penalty of several thousand dollars fine and time in a federal prison for any claims agent who tells a man he hasn't got a claim. That must be decided on by the regional office, which for St. Louis, is at Kansas City.

The man must then certify as to the time in service months and wages he has put in and been paid by the company. This must be filled out; if a man cannot write, he must have someone who can to do so for him. After this is done a form called "Registration and Claim for Unemployment Insurance Benefits" must be filled out and sent in.

A man must register once for every two days he wants to ask for unemployment benefits and he can, if he wishes to do so, register each day. If he does work a day, he must say so. If he fails to do this he may be handled by the law since he is to receive benefits as an unemployed person

---

Demand WPA Jobs



Daily Worker
10-28-39 Unemployment

UNEMPLOYED PICKETS demonstrate before the St. Louis WPA office in protest against dismissals and the lack of jobs. The Worker Alliance is carrying on an intensive campaign to force WPA to expand and absorb the thousands made jobless by the Woodrum Bill.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MISSOURI

CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS
OF THE NEGRO.

200 ATTEND CONFERENCE ON NEGRO EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AT STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley Serves as Government Consultant; Findings Committee Report Later

The Call 11-3-39

Kansas City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A one-day conference called by Governor Lloyd C. Stark at the instigation of Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley of the Employment Security Bureau in Washington was held Monday, October 31, in the House chamber of the State Capitol building.

The conference on "Employment Problems of the Negro" was the first of its kind ever held in Missouri and one of the 27 such conferences held in states throughout the country.

Nearly 200 persons, white and Negro, attended the meeting, some at the personal invitation of Governor Stark and others without invitation but interested in the problem of unemployment and anxious to know what steps the state would take to remedy the situation in Missouri.

The conference opened shortly after 10 o'clock with Earl Shackelford, state commissioner of labor, presiding.

Following invocation by the Rev. Wilbur D. Ruggles, white, of Jefferson City, the conference group remained standing as Governor Stark was escorted into the House chamber by members of the Missouri State Employment Service.

Governor Reads Message

Governor Stark read a brief message in which he stated that for many years he had been deeply interested in the problem of Negro employment and recalled that in his inaugural address in 1937, he recommended that a non-salaried commission be appointed to study the economic, educational and civic needs of the Negro in Missouri. The governor said that he secured legislative support in this matter and the commission of nine members was appointed. The commission has not yet finished its "gigantic task," he said but it had been continued in office with all funds exhausted.

After delivering his message, Governor Stark departed from the House chamber, leaving the conference in the hands of officials from the Employment Service and Mr. Shackelford.

The failure of the governor to sit through at least a part of the conference called over his signature brought comment later in the day from Father Bernard G. Whitlock of Kansas City.

The "conference objectives" were outlined by Lieutenant Oxley, chief of Negro placement service, division of special services, bureau of employment security, Washington. Mr. Oxley said that the objectives of the conference were three:

Names Objectives

To determine:

1. What this conference can do to help Negroes hold the jobs they have.
2. What can be done to open up new jobs for them.
3. How the Negro can win back the jobs which have been traditionally his.

To qualify for a job, Mr. Oxley said, a person must have physical fitness, mental alertness and training to fit the job.

Mr. Oxley called upon the conference not to be a "fault-finding" body, but to do creative thinking on how to produce jobs. "We all agree" he said, "that the problem exists or we would not be here. The state recognizes the problem or it would not have called you here."

Mr. Oxley made the suggestion that the conference be called as one of a series of such state conferences he is directing. The program of the Missouri conference was made by the officials of the Missouri State Employment Service.

Hear Addresses

Addresses during the morning program were made by He[illegible] W. Kiel, trustee of the St. Louis Public Service company; Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university; Dr. Russell Bauder, associate professor of economics at the University of Missouri and James W. Doarn, assistant director of the Missouri State Employment Service, Jefferson City.

A panel discussion on "Training Needs and Opportunities for the Negro" occupied the afternoon with Dr. C. T. Pihlblad, associate professor of sociology at the University of Missouri, as the discussion leader. Following a 10-minute address by each of six panel leaders, opportunity was offered for discussion from the floor.

Many pertinent questions were posed by members of the conference dealing with specific employment problems of the Negro in Missouri.. Many of the questions went unanswered by members of the panel.

LAWRENCE A. OXLEY

Dean Taylor Appears

The panel discussion was preceded by a paper on "Training Needs and Opportunities for the Negro" read by William E. Taylor, dean of the Lincoln university law school in St. Louis. Dean Taylor said that in 18 states of the Union where separate schools are maintained for Negroes and whites, the opportunity for education is less than in other states where J Crowism does not prevail. The law school dean said that there are far too few Negro lawyers in this country. He said that the Negro race should have 19,000 lawyers.

Prof. M. Brent Oldham of the business administration department of Lincoln university was the first panel speaker, his topic being, "White Collar and Professional Employment." During the discussion period it was brought out that although Negroes do not form a part of the staff of the Employment Service office in Kansas City, a total of 602 Negroes in 24 states have qualified and have been appointed to the staffs of state employment offices throughout the country. Mr. Oxley pointed out that Virginia has two offices, one in Richmond and one in Norfolk completely manned by a Negro staff, from the director down. In Chicago, Mr. Oxley said, a Negro is manager of the South Parkway branch with a white assistant and a mixed staff. Even in North Carolina, he said, a Negro woman who manages the office there is considered one of the best managers in the entire country.

Ask Custodial Work

As opportunities in the white collar field, government service and Negro business as it improves were named as the best possibilities.

In the Building and Custodial service, which was discussed by C. L. Wetzel, white, of the Hadley Vocational School in St. Louis, it was proposed by Felix H. Payne of Kansas City that the state of Missouri lead the way in employing Negroes in the various government offices.

The Call 11-3-39

Kansas City, Mo.

James N. Freeman, acting director of the department of agriculture at Lincoln university, led the panel on "Rural and Farm Employment." Stating that his field was the most important panel of all Mr. Freeman said that the Negro's greatest opportunity lies in agriculture. He said that he hoped Lincoln university would become a service institution to produce agricultural experts, soil experts, poultry and horticulture experts.

Farmers Handicapped

Mr. Freeman said that the Negro farmers in rural Missouri are greatly handicaped by the lack of adequate guidance and supervision by county agents. "We have only three vocational agriculture teachers in the state and only three Jeanes supervisors," he said. "We have only three vocational supervisors," he said. "We should have six county farm agents, six home demonstration agents and 97 vocational agriculture teachers." Mr. Freeman attributed the decrease in farm ownership to three factors: depression, mechanization of machinery and lack of leadership.

During the open discussion on this panel, Dr. Scruggs commented that Negro farmers are losing out financially because they do not have county agents working among them to tell them about the possibilities of federal aid. This federal money, he said, can come to the farmer only through the University of Missouri.

Mr. Oxley entered the discussion saying that the county farm agents who work among Negro farmers must be Negroes.. A white agent cannot do the job for Negro farmers, he said. The call for a Negro farm agent must come from the community, Mr. Oxley said, as the local community puts up half the money while the federal government matches the sum.

In the field of Domestic and Personal Service, C. R. Kammerer, manager of the St. Louis office of the Missouri State Employment Service, was the panel leader.

Noticeable as one looked through the conference group was the absence of a large number of St. Louisans. Only five persons from St. Louis were there. On the other hand, Kansas City was represented by 25 persons. Rural Missouri was represented.

The absence of St. Louisans was interpreted by observers as resentment over Governor Stark's tardiness in becoming interested in the problems of the Negro. In some quarters, the conference was looked upon as political strategy in preparation for the 1940 campaign when Governor Stark has announced that he will be a candidate for senator.

Mr. Kammerer said that many Negro women as well as white women are placed in domestic service through the St. Louis Employment office. He said that the greatest difficulty in securing jobs for Negro women was their dislike of staying away from home at night. The discussion brought out that there are two reasons for his: a desire to be with their families at night and the fact that when they remain overnight at their employers' home, they are subject to call 24 hours a day.

Mr. Oxley pointed out the possibilities of lucrative employment in the domestic and personal service field. Saying that he preferred to look upon the optimistic rather than the pessimistic side, he called attention to the success of Negro domestic employes in the White House. A Negro from Missouri named Slade, he said, began with a small chicken business in Boston and now has a chain of five chicken shacks giving employment to 500 persons.

Mrs. Alma Jackson, Kansas City beautician, presented a petition from the Kansas City Association of Cosmetologists asking that Negro beauticians be given jobs as state inspectors of beauty parlors. "We feel," she said, "that if we can own and operate shops approved by the state and that if our Negro instructors can train students to pass the state board examinations that we can inspect our own schools."

James L. Russell, state supervisor of Negro NYA projects, was panel leader in the discussion of "The Employment Picture for Negro Youth." Mr. Russell named negative and positive factors relating to the youth problem. Negatively, he said, there is being made no coordinated study on Negro unemployment and opportunities for Negro youth in Missouri; there is a lack of vocational guidance and occupational training for the Negro youth; there is inadequate agricultural and industrial training for Negro youth; the Negro youth on NYA and CCC projects too often are the sole support of their families, serving to break the morale of the youth.

On the positive side, Mr. Russell said that the Urban Leagues of Kansas City and St. Louis and the Colored Clerks Circle in St. Louis are doing an effective job in securing more employment for Negro youth in private employment. The Clerks Circle, he said, has secured 200 jobs for Negro youth in St. Louis in the last two years. The highest number of Negro youth employed during 1939, Mr. Russell said, was 1,500, including those on work projects, student aid programs and resident training centers.

The final panel on "Building Trades, Skilled and Semi-Skilled," was led by William M. Kirby, manager of the Kansas City office of the Missouri State Employment Service. Beginning by saying that he saw a bright future for the Negro in skilled and semi-skilled trades next spring because of the general upturn in business, Mr. Kirby cited the number of Negroes who had been placed in private jobs by the Kansas City office. He pointed out that the Employment office cannot create jobs for Negroes, but only can furnish the workers when called for by employers. He urged the conference to find ways and means of acquainting employers with the availability of trained Negro workers. In many instances, Mr. Kirby said that his office has persuaded employers to use Negro workers instead of those of other races.

Opening the discussion following Mr. Kirby's talk, C. A. Franklin of Kansas City, editor of The Call, called attention to the official barriers raised by city, county and state against Negro skilled workers

He cited two instances of official discrimination against the Negro:

1. The refusal of the Kansas City license department to issue licenses in plumbing and electricity to Negro men trained and experienced in these lines, even when men come to Kansas City with licenses from other cities.
2. The scarcity of Negro workers on the gangs which build public highways .

Mr. Franklin said that when plumbing inspectors refuse to license Negro workers, they deny to the Negro a basic right. He urged the conference to ask Attorney General Roy McKittrick to determine whether the city or county in denying Negroes the right to work deprives them of a property right without due porcess of law.

Public roads are built from public money which is contributed by all the citizens, Mr. Franklin said The state spends the money without giving Negroes an opportunity to get any returns from the money they contribute.

"The city, county or state has no business barring any citizen from public work," Mr. Franklin said The excuse given is that the work is let to private contractors who in turn hire only union labor. "We must get around this union limitation," Mr. Franklin said.

Dean Sidney E. Sweet of St. Louis, white, suggested that the conference request Governor Stark to appoint a non-political commission to study the Negro employment situation in Missouri. He emphasized that the commission must be non-political and suggested that it be composed of both white and Negro persons.

Mr. Oxley told the conference that when the Negroes in two states, Pennslvania and New York, failed to get through conference the proper job recognition they caused the legislatures of those two states to pass laws to the effect that any union which discriminates against any person because of race, creed or color shall be denied the benefits of labor legislation and will not be recognized as a bona fide labor organization.

Mr. Oxley suggested that Negro workers try to get recognition first by conference, using legislation as the last resort.

Taking issue with the previous speakers, William Brandt, secretary of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, said that for 50 years unions have managed their own affairs and that they do not appreciate the "meddling" of theorists of the professional classes. He said that 31 unions in St. Louis have Negro members in whole or in part He said, "Lf you are going to meddle in labor problems, I suggest that you first solve the problems of your own class. Workers will never allow you preachers, doctors and educators to run our labor organization.

Closing the conference Labor Commissioner Shackelford said that he hoped the conference would become an annual affair. He said that all types of Missourians must be represented at the conference workers, and the professional classes.

The findings and recommendations of the conference will be drawn up within the next two weeks and presented to the governor by a findings committee composed of Dr. C. T. Pinlbald, professor, University of Missouri, Prof M. Brent Oldham, Lincoln university; C. L. Wetzel, Hadley Vocational school. St. Louis; J. N. Freeman, agriculture department, Lincoln university; C. R. Kammerer manager. St. Louis Employment Service Office; James L. Russell state NYA supervisor; William M Kirby, manager, Kansas City Employment Office; Earl D. Thomas principal R. T. Coles school, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Margaret Burns Bush, Lincoln university; Francis B. Howard, New Madrid; A. R Houston, Springfield; Thomas A Webster, executive secretary, Kansas City Urban League: Dean Sidney E. Sweet. St. Louis, and Dr. Hayes A. Richardson. professor, University of Kansas City.

Call 12-30-39

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NATIONAL WPA CONFERENCE

Roosevelt To Hear Committee Friday At White House

Daily World 7-20-39

Atlanta, Ga.

Edgar Brown To Act as Spokesman; Others To Discuss WPA Plans Are Bethune, Wilson and Gray

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—A committee on the W. P. A. National Conference held in Chicago under the auspices of the United Government Employes Inc., will call on President Roosevelt to present its views at the White House, Friday. Edgar G. Brown, Washington, D. C., president of the U. G. E., will act as spokesman. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, N. Y. A. adviser; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and G. N. T. Gray, National Alliance of Postal Employes, are the other members of the N. Y. A. committee agreed upon in Chicago.

On Saturday following the conference with the President, the group has made arrangements to discuss with Colonel Harrington, commissioner of the W. P. A., certain recommendations agreed upon at the Chicago conference as to possible improvements in the administrative procedures and the application of the 30-day furlough for all W. P. A. workers completing 18 months on the rolls; the new 130 hour monthly work schedule and the adjustment of wages for W. P. A. workers in the North and South.

A special WPA Committee of U G. E. Officials in Chicago headed by Mrs. Sadie Keppard, Miss Virginia A. Rielly, Mrs. Georgia Latimore Seals, Miss Freda Coleman and M.C.B. Mason has been deputized by the president Edgar G. Brown of the United Government Employes to represent the organization during the present crisis in Illinois. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri with headquarters at 4945 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The National WPA Conference called by Edgar G. Brown in Chicago received the approval generally of the Negro press as reflected in the current editorials of the leading national publications the foremost churchmen and the officials of the United Government Employes, Inc. in 32 states. These spokesman reaffirmed the earlier advice of Mr. Brown to WPA workers of the colored race not to strike against the government of the United States—at the same time however to use fully the regular channels of direct appeal by resolution, letters, telegrams and conference committees to Congress as set up in the Bill of Rights and the U. S. Constitution.

"We say to WPA workers as we did ten days ago, everywhere," said Chairman Brown at the conclusion of the two day Conference in Chicago, "do not join any walk out against the government for one day or one hour, July 20th or any other specified time. Specifically, have nothing to do with the organizations which continue to counsel disloyalty and treason—steer clear of them from this time on."

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW JERSEY

Job Hunters May Impede Negro Survey

Director New Jersey Commission Warns Against Bickering

NEWARK, N. J.—Bickering among partisan groups over the few jobs dispensed by the New Jersey Commission which is investigating the condition of the colored urban population may ruin the chances of helpful legislation resulting from the Commission's report, Lester B. Granger, executive director of the Commission, warned the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Colored Clubs at its annual meeting in Jersey City last week. Mr. Granger appeared before the Federation to explain the Commission's work and objectives of the report which will be made to the Legislature in the very near future.

Tribune
1-26-39
Philadelphia Pa.

"Too many Negroes who are ordinarily thoughtful on matters affecting the race," stated Granger, "have been thinking of this Commission as a job dispensing body rather than an investigating commission. While disappointed applicants have wrangled about jobs, the Commission has been going forward with its work, gathering information on which its report to the Legislature will be based, and providing facts to back up its recommendations."

VOTERS MUST GIVE SUPPORT

These recommendations, Granger asserted, will contain many points of vital interest to the economic welfare of the race and it is important that members of the Legislature be impressed with the fact that the Commission's thinking has the support of the Negro voters of the State. Unless this is accomplished, the recommendations can be safely ignored by the Legislature when they come up in the form of bills and departmental suggestions.

One Negro Postmaster At U.S. Convention

WASHINGTON, Oct. (ANP)—Of the six Negro postmasters in the country, only one is attending the annual convention of postmasters now being held here in this city, where some 5000 are convening discussing ways and means of bettering the service they already are rendering to the communities they represent.

Afro
10-28-39

This lone eagle among the whites is Robert K. Kearse postmaster of Vaux Hall N. J., some six miles from Newark, one of the larger industrial cities of the metropolitan area.

[illegible]

LABOR 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey Negro City Wins County Support for Jobs

Camden County Appoints Committee to Confer With Lawnside Negro Mayor in Effort To Relieve Unemployment

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMDEN, N. J., September 15.—Responsibility for ending discrimination against Lawnside Borough, 90 per cent Negro township near Camden, was recognized by the Camden County Board of Freeholders last night.

The board appointed a committee to confer with Mayor Ephraim J. Still and the Lawnside Borough Council and to bring in a report on the possibility of county-sponsored Federal projects to solve the borough's unemployment problem.

Daily Worker

9/16/39

Lawnside is the only incorporated community in the East with a Negro Mayor and Council.

Mayor Still, heading a delegation of 25 Lawnside townspeople, told the Freeholders his borough is subjected to "a vicious cycle of permanent economic insecurity brought on by unemployment and resulting in a falling off of borough revenue, increase of tax rates decreed by the State Tax Board, inability of citizens to pay taxes, loss of homes and cessation of relief at a time when it is most needed."

"This general unemployment problem," the Mayor said, "has been aggravated by the recent WPA lay-offs, but it has always been sharp in the case of the citizens of our borough, because of the unemployment discrimination against Negro people practiced by some large corporations operating in Camden County."

Investigation of 14 New Jersey municipalities, including Lawnside, by the Hargraves Legislative Commission, Still pointed out, shows that 47 per cent of Negro dwellings have no running water, 76 per cent have no electricity and that 70 per cent need major or minor repairs to make them fit to live in.

Proposals brought forward by the Lawnside town delegation included county-sponsored projects for housing, water and sewage.

Attempts of reactionary Republican board members to sidetrack solution of Lawnside's special problems through a "general investigation of the employment needs of all boroughs in the county" were blocked when Democratic majority leader Maurice Bart reminded the board that no other town in Camden County is systematically discriminated against because of the racial composition of its citizens.

Last night's action by the Board of Freeholders was the result of a mass town meeting called by Mayor Still in response to a petition signed by more than 500 of the borough's 1,400 residents. Speakers at the meeting included Assemblyman Hargraves of Essex County and Herbert H. Cole, president of the State Federation of Teachers and former secretary of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey.

Lawnside was founded by Abolitionists in 1840 as a station on the underground railroad in a struggle against slavery.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Social Workers Eligible For Prison Bureau Jobs

Weekly World 12-7-39 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—(SNS)—Negro social workers who have had two or more years of experience in an administrative capacity are eligible to take a new civil service examination for work in the federal prisons, the National Urban League pointed out this week.

The examination will seek eligible candidates for jobs as Technical Assistant to the Chief of Probation and Parole and Assistant Supervisor of Classification, both at $3,800 per year.

Duties of persons appointed to the position of Technical Assistant, will be to formulate standards for case reports of juveniles prior to their disposition by Federal Courts, to determine standards of agencies and institutions being considered for the detention and care of juveniles under federal jurisdiction, to review the progress of juveniles committed to the custody of the Attorney General and to prepare case reports for the United States Board of Parole.

Applicants for this position must have had at least four years of full-time paid experience in case work, two years of which must have involved major administrative responsibility. The work must have been in either (a) a probation department of a court. (b) an organized program of parole or institutional care for delinquents, (c) an agency having responsibility for services to children in their homes, in foster homes, and in institutions or (d) an agency handling adults and children presenting conduct and personality disorders, having the full-time service of a psychiatrist. Extra credit will be given for additional experience.

Duties of those appointed to the position of Assistant Supervisor of Classification will be to assist in the supervision and standardization of the classification of prisoners in all Federal penal and correctional institutions, to assist in the review of cases recommended by one institution for transfer to another institution, to assist in making special investigations and studies relating to the classification and segregation program of the bureau, and to assist in the in-service training program for classification personnel in institutions.

Applicants must have had at last four years of experience in case work, two years of which must have involved major administrative responsibility, in either (a) a probation department of a court or (b) an organized program of parole or institutional care for delinquents. Extra credit will be given for additional experience.

Full details of both examinations may be obtained by requesting Announcement No. 2 from the United States Civil Service Commission Washington, D. C. Applications must be on file before January 2, 1940 No written test will be given, but applicants will be rated on their training and experience.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Handicapped Women Find Life Easier As Colored Beauticians Ply Their Trade

Two colored girls are plying their scissors and tweezers, the lipstick, powder puff, and marcel irons with deft fingers upon chronically ill patients in the Neurological Hospital, on Welfare Island in New York.

No question of race is here uppermost in the minds of the white "customers" who submit to the art as practised by these two young women, — Miss Gladys Agner and Miss Bessie Duggan.. The electrifying effect of being transformed by the beautifying methods has caught the whimsical fancies of these shut-ins. And the young colored beauticians appointed to take charge of this phase of the patients' treatments rap top-flight right on down the most aged "coquette."

One particular centenarian looks as eagerly forward to her weekly manicure and marcel as any one deb making the merry round of parties, dances, during the gay interlude before stepping to the altar "for better, for worse . . . "

There is personality-plus in the make-up of these busy young beauticians who are working wonders with the mentally and nervously handicapped women.

You can imagine the elation of these inmates when they glance into a mirror and behold there the coy little curlecues, and highly - glossed, permanently - waved coiffures which put a new twinkle into heretofore lack-lustre eyes. Eyes that have looked upon drab appearances day after day, for sometimes as long as 30 or 40 years!

It is a real service these two young women are performing as appointees under the WPA, and they carry a world of healing in their finger-tips!

Tribune 1-19-39

Philadelphia Pa.

Journalists Offered Positions In New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negro journalists residing in New York State are eligible to take two Civil Service examinations which will be held in the near future to find persons qualified for appointment to the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the New York State Department of Labor as Assistant and Senior Information Service Reporters.

COLLEGE AND HI SCHOOL GRADS

The job as Assistant Information Service Reporter carries a salary ranging from $2,600 to $3,225 per year.

The job as Senior Information Service Reporter carries a salary from $3,325 to $3,975 per year.

JOBS FOR LABOR OFFICIALS

Three other examinations for job openings in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance call for candidates with a great deal of experience in labor organization and personnel management.

Complete details about any of these examinations, and formal application blanks may be obtained by writing to the Examination Division, State Department of Civil Service, Albany, New York.

NOTE: Applications received until March 3, 1939. Examination scheduled for March 25, 1939.

Tribune

2-23-39

Philadelphia

Tribune

Ask End Of Slave Mart In New York

Defender

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Existence of "slave markets" on city street corners, where young girls of both races gather in the hope of obtaining a few hours' work at 15 to 20 cents an hour prompted Councilman Albert D. Schanzer this week to recommend the creation of a city board of youth welfare.

Schanzer, heading a committee to study the problems of youth, filed a report with the council in which his committee said it had discovered that more than 375,000 young people in this city are "able and anxious to work" but unable to find jobs.

2-11-39

Chicago

WORLD'S FAIR JOBS

SEVERAL WEEKS ago, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, field representative of the United States Employment Service, meeting with administrative officials of the New York State Employment Service, discussed the need and importance of working out a policy and an adequate criterion to assure to Negro applicants a fair share of the available jobs in connection with promotion activities of the New York World's Fair.

According to a statement made by Lieut. Oxley "assurance was given by the Fair officials that job specifications would not be set up that might be interpreted to discriminate against any racial group." The conferees went on record as approving a suggestion made by Lieut. Oxley that Negroes be included in the World's Fair personnel, white collar, clerical, professional, custodial, police, guards and as cashiers in the ticket booths in proportion to the number of Negroes available in the several occupational brackets in the total applicant list.

Over 41,000 persons will be employed in the New York World's Fair and private concessionaries, it is said, but despite the optomism of Lieut. Oxley and the conferees, we fail to see any guarantee that Negro applicants will be treated fairly or even afforded an equitable opportunity to work. There are far too many loopholes through the manipulation of which Negroes can be just as systematically excluded by the Fair's employment office the same in the future as they have been in the past, agreement to be fair and impartial notwithstanding.

We know that a large number of Negro applications are on file in the World's Fair employment office for jobs of all kinds and types. We know, too, that a large number of white applications are on file for the same jobs. We hope that past experience and practices will not be followed by the World's Fair officials when it comes time to consider Negro applicants. We hope that Fair officials will really ~~be fair officials.~~

Age

2-25-39

New York

N.Y.

Employment Service Of Children's Aid Society Shows 500 Percent Increase In Jobs Despite Slump

Vocational magic is being practiced by the Children's Aid Society in Harlem these days. Or something that looks very much like it. The Employment Service of the eighty-six year old welfare society, has been pulling wiggling, real live jobs out of a hat that everybody swore was empty, and distributing them to Negro youngsters. And what's more the society is making good on its guarantee that any youngster they hand a job to will hold it—no matter how wiggly it is.

Fact is that the young Negro boys and girls are getting to think that the hat's some kind of modern cornucopeia. It seems that job-getting figures leaped in almost geometric progressions last year to over 500 percent of what they've been for the preceding twelve-month period—and all this in the fact of a 20 percent slump in employment throughout the United States for 1938.

But, of course, like all magic, this kind has an explanation. It appears that a group of civic-minded business men enlisted in the work by direct contacts the society made with them, have been standing in the wings giving able assistance to the legerdemain. They have been providing the jobs to pull out of the hat—whenever they possibly could.

And in return, the Employment Service of the society has been working overtime giving the boys and girls who apply to it specialized and individual training—it pumices the rough edges; transforms youthful charges into top-flight job-getters and job-holders.

This is how the effective system functions. The young applicant, who usually resides in the neighborhood of the Society's Harlem Children's Center, has heard that by applying to one of the Boys' Club workers at the Center, he can get an interview with a staff member of the Emplyoment Service. ("He" is used advisedly—over one-fourth of the jobs received last year went to girls).

The director who is approached knows the qualifications, personality and habits of the young applicant thoroughly for he has been associating with him daily for years—in work and play in the club and playground. Thus a valuable preliminary report is given to the job bureau's interviewer. The interviewer then talks to the applicant, estimates his needs, deficiencies and qualifications.

Now the task of the service is to render the applicant preeminently job-worthy. An intensive study course is given, with personal attention for each applicant. The young hopeful is taught the proper ways of approaching a potential employer, the value of neatness, courtesy, production. His especial aptitude is discovered and brought forward.

Later, conferences, amounting to job clinics, are arranged between the youngsters and leaders among the Negro race, who advise them on the basis of their own experience of the attitudes most essential to successful job-finding.

When the youth is sufficently job-worthy he is sent out on leads which have been marked out for him by the staff members of the Employment Service who are in charge of making contact with employers. More often than not he finds these prospective employers willing to lean over backwards to give help—for they have been made aware of the need by the contact men and have been encouraged by the fact that the boys sent them through the Children's Aid Society work out so uniformly well.

Growing Demand

Faced with a growing demand for its services from both employers and employees—a demand augmented by the extension of its facilities to over 50 welfare agencies which, because of the society's marked success, now send their young job seekers to its Employment Service—officials of the Children's Aid Society say there is a trying need for expansion.

Age

2-4-39

New York

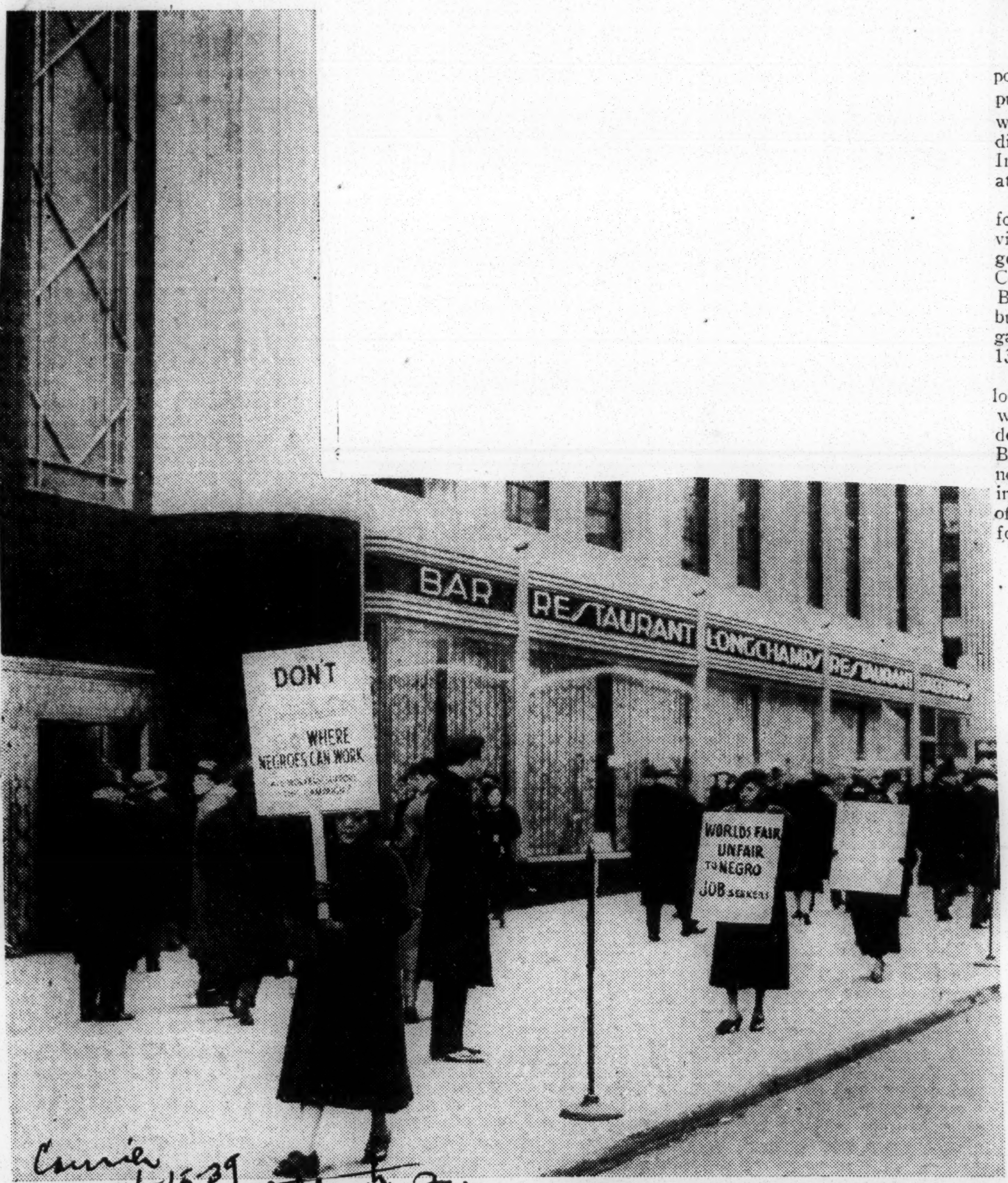
Expansion, however, is not a mere question of putting in more filing cabinets and ordering more stationary, for, in addition to its other work, the Employment Service staff undertakes a thorough follow-up job on each position obtained. This means constant visits to the employers to ascertain whether they and the employees are satisfied with the work done. This of course guarantees satisfaction—for if a young person is finding his job difficult, he is given further training, or, in special cases he is found another job. The final success of the novel employment bureau depends on this work—but the work itself has become greater than the original staff foresaw it would.

According to the Children's Aid Society's officials, expansion must be of two kinds—an increase in the number of staff members, made possible by further donations to the Employment Service, and an increase in the number of Harlem employers who will cooperate with the society by providing jobs.

The society's officials feel that increases of 500 percent in jobs obtained must go on for a long time before the solution to Harlem's unemployment problem is finally accomplished. They have pointed the way and the cooperation of many business men in all parts of the city has brought the work a considerable distance on that way. But if Harlem, faced with a 125 percent increase in population in the past 18 years, is to meet its unemployment problem fairly and squarely, it can only be through the increasing cooperation of Harlem's own employers, officials of the society said.

The present response of employers in other sections of the city should act as a further stimulus to Harlem employers, the society believes. They feel, too, that each well-trained young Negro boy or girl who successfully performs the job alloted to him should tend to convince men with businesses in Harlem that they, themselves, hold the key to Harlem's unemployment problem.

PICKET FAIR



Courier
4-15-39 Pittsburgh Pa.

"Don't Come to the Fair. Go Where Negroes Can Work," read these signs carried by pickets in front of the New York offices of the World's Fair Corporation in the Empire State Building, New York. The picketing campaign, launched by the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, is designed to break down the policy of Negro exclusion which has obtained up to the present time in the selection of Fair employes.

Public Porters Up In Arms Over Proposals To Abolish Their Jobs

Age
3-4-39

A bill that would abolish public porters and which is being held for public hearing in the City Council was this week denounced as rank discrimination by an official of the Independent Public Porters' Association of New York City.

The bill attacked has been put forward by City Councilman Genevieve Earle and is now before the general welfare committee of the Council for open discussion. John A. Baillou of 401-A Decatur street, business manager of the red-caps organization, hit at the bill, February 13th.

"If this law is passed," said Baillou, "28[illegible] men, both colored and white, over 40 years of age will be deprived of a means of livelihood. Because of their age, these men have no hope of being employed by private industry. Consequently," the porters' official pointed out, "they will be forced to apply for home relief."

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Geneva Boone Was Forced Into A Shoe-Shining Career By Labor Trouble--Her Shop Is One Of Busiest Today

Because of Difficulty in Finding Competent Help, She Was Faced with the Problem of Closing Shop or Going to Work Herself—She Prayed for Success in Her First Attempt.

By **MORGEN S. JENSEN**
Staff Correspondent

Pittsburgh Courier May 6, 1939

BROOKLYN, May 4—Mrs. Geneva Boone (or plain Eva, as her customers call her) could hardly qualify as a capitalist, even in Russia. But, strange to say, it was her experience with labor troubles in her shoe shine parlor, Fulton street and Schenectady avenue, which first forced her to shoulder the responsibilities of her help. It was a case of shining shoes herself or closing shop. Because she choose the first course, the Gloss Shop is today one of the busiest in the entire borough. She is Brooklyn's only woman bootblack.

This middle-aged woman actually shines shoes. It is a treat to watch her dust 'em off and turn 'em loose. And to judge from the steady stream of regular customers, her bootblacking ability is on a par with her male competitors in the neighborhood.

Eva opened a small shop about five years ago for Charles Moore, her son by a previous marriage. Moore died in 1937, leaving his mother with a tiny shoe-shine parlor but with no one to shine shoes. She herself had never attempted to wield a brush or a polishing rag.

Although it was a financial strain, Eva attempted to continue the small business by hiring various so-called bootblacks. Every one was a failure. When a customer came in, the bootblack was invariably out. There and then, Eva decided, "God helps him who helps himself." She decided to become the bootblack.

Eva nervously says she'll never forget her first experience in shining shoes. The first victim, a sterm looking man, mounted the stand and said, "Step on it, please. I'm in a hurry." Let's allow Eva to continue:

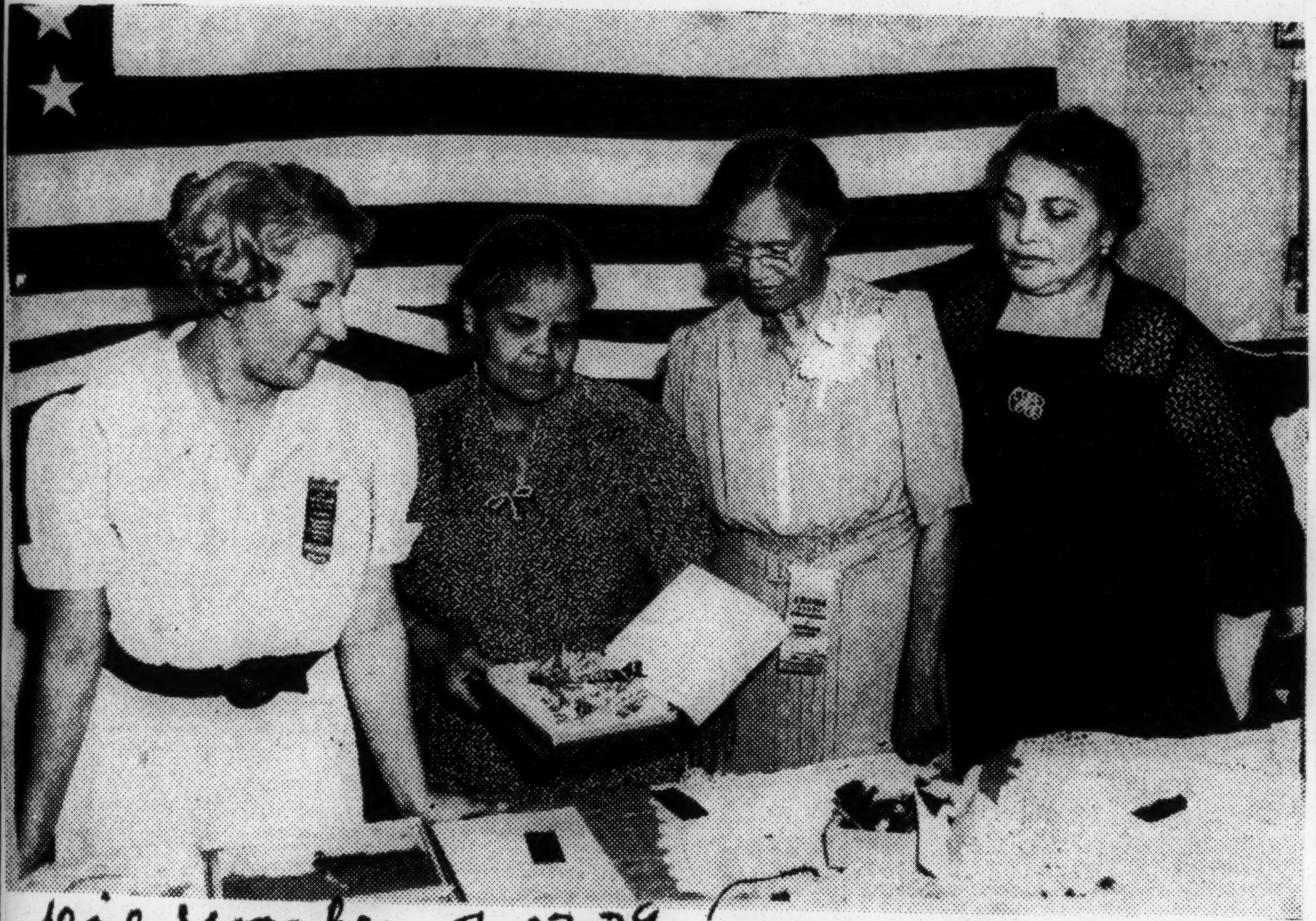
"Trembling **all over**, I boldly faced the job. Luckily for me, the customer was busily engaged in reading his paper. So, if I made any mistakes, he didn't notice them. Finished I asked God to bless my work. The Heavenly Father must have heard my prayer. The stern-faced customer, glancing from one shoe to the other, gruffly said, 'That's one of the best shines I've ever had.' He rewarded me with a handsome tip."

Today, Eva bristles with confidence. Her corner shop, immaculately clean, has grown into a bustling business containing four chairs. God has further answered her prayer. For the past year she has had the services of William Gordon, an able, honest, dependable assistant. But Eva herself still shines customers' shoes.

HER SHOP IS ONE OF THE BUSIEST

Mrs. Geneva Boone, Brooklyn, N.Y., could hardly qualify as a capitalist, even in Russia, but labor troubles forced her into the business of shining shoes. Lack of competent help forced her to do the work herself. Today her Gloss Shop is one of the busiest in Brooklyn. In the above photos she is shown with her Bible, to which she resorts during idle moments, going after trade and busy at work.—Morgan Smith Photos.

JOBS FOR NEGRO WOMEN



Daily Worker 7-23-39 New York

Sunday Worker Photo

Equal economic, social and political opportunities were made part of the program outlined for the coming year by the State Wide Conference of Negro Women sponsored by the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs at the Harlem YMCA, West 13th Street. Photo shows (left to right) Mrs. Virginia Price, State Chairman of the Arts and Craft Exhibition; Mrs. M. M. Harden, Chairman of Ways and Means; Mrs. C. Gunner, Federation president. and Mrs. Olive Bryan, Judge of the Arts Exhibition.

Jobs for Negro Women Demand of Conference

Equal Economic, Political, Social Opportunities Part of Program Adopted for Coming Year by State-Wide Organization

Jobs for Negro women was the chief demand at the closing session of the State Wide Conference of Negro Women held last week at the West 137th Street YWCA.

Speaker after speaker told of discrimination against Negro women in employment. The conference was sponsored by the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs.

Daily Worker

Miss Olive Young, from the State Employment Service, was asked by one of the delegates:

"Is it true that all the State Employment Service does is to take the names of applicants and ask them when, where and why they were born?"

7-23-39

Miss Young found it difficult to answer the question. She admitted that out of thousands of applications for jobs, only a few Negroes are ever employed. Another delegate told a story of an accomplished Negro woman dietician, who unsuccessfully sought employment at all of the hospitals in New York.

New York

TO FEED DOGS

And it was only after she had been turned down by all of them that a group of wealthy women hired her to take care of twenty-five dogs. The poor little doggies! But what about the accomplished Negro woman?

The future plan of work for the organization was given by Mrs. C. Gunner, President, in her annual report.

It is:

1. Equal economic opportunities; political and social justice for all which will make possible the realization and maintenance of home and family life in keeping with American ideals and standards.

2. Full participation in all phases of life in accordance with the highest ideals and practices of good citizenship.

3. Healthful living and normal working conditions; adequate health services and health education.

Motion Picture Operators Union Replacing Negroes With Whites

The charge that Local 306, Motion Picture Operators' Union, of the American Federation of Labor was picketing several small theatres in Harlem to force those houses to replace their Negro operators with whites was made this week by a spokesman for the Motion Picture Projectionist Association.

AFL pickets have been on the job at the Orient and Franklin theatres. The pickets themselves are Negroes but the charge is made that there are only 27 Negroes in the union and they are all working. If the Negro operators in these two theatres are fired, jobs will be made for white unemployed members of the local.

A peculiar situation exists in the local, it was pointed out, in that Negro operators are permitted to work only in houses where the patronage is largely colored, several of these houses in Harlem have mixed white and colored crews but none of the downtown theatres will mix their crews in favor of colored operators.

At the same time it was pointed out, that there are five theatres in Harlem, catering to Negro trade, with all white operators. The contention of the M. P. P. A.—an all-Negro group—is that if the union really wanted to aid its colored members it would secure work for them in the RKO Regent, the two Loews theatres, the Jewel or the Regun theatre.

Some years ago the then manager of Local 306 of the A. F. L. as sent to jail for racketeering tactics. The charge is made that present officials of the local are reviving these tactics but are picking on the small theatres that are not in a position to put up a fight.

New York

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

WHALEY'S REINSTATEMENT IN LABOR POST ORDERED

9-Year Legal Battle Won; Superintendent To Get $16,000 Back Salary

By **WILLIAM E. CLARK**

Age
4-1-39
New York

A fight that has been carried on intermittently over a period of almost nine years, and which went to the State Court of Appeals, was won Thursday, March 23, by Herman Whaley of 58 West 124th street, when a jury in Supreme Court before Justice Edgar Lauer returned a unanimous verdict in his favor. Mr. Whaley had been twice ousted as manager of the Harlem branch office of the State Department of Labor, and was fighting for re-instatement.

He was first dismissed August 15, 1930 by Miss Frances Perkins, then head of the New York State Department of Labor but now Secretary of Labor in Washington. Because he was not given a trial and the charges were proved insufficient in law, he won reinstatement to his post, with back pay amounting to $6,000 in 1932. After reinstating him, Miss Perkins refused to give him his back pay and the Negro labor head brought contempt proceedings against her for failure to carry out the court order in full. This action seemed to enrage Miss Perkins, and although the contempt was held in abeyance until she complied with the order, she again preferred charges against him just before taking office in Washington, and again succeeded in ousting him from his post.

The action which was concluded in Supreme Court last week was a result of the latter dismissal, and carried with it the order to restore Mr. Whaley to his $3,600 per annum job and to pay him back salary with interest, which will amount to over $16,000. This will mean the replacement of Mrs. Carita Roane, now head of the Harlem office and a probable reorgonization of the entire personnel. A stay of 30 days was granted the Labor Department to give them time to effect the changes before Whaley returns to his post.

Highlights of Case

Age
4-1-39
New York N.Y.

The case grew out of the al-
from Gilly Four and Five .. ..
leged personal prejudice of the now Secretary of Labor whose determination to get rid of Mr. Whaley cost taxpayers many thousands of dollars. So flimsy were the charges, the jury was out only seven minutes, and the judge caustically remarked that the whole proceedings appeared to be based on politics. One of the charges against Whaley w: that he was too friendly with a former Alderman. Mrs. Roane and Mrs. Roberta Flowers, her assistant, testified in support of this charge that Mr. Whaley often received applicants for jobs who had the card of former Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age. Mr. Moore testified that many people came to him seeking work and that he sent them to the State Employment Bureau, with the request that they be registered and given work if anything was available. He said that he thought that such a request was the privilege of any citizen, and that he had also sent similar requests to Mrs. Roane since she had been head of the office. Judge Lauer instructed the jury that there was nothing improper in such a request.

Another charge against Mr. Whaley had to do with the dis appearance of a chair from the out that when Mr. Whaley re-
out that when Mr. Whaley returned to office in 1932, Mrs. Roane made an inventory of the office supplies and furniture. This inventory was shown the office manager and then placed on file. Subsequently a chair was missing. Investigation is said to have revealed that Mrs. Roane had borrowed the chair and taken it home but had not told Mr. Whaley, nor had she crossed it from the inventory.

A third charge was that Mr. Whaley made false official records on April 12 and 15, 1932. He was able to prove that he did not take official charge of the Harlem office until April 18, 1932 • and therefore could not have made the records as charged.

Wife Is Attorney

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley was the attorney of record throughout the long legal battle, although in the latter stages of the case she had associated with her attorneys Alexander J. Rorke and O'Donnell, as well as Prof. Kane of Fordham Law School. Mr. Whaley hims .f, who is also an attorney licensed in the State of North Carolina, represented himself before the Court of Appeals. The Whaleys maintain homes in New York and North Carolina, where Mrs. Whaley wa• the first colored woman attorney licensed to practice in that state.

Summary of the Legal Actions

A summary of the legal battle was given The Age by Mr. Whaley. He said that when Miss Perkins filed charges against him and dismissed him on August 15, 1930, he immediately brought an action which came up before Justice Hammer in the Supreme Court in September of that year. The judge granted an alternative mandamus compelling Miss Perkins to show cause for the dismissal or reinstate Whaley forthwith. She appealed to the Appelate Division which upheld Justice Hammer's order.

Miss Perkins then filed a 300-page brief showing cause for the dismissal but Justice Ingram granted a motion by attorneys for Mr. Whaley that this answer was insufficient in law and ordered the reinstatement of Whaley with back pay. Another appeal was taken to the Appelate Division which also upheld Justice Ingram's decision. Then the Labor Department appealed to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state, but three days before the scheduled hearing, Miss Perkins wrote Mr. Whaley that she would reinstate him.

Following the reinstatement of 1932, Mr. Whaley made a demand for his back salary, which then amounted to $6,700. Miss Perkins curtly informed him that he was lucky to get back and that there would be no back pay. She then ordered him from her office. The contempt proceedings were thereupon begun but were held in abeyance when Miss Perkins promised to encouch an item in the 1933 budget for the back salary. Mr. Whaley also went before the state legislature and had a chain bill put through for $10,000 legal fees. They allowed him $3,500.

The Second Dismissal

Two hours before Miss Perkins was to leave for Washington to become Secretary of Labor, she again preferred charges against Whaley. These charges were 16 type written pages and 20 pages of exhibits. He answered the charges on March 10, 1933 but Elmer F. Andrews, Miss Perkins' successor and now head of the Wage and Hour Board, dismissed him aagin on March 31 of that year.

Again Mr. Whaley applied to the Supreme Court for an alternative mandamus requiring Mr. Andrews to show cause for the dismissal. Justice John F. Carew granted the mandamus. The State Labor Department appealed from this order to the Appelate Division which unanimously upheld Justice Carew. Mr. Andrews then put in an answer showing cause for the dismissal. Going through the same procedure as before, another motion was made to dismiss the answer as insufficient in law.. Justice Aaron Stauer granted this motion on January 14, 1937. Another appeal was taken to the Appelate Division which on July 2, 1937 reversed Justice Stauer's order and said that the issue must be tried before a jury.

On February 15, of this year Justice McLaughlin granted a motion to give the case preference on the calendar, and it went to trial on March 13, before Justice Edgar Lauer and a jury of 7 men and 5 women.

Testifying in support of the charges against Mr. Whaley were Mrs. Carita Roane, Mrs. Roberta Flowers and Mr. Simmons of the Harlem office; also Fritz Kauffman, director of the State Employment Service. and Daniel Hausmann, his assistant.

Mr. Whaley served notice on the Attorney General's office to produce all the records pertaining to the case. This was not done and Judge Lauer, in his charge to the jury, demanded to know what had become of the records, since Miss Perkins had them when the original charges were made. Testimony was brought out that Mrs. Roane, Mrs. Flowers and Mr. Simmons had destroyed the records at the orders of Kauffman and Hausmann.

Deputy State Attorneys General Clune and O. S.. Mann, who represented the Labor Department, said that no appeal would be taken from the decision of the jury and that Mr. Whaley would be reinstated.

Provisionally appointed by Governor Smith in August 1923, Mr. Whaley subsequently took the Civil Service examination for superintendent in the State Employment Service and passed with a rating of 98 percent. He said that the arbitrary action of Miss Perkins in trying to put him out was in violation of the Civil Service Law and the victory he had won would have a signal effect in preventing poilticians from interfering with Civil Service employees.

Northwest Enterprise
3-31-39
Seattle, Wash.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — In New York City Negroes are urged to file for such jobs as "Administrator, Dept. of Public Works, salary $7,000 a year; Alienist (Psychiatrist), Grade 4, salary $3,000 per year; Assistant Alienist, Grade 3, Salary $2,400 to $3,000 per year; Chief Architect, salary $8,000 per year; Junior Architect, Grade 3, salary $2,160 to $3,119 per year; Junior Engineer (Mechanical) salary $2,160 to $3,119; Engineering Assistant (Electrical) Grade 2, $1,560 to $1,800; Junior Epidemiologist ,salary $3,000 per year; principal Chemist (Sanitary), salary $5,000 per year.

Not long since, a colored man was sworn in as chief buyer of drugs and chemicals for the city of New York, through civil service competition, at a fabulous salary. This is something for the rising generation to think about.

JOBLESS YOUNG HELD 'TRAGEDY OF HARLEM'

Urban League Reports Most of Job-Seekers Are Under 25

Times
4-9-39
New York

The 'despair and tragedy of Harlem today is its vast army of young men and young women, unemployed, adrift, lolling about street corners, no place to go, nothing to do," according to the annual report of the New York Urban League, just published.

The league, a social service for Negroes, with headquarters at 204 West 136th Street, had 11,218 applicants for guidance last year, the report shows. Of these, 6,652 registered for employment, according to Seymour L. Cromwell Jr., acting chairman.

4-9-39

"Over 50 per cent of those seeking employment, guidance and personal assistance were under 25 years of age," it is asserted, "and had been in the city less than ten years."

The applicants came from forty-three States and United States possessions, and twenty-five foreign countries.

"The integration of Negro children into established Summer camps received special attention," the report says. "From 1,500 receiving accommodations in 1934, the number increased to more than 4,000. If Negro children were accommodated on the basis of need, the number entitled to camp vacations would easily reach 10,000."

The report shows that New York led as the birthplace of Negroes who applied to the league for aid, with 806 applicants. Virginia was next with 760, and the British West Indies sixth with 365. Sixteen applicants were born in Guiana, two in Liberia, three in England, two in Hawaii, one in Nigeria and one in Germany.

Jobs... and "The World Of Tomorrow"... Today

Journal and Guide 4-29-39 Norfolk Va.

THOSE responsible for employing the staffs of the World's Fair in New York have an obligation to satisfactorily explain the reason that of the several thousand employees at the exposition, dedicated to "The World of Tomorrow," less than one hundred are Negro Americans. For a truly magnificent spectacle dedicated to the future and what it is hoped to be, this apparently deliberate exclusion of our group from employment opportunities at the fair is an ill omen of tomorrow for a big segment of America's population.

It is understandable why the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, headed by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and representing 150 church, trade union, fraternal, political, and civic organizations, decided to assemble a huge group of citizens and picket the Empire State Building offices of the World's Fair Corporation and the fair grounds on Long Island.

California is staging a similiarly gigantic fair on Treasure Island, man-made island in San Francisco harbor. There have been no similar reports on employment proscription and discrimination at the Pacific Coast extravaganza.

A Step in the Right Direction

Amsterdam News 4-15-39 New York N.Y.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THIS YEAR IS THE PICKETING OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, WHERE GROVER A. WHALEN, president of the World's Fair, has his office, by a group of Negroes. We hope and we believe that the pickets will get results in the form of jobs for Negroes at the Fair, for neither Mr. Whalen nor the Empire State Building can stand but so much picketing.

But what is even more important in this case is the fact that a group of Negroes left Harlem and picketed downtown for jobs for Negroes. We have contended all along that the job problem of some 300,000 Negroes in Harlem must not be thought of only in terms of Harlem. In the first place, there are only a handful of jobs in Harlem, and while the Negroes who spend their money in Harlem stores should have many more jobs in them than they do, Harlemites must look to other sections of the city for the bulk of their jobs.

By protesting at Empire State Building, this group of Negro pickets brought home to New York in one hour the job problem of Harlemites more than a hundred pickets in 125th street can do by carrying picket signs on their backs for a month. One example of this is The Amsterdm News received numerous phone calls from responsible white citizens downtown who never heard of Harlem's job problem.

This does not mean, however, that Negroes should stop picketing in 125th street, but it does mean that they must not narrow down their job campaign to that street. Picket on Fifth avenue, the docks, City Hall—anywhere there is a job and Negroes are discriminated against. Such will be a step in the right direction for the integration of Negro workers into all phases of the city's industrial life.

Predicts 250 Colored Workers at N. Y. Fair

Journal and Guide 5-20-39 Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Through the efforts of James A. Webster, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers union, Local 386, many jobs in the culinary departments or restaurants at the New York World's fair have been secured.

As a member of the Worlds Fair Culinary committee (the only Negro on such a committee) set up six months ago and formed to represent all unions in New York in **dickering with fair concessions for workers, he has been instrumental in placing colored workers in many places.**

Latest to be placed were two girls in the Russian pavilion, under union conditions and at a salary of $30 per week. They went to work last week.

Mr. Webster stated that by the end of June he hopes to have placed over 250 colored workers in various concessions at the fair.

Carnegie Hall Hails Negro Employee of Fifty Years

10-5-39

New York, N.Y.—(Calvin Service—John William Downs, 73-year-old Negro elevator operator, was the recipient of a watch from Robert E. Simon, Jr., president of the Carnegie Hall Corporation. The award was presented to mark his fifty years of service at this Concert Hall. The many changes in personnel and the neighborhood this veteran employee has witnessed in a half-century. He recalled the opening of the Hall in 1891 and some of the notables he served as Caruso and David Belasco and many others, now dead. A great lover of music, he always heard the concerts performed in Carnegie Hall, when he was young. Now he says he is tired and old and goes home to rest when the day's work is done.

White Man Is Held For Attack On Maid Who Wouldn't Be Fired

Courier 5-20-39 Pittsburgh Pa.

Eleanor Wright, In New York Hospital With a Fractured Arm, Says Employer's Daughter Had No Right to Discharge Her.

NEW YORK, May 18. (ANP)—Accused of assaulting his father-in-law's maid, William Williams, 27, white, was held in $500 bail this week and Miss Eleanor Wright, complaining witness against Williams, is in Fordham hospital with a fractured arm as a result of Williams' attack.

According to police, Williams and his wife, who is an invalid, live in an adjoining apartment to that of Mrs. Williams' father. They had been invited to their in-laws' for dinner, and became involved in a dispute with Miss Wright, a maid in the home.

Mrs. Williams became incensed and told the maid to leave the premises, as she was fired. The girl refused to leave, telling Mrs. Williams she had no authority to discharge her. According to the maid's story, Williams then attacked her, claiming she was "impudent" to his wife.

In attempting to eject her from the apartment, Williams pushed her against a door, causing her to fracture her arm, Miss Wright said.

The case is attracting attention among domestic employees in Harlem, for there have been many cases brought to light where employers have assaulted their domestics and received no punishment.

The league, a social service for Negroes, with headquarters at 204 West 136th Street, had 11,213 applicants for guidance last year, the report shows. Of these, 6,652 registered for employment, according to Seymour L. Cromwell Jr., acting chairman.

4-9-39

"Over 50 per cent of those seeking employment, guidance and personal assistance were under 25 years of age," it is asserted, "and had been in the city less than ten years."

The applicants came from forty-three States and United States possessions, and twenty-five foreign countries.

"The integration of Negro children into established Summer camps received special attention," the report says. "From 1,500 receiving accommodations in 1934, the number increased to more than 4,000. If Negro children were accommodated on the basis of need, the number entitled to camp vacations would easily reach 10,000."

The report shows that New York led as the birthplace of Negroes who applied to the league for aid, with 806 applicants. Virginia was next with 760, and the British West Indies sixth with 365. Sixteen applicants were born in Guiana, two in Liberia, three in England, two in Hawaii, one in Nigeria and one in Germany.

Jobs...and "The World Of Tomorrow"... Today

Journal and Guide

THOSE responsible for employing the staffs of the World's Fair in New York have an obligation to satisfactorily explain the reason that of the several thousand employees at the exposition, dedicated to "The World of Tomorrow," less than one hundred are Negro Americans. For a truly magnificent spectacle dedicated to the future and what it is hoped to be, this apparently deliberate exclusion of our group from employment opportunities at the fair is an ill omen of tomorrow for a big segment of America's population.

4-29-39
Norfolk Va.

It is understandable why the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, headed by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and representing 150 church, trade union, fraternal, political, and civic organizations, decided to assemble a huge group of citizens and picket the Empire State Building offices of the World's Fair Corporation and the fair grounds on Long Island.

California is staging a similiarly gigantic fair on Treasure Island, man-made island in San Francisco harbor. There have been no similar reports on employment proscription and discrimination at the Pacific Coast extravaganza.

A Step in the Right Direction

Amsterdam News

ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THIS YEAR IS THE PICKETING OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, WHERE GROVER A. WHALEN, president of the World's Fair, has his office, by a group of Negroes. We hope and we believe that the pickets will get results in the form of jobs for Negroes at the Fair, for neither Mr. Whalen nor the Empire State Building can stand but so much picketing.

4-15-39
New York N.Y.

But what is even more important in this case is the fact that a group of Negroes left Harlem and picketed downtown for jobs for Negroes. We have contended all along that the job problem of some 300,000 Negroes in Harlem must not be thought of only in terms of Harlem. In the first place, there are only a handful of jobs in Harlem, and while the Negroes who spend their money in Harlem stores should have many more jobs in them than they do, Harlemites must look to other sections of the city for the bulk of their jobs.

By protesting at Empire State Building, this group of Negro pickets brought home to New York in one hour the job problem of Harlemites more than a hundred pickets in 125th street can do by carrying picket signs on their backs for a month. One example of this is The Amsterdm News received numerous phone calls from responsible white citizens downtown who never heard of Harlem's job problem.

This does not mean, however, that Negroes should stop picketing in 125th street, but it does mean that they must not narrow down their job campaign to that street. Picket on Fifth avenue, the docks, City Hall—anywhere there is a job and Negroes are discriminated against. Such will be a step in the right direction for the integration of Negro workers into all phases of the city's industrial life.

Predicts 250 Colored Workers at N. Y. Fair

Journal and Guide 5-20-39
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Through the efforts of James A. Webster, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers union, Local 386, many jobs in the culinary departments or restaurants at the New York World's fair have been secured.

As a member of the Worlds Fair Culinary committee (the only Negro on such a committee) set up six months ago and formed to represent all unions in New York in dickering with fair concessions for **workers, he has been instrumental in placing colored workers in many places.**

Latest to be placed were two girls in the Russian pavilion, under union conditions and at a salary of $30 per week. They went to work last week.

Mr. Webster stated that by the end of June he hopes to have placed over 250 colored workers in various concessions at the fair.

Carnegie Hall Hails Negro Employee of Fifty Years

Dallas Express 10-5-39
Dallas Tex.

New York, N.Y.—(Calvin Service—John William Downs, 73-year-old Negro elevator operator, was the recipient of a watch from Robert E. Simon, Jr., president of the Carnegie Hall Corporation. The award was presented to mark his fifty years of service at this Concert Hall. The many changes in personnel and the neighborhood this veteran employee has witnessed in a half-century. He recalled the opening of the Hall in 1891 and some of the notables he served as Caruso and David Belasco and many others, now dead. A great lover of music, he always heard the concerts performed in Carnegie Hall, when he was young. Now he says he is tired and old and goes home to rest when the day's work is done.

White Man Is Held For Attack On Maid Who Wouldn't Be Fired

Courier 5-20-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

Eleanor Wright, In New York Hospital With a Fractured Arm, Says Employer's Daughter Had No Right to Discharge Her.

NEW YORK, May 18. (ANP)—Accused of assaulting his father-in-law's maid, William Williams, 27, white, was held in $500 bail this week and Miss Eleanor Wright, complaining witness against Williams, is in Fordham hospital with a fractured arm as a result of Williams' attack.

According to police, Williams and his wife, who is an invalid, live in an adjoining apartment to that of Mrs. Williams' father. They had been invited to their in-laws' for dinner, and became involved in a dispute with Miss Wright, a maid in the home.

Mrs. Williams became incensed and told the maid to leave the premises, as she was fired. The girl refused to leave, telling Mrs. Williams she had no authority to discharge her. According to the maid's story, Williams then attacked her, claiming she was "impudent" to his wife.

In attempting to eject her from the apartment, Williams pushed her against a door, causing her to fracture her arm, Miss Wright said.

The case is attracting attention among domestic employees in Harlem, for there have been many cases brought to light where employers have assaulted their domestics and received no punishment.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Conference To Seek To Prevent Stoppage Of Cultural Programs Of WPA In Harlem Area

Age

A group of men and women interested in the growth of creative arts combined with art promotion organizations to issue a call to conference of private art clubs and the general public to discuss ways and means of continuing instruction in the several arts to insure the Negro his traditional place in American civilization. The sessions of the conference will meet mornings and afternoons of May 6th and 7th using several Harlem auditoriums.

5-6-39

According to the coordinating committee "Folk Art is not born every day. But the need for creative expression continues to grow in our daily lives. In answer to this need the Negro, following the tradition laid down by his slave fathers, has continued to offer his gifts of creation to the sum total of American culture."

New York

This conference is called to discuss ways and means of meeting this threatened closure. The lines of discussion have been vamped along.

"1. Re-establishment of the Negro Unit of the Federal Theatre.

"2. Planning in order that the work of the Central Manhattan Music Center, the 123rd Street Music Center and the Harlem Community Art Center may not be jeopardized.

"3. Assurance that Negro members of the administrative staffs of the projects be continued in their positions and that new openings be made for additional such employees.

"4. Consistent pressure for the passage of legislation to establish a PERMANENT BUREAU OF FINE ARTS that will guarantee employment for artists regardless of their race.

"All these points serve to emphasize the historical nature of the mission upon which the Harlem Cultural Conference will embark.

Fair Pickets Stop When President Rides Thru Lines

Bee

NEW YORK, May 11. (ANP) — Though it was planned to have more than 10,000 pickets at the World's fair on opening day to protest against alleged discrimination against employing colored at the fair, less than 200 actual pickets appeared. There were more Negroes inside the grounds than there were pickets.

5-14-39

Chicago

Leaders of the picket line declared a truce Sunday out of respect for President F. D. Roosevelt to permit him to depart after his opening address. All lowered their signs and hushed their slogans as he departed, stating "We did not want to place the president in the position of being forced to pass a just picket line."

The committee plans to continue their picketing until its grievances are adjusted. And that looks as if it means a job for the duration of the fair, for officials show no signs of relenting.

Fired WPA Workers Plan March On D. C.

A joint committee of organizations on WPA this week announced that a mass delegation of several hundred dismissed project workers will be organized to go to Washington on April 24 to petition Congress for a ban on arbitary firings. The committee, including representatives of the United American Artists, WPA Teachers, Local 453 of the A. F. of L., and the Workers Alliance, plans for the delegation to leave this city on the night of April 23, to reach Washington on the following morning, it was announced.

Age

4-22-39

The delegates will ask for an appointment with Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Progress Administrator, to lay before him the view that despite the drastic cut in appropriations, the immediate layoff is not necessary. Also they will place before him recommendations for the 1940 WPA budget which Congress is preparing to hold down to a low figure.

New York

According to present plans of the WPA administration, 35,000 more workers will be laid off in this city during May and June. The number to be laid off throughout the country in that period is estimated at 200,000.

GROVER WHALEN ON FAIR JOBS

THE CITY RECORD of May 16 contains some interesting correspondence between Grover A. Whalen, president of the World's Fair Corporation, and the City Council with reference to the employment policy of the Fair. A committee of Councilmen was appointed May 9 to confer with Mr. Whalen with reference to the employment policy at the Fair, the charge having been made that there had been discrimination against Negroes, Jews and Italians in the matter of employment. This committee requested of Mr. Whalen the following information:

Age

1. A statement as to the number of employees engaged by the World's Fair Corporation.

5-27-39

2. A breakdown of this number by duties and assignments.

3. A breakdown as to racial percentages of these employees.

3. A breakdown as to religious percentage of these employees.

5. A breakdown as to the original residence, by city and state of these employees.

6. A breakdown as to the proportion of these employees taken from civil service lists.

In his reply Mr. Whalen diplomatically side-stepped points 3 and 4 by saying: "The New York World's Fair has been organized and built without regard to race, color or creed.

However, he elaborated these points by enclosing a copy of a letter he had sent to Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the Committee on Inter-Racial Relations. This letter was as follows:

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 30 regarding the Fair Corporation's employment policy. I do not believe that any good purpose would be served by a public hearing by any committee, on this subject. No committee can, through a public hearing, satisfy the demands which have been made on the Fair's employment bureau. One million jobs would not meet the demand made on us.

The temporary organization which we are putting together for the operating period of the Fair will require men and women of strength, vitality, intelligence and experience. It must be clear that the management cannot allocate to any group or groups a percentage of jobs in the Fair. The personnel bureau must be free to select from the hundreds of thousands of applications received by the Fair, a staff that meets the exacting qualifications laid down for the operating period.

To answer your specific questions with respect to the Negro race, you will find capable, intelligent and highly efficient members of this race in almost every department of the Fair Corporation. Sincerely yours, GROVER WHALEN.

Officially, this ended the controversy over the matter of employment at the Fair and Mr. Whalen's explanation left the Negro population with very little more information than it had before, and it's too late now to do anything about it.

However, we believe that Mr. Whalen, who is still a young man, may seek to enter public life again after the Fair closes. We hope that those who found Mr. Whalen too busy to see them during the time of this controversy will remember and be too busy to see him when he comes to Harlem seeking the support of the electorate.

All Subway Trains Must Stop
If Brooklyn's Mr. Foster Give

Only 24, He Is a Switch Inspector Charged With Safeguarding Lives of Millions of Passengers on New York's Independent System.

By **MORGEN S. JENSEN**

Courier
4-29-39
Pittsburgh

BROOKLYN, Apr. 27—They thunder past you at a mile-a-minute clip—these crowded subway trains of the New York Independent Subway System. One little oversight on the part of Charles Forster, a young Brooklynite, and the world would hear of a terrible disaster and a staggering loss of life. No wonder young Forster is so proud of his responsibility.

Charley, as he is affectionately known by his co-workers, has the job of inspecting switches, signals and inter-locking towers on the Independent line, and searching for electrical contacts which appear defective. He is one of the few men in the system who can give an order to stop all trains immediately. He has never had occasion to do so—but, if he did, the order would be obeyed all down the line. The reason is obvious. The interlocking towers on his beat contral warning signals in the offices of dispatchers at certain stations. It is the duty of dispatchers to keep their eyes glued on signals and to act accordingly.

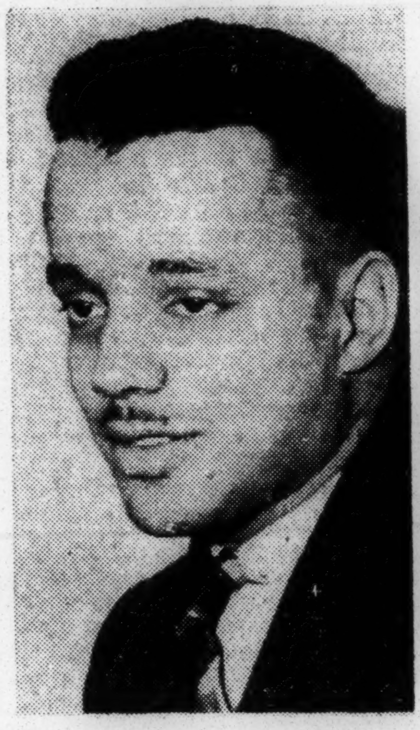
Forster is about the youngest switch inspector in the system. He is only 24 and was appointed to the job when he finished seventh in a Civil Service examination among 117 competitors. That was in 1936.

He prepared for this highly technical position at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where he pursued a course in generators and motors after graduating from Textile high school, Manhattan. He said this week that his one ambition is to invent a "fool-proof" pneumatic-switch for the safer operation of subway trains.

Forster is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Forster, of 334 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. Last Saturday night he married Miss Lucille Badgett, of Corona, L. I., and is now living with his bride at 585 Madison street, Brooklyn. He has the following to offer as a formula for success:

"Don't let people tell you that your color is a handicap. If they do, forget it. Study and prepare yourself for some chosen field. When the chance comes, enter that field on a strictly competitive basis. After that, work hard and never feel too big to accept advice from fellow workers."

INSPECTOR



Charles Forster, 24 Brooklyn N. Y., is one of the few men working for the Independent Subway System New York who can give the order to stop all trains. He is a switch inspector who shares in safeguarding lives of millions of passengers.—Morgan Smith photo.

Winston Salem N. C. Sentinel
April 23, 1939

Superintendency of World's Largest Colored Apartment House Goes to J. L. Beasley

Wilbert F. Coleman, resident manager of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments, 2594 Seventh avenue, New York city, releases from his office the recent appointment of James L. Beasley as superintendent of the above-named apartments, which is the largest housing apartment building of its kind among the colored people of the world.

Beasley, who is a former Twin City citizen and brother-in-law of Dr. A. L. Cromwell, of this city, is well known here. He was lauded for his ability and accomplishments in the letter.

Beasley became eminently known in this city after completing his course of college training at Tuskeegee Institute, Ala., where he was graduated with honors in 1928. He began a successful career as plumber with D. W. Andrews in this city and remained at it for two years. He met Miss Alice Roosevelt Cromwell, a sister of Dr. A. L. Cromwell and Mrs. Charles Rcland Miller, also of this city, and was married to her in 1929. Mrs. Beasley is a graduate of the Winston-Salem Teacher. College and a graduate of the business department of the North Carolina State College, Durham. They have one child, Jacqueline.

The Beasleys left for New York city and became attached to the dining car department of the New York Central.

James L. Beasley, above, former resident here, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments in New York city.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

NLRB Gets $35,000 Back Pay for AFL Workers

First Case of Firm Held in Contempt Over NLRB Proceedings; Distribution Begins to Union Workers in Hopwood Refining Co.

Daily Worker
7-13-39
New York N.Y.

Distribution of $35,000 as back wage payments to AFL workers involved in first National Labor Relations Board case in which an employer was held in contempt of court was begun yesterday by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director. On June 6, 1939 the Second Circuit Court of Appeals held the Hopwood Retinning Co. in contempt for having failed to obey an order of the National Labor Relations Board which had previously been upheld by the court on all essential points.

On July 17, 1939 the workers are to begin going back to work and any who apply for reinstatement within 30 days are to be immediately taken back. In addition the company has negotiated a contract with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Helpers International Union, Local 8, AFL which provides for increases in pay ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

LOCKED-OUT WORKERS

The Labor Board case against the Hopwood Retinning Co., Inc. and Monarch Retinning Co., Inc., arose in May, 1937. It involved a lockout of 191 production employes and a strike of 17 drivers, members of Local 584 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL.

The Circuit Court of Appeals decision in July 1938 found that the yellow-dog contract prepared for the Hopwood Company by L. L. Balleisen, secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce denied the employes the rights guaranteed them under the National Labor Relations Act. The court upheld the Board's finding that the Balleisen contract was not offered in good faith as an attempt to bargain collectively. The court also ruled that the Board properly found the offer of the Balleisen contract and the establishment of the runaway Monarch Retinning Co. as a successor to the Hopwood Retinning Co. in New Jersey, was an attempt on the part of Hopwood to evade its duty of collective bargaining.

BOARD SUSTAINED

The Board's order of January 15. 1938 that the Hopwood Co. offer reinstatement with back pay and bargain collectively with the AFL was affirmed. Likewise the Board's order that the company inform its employes that the individual "Balleisen" contracts were null and void was also affirmed.

After many efforts to secure compliance with the order of the Circuit Court the Board in February, 1939 filed its motion that the Circuit Court of Appeals hold the company in contempt of the court. On June 6, 1939 the motion for contempt was granted. This is the first case in the country in which an employer has been held in contempt over an NLRB proceeding.

CAMPAIGN STAGED BY LOCAL 32H HAS EXPOSED PLIGHT

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—All Harlem isn't swing music and fried food, despite valiant efforts put forth by poet and songsmith. To the contrary, it is an illustration of ludicrous extremes in which some wax fat and others starve; some sing, and others cry; and vice, disease and death form a pall-like canopy to case ever-lurking shadows over the entire scene.

Courier
2-18-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

Bowed to a seemingly inescapable fate of poverty and exploitation, and exposed to every condition and temptation leading to crime and sickness, 4,000 men are just awakening to the fact that salvation from such a state is lining the dull grey clouds. These men, janitors in Harlem's multitudinous apartment buildings, have been brought into the limelight by the current campaign of publicity played on their living and working conditions as Local 23H of the Building Service Employees International union pushes its campaign to organize them.

PLIGHT AKIN TO THAT OF DIXIE SHARECROPPERS

That the Harlem janitor's plight is akin to that of the southern sharecropper, is the statement made by an investigating committee for a sociological survey that recently completed a study of the situation. The investigators found janitors eking out a bare living on as low as $4.00 a week and the right to occupy a disease-infested hole that they call "home."

Whole families, some with as many as eight or ten persons, were found living in two or three rooms near furnaces or coal chute in these basement quarters where the air is foul and the walls fairly sweat filth and germs. Most of these quarters were found to be with few windows, the only source of ventilation coming from air shafts, skylights and upstairs entrances.

In one janitor's apartment, the committee found five persons living in one room in which an unprotected toilet, a battered bathtub without plumbing connections, a coal burning kitchen stove and a filthy studio couch plus a few broken chairs were crowded. Asked how he managed to stay there, the janitor replied:

EARNED $20 MONTH; HAD TO PAY "HELP"

"I have to stay here or starve." He said he earned $20 a month and was required to pay for any extra person who helped him on the job out of that meager amount.

Another janitor made "extra money" renting 'hot beds" to transients. The "Hot Bed," exposed in the Federal Theatre's Living Newspaper Drama, "One Third of a Nation," is rented by the hour, customers usually paying 50 cents for an eight hour occupancy.

As soon as one sleeper's time is up, the landlord gets him out to make way for another. Sheets and bedding are seldom changed, let alone washed. This janitor said he earned about $10.50 a week on his "hot bed" and was looking for space to set up another.

In the West 114th street building near Eighth avenue, a janitor rented his "room" to prostitutes who in droves ply their nefarious trade in that vicinity. He spent most of his time while his quarters were rented, in the apartment of the janitor next door where "moonshine" whiskey was made and sold for 10 cents a pint. Another building maintenance employee supplemented his salary of $8 a week by running a regular Saturday night "crap" game while his three young children slept fitfully on a battered four post bed in an alcove near the furnace.

LANDLORDS' CAMPAIGN OF VICIOUS INTIMIDATION

J. Cyril Fullerton, executive manager, and Harrel Charles Green, president of Local 32H, with offices at 312 West 125th street, pointed out that Harlem landlords had been carrying on a relentless campaign of vicious intimidation toward the workers against their organizing.

In this Mr. Green, whose local now numbers nearly 2,000 members, declared that the landlords and the real estate people are operating with the tacit consent of the Tenement House Department of the City of New York.

Mr. Fullerton, a veteran labor official, was formerly with Local 32B which just recently settled the huge walkout of building service employees in the busy garment district of downtown Manhattan. He was the only Negro working in the contract department of that local.

Fullerton's job at the West 125th street offices of Local 32H involves negotiations, mediations and consultations with labor and employees and has frequently appeared before the New York State Labor Relations Board.

He has wide knowledge in real estate, having been trained at Columbia University under Charles G. Edwards, now president of the Central Savings Bank.

Mr. Green is in direct charge of general organization work, strikes, complaint department, and takes a prominent part in negotiations. He was a former delegate of the garment center district, Local 32B and has had extensive experience in labor relations work.

IMMEDIATE REMEDY OF CONDITIONS SOUGHT

The union has predicated its drive on organization of the janitors on the immediate remedy of living conditions of the workers, and officials have conferred, it was reported, with the authorities to find out if the law does not prohibit living quarters such as described by the investigators.

They were informed that while the multiple dwelling law did officially frown upon persons living in such squalor, it condoned these very sins by winking at them when pressure was applied by squawking landlords attempting to dodge the expense of rehamilitating the quarters.

In some cases, Tenement authorities ordered the removal of families from these basement hovels, but not until threats had been made of taking the matter to higher places.

In certain cases, the union has sought and obtained wage increases for janitors of as much as 400 per cent and has won a full day off each week and vacations with pay in many instances.

"We've only begun our fight," Fullerton declared. "It is the aim of Local 32H to get the same working conditions for janitors in Harlem as our union fought for and obtained in Chicago. There the janitors earn in some cases $300 a month and don't have to live in filthy holes as they do here in Harlem."

DINING CAR WORKER IS BACK AT WORK

Bee

9-3-39

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—(ANP)—George E. Brown, head leader (din'ng car unions of the A. F. (L. Hotel and Restaurant Worker international union, is reporte back to work as a Pennsylvani railroad waiter. Mr. Brown ha been on an extended leave of ab sence for about two years to carr on direction of union activitie He is general organizer and busi ness agent of Local 370, whos jurisdiction covers New York, Nev Jersey and New England.

The rule of granting leaves c absence to employes elected to un icn offices requiring devotion o full time to union affairs is wel established and contains no limitation. So long as the union want him, such an employee may remain on leave. Mr. Brown's reported return to active waiter duties is without precedent respecting an incumbent of union office

About a year ago Mr. Brown was elected an international vice president, but not of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers union, as at first reported. Such a designation was created to cover Mr. Brown as head of the Joint Dining Car council, an administrative group for the dining car union of that affiliation. Brown's salary was still paid from the treasury of Local 370, and is said to have caused the formation of an intra-union schism which has widened with the days. It is known that head-leader Brown and secretary-treasurer Mason of Local 370 have been at odds respecting executive authority, particularly so owing to the railroad's unfavorable reaction to the Joint Dining Car council's proposals for a 191-hour working month for the cooks and waiters.

NEGRO PLACED IN DOWNTOWN N. YORK STORE

Call

11-10-39

Kansas City, Mo.

Urban League Secures Job After Four Months' Negotiation

◆

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Announcement was made last week through the New York Urban League, James H Hubert, executive secretary, that Charles A. Collier, secretary of the industrial department, after more than four months negotiations had been able to place a colored white collar worker in a downtown department store. Name of the store and worker were withheld in order to permit Collier to carry on his work in this field unhampered.

This unnamed graduate of New York university had qualifications for this job which were so high that his delighted employers started him at higher rate of pay than they had intended. He holds an important post as chief adjuster in the home furnishing department bureau of adjustment. His duties consist of minimizing complaints and cancellations of orders due to a shortage of merchandise. He checks with the manufacturers, gets in touch with the customer and sees that all orders are delivered in time.

League Pushes On

Although he has a private office the job was not created especially for him. He has been at work for the past three weeks.

In a statement to the press, Hubert said "The New York Urban League will continue to work along the lines established years ago by its founders. Our industrial department has been in touch with various industries over a long period and we are now beginning of more opportunities for our young people who have the necessary straining.

Hope for Bus Drivers

"The positions resulted from the establishment of cordial relations between the bus companies and the league. As a result our hope is that we can ultimately obtain jobs for Negroes as operators on bus lines We have progressed to the point where we actually have applications as bus drivers and office workers in the hands of various bus companies."

He closed by stating that he had been authorized by the "vice-president in charge of operations of one company to send a few careflly selected applicants for jobs as operators, stenographers and office workers. He gave assurances that these applications would receive favorable consideration for any available positions."

Mechanics Wanted To Teach Prisoners Trades— Jobs Open To Qualified Negroes

Age 11-25-39

New York, N.Y.

Well-trained mechanics of all types are being sought by the U. S. Civil Service Commission for jobs in the United States prisons, according to an announcement just issued. The National Urban League, through its Department of Industrial Relations, is making every effort to see to it that colored persons trained along mechanical lines file applications for these jobs, as all vacancies that occur within the next few years will be filled from among those who apply now and pass the examination which will be given in ahead future.

The mechanics may be qualified to do any of the following types of work: (1) automotive mechanics; (2) blacksmithing and welding; (3) bricklaying; (4) carpentry; (5) electrical work; (6) laundry work; (7) painting and decorating (8) machine shop work; (9) plastering and cement finishing; (10) plumbing; (11) sheet metal work; or (12) steamfitting. The salary offered is $1,860 per year.

Successful applicants will be called upon to act as instructors in the penal and correctional institutions that are under the direction of the Bureau of Prisons, teaching the trade at which they are skilled. Those demonstrating the greatest ability will later be designated as heads of shops.

A written examination, requiring about one and one-half hours will be given each qualified applicant. This examination will count 40 points and his training and experience will be rated on the basis of 60 points.

Individuals appointed as a result of examination will be first called upon to demonstrate by means of comprehensive performance test his skill in the trade or trades with which he identifies himself. Having met this fundamental requirement, he will be given a short period of instruction to acqaint him with the conditions and demands of prison work. Upon satisfactory completion of this course, he will be given additional training intended to qualify him as an instructor in skilled trades. Employees who qualify as instructors of skilled trades are then eligible for promotion to the higher-salary brackets.

Applicants must be between 25 and 44 years of age. They must show that they have completed an apprenticeship of at least four years in the trade or occupation for which application is made, or have had four years of practical experience in the trade or occupation. Additional credit will be given for teaching experience. Each applicant must pass a rigid physical examination before he can be appointed.

Application forms may be obtained from the secretary, Board of the U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Washington, D. C.

TEN THOUSAND CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

Argus

11-24-39

St. Louis, Mo.

In New York City, alone, there are ten thousand Civil Service jobs to be filled within the next twelve months, according to a news release from that city. Some of these jobs we understand, are for the city, and some are federal, but the things which concerns us most is, how many of these jobs are being filled byf colored people?

The government is requiring the services of about one thousand new FBI men and women.

We are deeply interested in the above statement because the time is rapidly approaching when most of the public jobs will come under Civil Service, which is fast finding its way into all forms of government and semi-government work such as Social Security, in all its branches. This includes case workers and investigators.

Just now the government is requiring the services of about one thousand FBI men and women, all of whom must take the Civil Service examination. The applicants must be lawyers or accountants, or both. Therefore, we are wondering how many young men and women of our race are preparing themselves to fill these positions.

A rceent survey of the federal offices in St. Louis indicates that few, if any, colored peopie are employed in these offices in any capacity, even as custodians. But upon inquiry as to the reason or cause, the answer has been, "all of these employers are under Civil Service." It was also learned from the local Civil Service Commission's office that few, very few, colored people apply for the examinations. Surely this is the time for thinking. Surely this is the time for the young men and women of our race to be preparing themselves to fill these government positions. We place little value on the excuses offered by many of them. If you cannot fill the position of a district manager, you can probably fill the place of a clerk or stenographer; if you cannot fill the position of a file clerk, you can probably fill the position of a messenger or custodian (janitor, if you please). All of these jobs in the government buildings come, for the most part, under the Civil Service. Therefore, we here and now warn those who must work, to prepare themselves to fill the hundreds, yea the thousands, of new jobs that will be offered by the government during the next twelve months.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Race Hit Hard By WPA Layoffs In New York

Dismissals Considered Needless

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga
1-17-39

Many Lose Professional WPA Positions

NEW YORK. — (CNA)— Over one hundred Negro writers, artists, dancers, actors and musicians were among 1,500 professional persons dismissed this week from the Federal Arts Projects of the Work Progress Administration in this city. The dismissals, considered by many progressive persons and organizations as arbitrary and needless, were seen as the opening gun of the reactionary elements in Congress to slash WPA rolls. It is also considered the first step in an attempt at complete liquidation of the Arts Projects nationally.

The cut in the work-relief rolls was in direct opposition to the President's recent demand for a job for every American man and woman, embodied in his message to congress. In his address the President expressed deep concern over the welfare of the masses, and declared that no American willing and eager to work should be without employment.

SERIOUS EFFECTS

It was reported that the dismissals will have serious effects on the Negro community. Negro leaders pointed out that in dismissing the Negroes in particular the only avenue for practicing their profession was being closed to them. They asserted that while a few opportunities may exist in private industry for white professionals, the chances for the Negroes are practically nil.

The dismissals will have grave economic effects upon the Negro people, it was further stated. The work-relief jobs are the only means of existence possessed by the fired workers.

ORGANIZATIONS ACT

Aroused by the dismissals and the general effect they will have on the Negro community, many prominent leaders and organizations have indicated their willingness to support a campaign for their reinstatement. A number of organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, Sleeping Car Porters, the Harlem Labor Center have pledged to petition Congress, protesting the dismissals and urging the expansion of WPA.

Meanwhile a Provisional Committee to Save Negro Artists, composed of Negro and white has been set up. The Committee aims to develop the widest campaign in support of the dismissed workers, to popularize the benefits of the Arts Projects to the community, and to strive for the re-employment of all the workers.

Clement Shows Porter How To Makeup Berth

Daily World 6-23-39
Atlanta, Ga.

By JESSE O. THOMAS

BUFFALO, New York—(A N P)—Coming up from Atlanta a few days ago on the Seaboard Airline railroad, President Clement of Atlanta university was in a car immediately in front of the writer. The car in which I was riding was provided with the newest equipment and was on its virgin trip.

The porter had never been out on a car with this new equipment. What is called a bedroom takes the place of a compartment. Instead of having two seats facing each other, there is one long seat in the shape of a settee. Thre is no ice cooler. The passenger is supplied ice water in thermos bottles.

I was suffering from an athletic foot and was anxious to retire early. This made it necessary for the porter to make down my berth first. He did not know how to handle this new equipment, and therefore decided that there were no lower berths in this bedroom and put me in the upper.

On the following morning President Clement came in and I described to him the experience of the porter, and with his machanical mind and experience of Pullman cars of "yester years," he instantly unlocked the seat and showed how it should be used in a sort of folding manner as a lower berth.

To me it seemed unique that a university president should be teaching a Pullman porter how to use his equipment. Incidentally, a social worker learned his first lesson also.

Discrimination In New Wage Act To Be Fought

Courier 10-21-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Attempts on the part of chiseling employers, to sabotage the Wages and Hours Act, whose new provisions go into effect October 24, by sowing dissension between white and colored workers will be fought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here today.

When the act enters its second year of operation, increased wages and shorter hours will affect more than 12,000,000 workers in interstate industry, a large part of them Negro workers in the South. On October 24 these employees will have their wages increased from 25 to 30 cents an hour. The regular work week will be reduced from 44 to 42 hours. It will be mandatory for employers to pay for all overtime in cash.

In a memorandum sent out to all branches of the organization in North Carolina and Virginia, the N.A.A.C.P. warned its members to be on the alert for evidences of discrimination by employers who will attempt to supplant Negro workers with whites, rather than pay the former the increased wage.

10-21-39
Pittsburgh Pa.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Race Hit Hard By WPA Layoffs In New York

Dismissals Considered Needless

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga
1-17-39

Many Lose Professional WPA Positions

NEW YORK. — (CNA)—Over one hundred Negro writers, artists, dancers, actors and musicians were among 1,500 professional persons dismissed this week from the Federal Arts Projects of the Work Progress Administration in this city. The dismissals, considered by many progressive persons and organizations as arbitrary and needless, were seen as the opening gun of the reactionary elements in Congress to slash WPA rolls. It is also considered the first step in an attempt at complete liquidation of the Arts Projects nationally.

The cut in the work-relief rolls was in direct opposition to the President's recent demand for a job for every American man and woman, embodied in his message to congress. In his address the President expressed deep concern over the welfare of the masses, and declared that no American willing and eager to work should be without employment.

SERIOUS EFFECTS

It was reported that the dismissals will have serious effects on the Negro community. Negro leaders pointed out that in dismissing the Negroes in particular the only avenue for practicing their profession was being closed to them. They asserted that while a few opportunities may exist in private industry for white professionals, the chances for the Negroes are practically nil.

The dismissals will have grave economic effects upon the Negro people, it was further stated. The work-relief jobs are the only means of existence possessed by the fired workers.

ORGANIZATIONS ACT

Aroused by the dismissals and the general effect they will have on the Negro community, many prominent leaders and organizations have indicated their willingness to support a campaign for their reinstatement. A number of organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, Sleeping Car Porters, the Harlem Labor Center have pledged to petition Congress, protesting the dismissals and urging the expansion of WPA.

Meanwhile a Provisional Committee to Save Negro Artists, composed of Negro and white has been set up. The Committee aims to develop the widest campaign in support of the dismissed workers, to popularize the benefits of the Arts Projects to the community, and to strive for the re-employment of all the workers.

Clement Shows Porter How To Makeup Berth

Daily World 6-23-39
Atlanta, Ga

By JESSE O. THOMAS

BUFFALO, New York—(A N P)—Coming up from Atlanta a few days ago on the Seaboard Airline railroad, President Clement of Atlanta university was in a car immediately in front of the writer. The car in which I was riding was provided with the newest equipment and was on its virgin trip.

The porter had never been out on a ca[illegible] new equipment. What is called a bedroom takes the place of a compartment. Instead of having two seats facing each other, there is one long seat in the shape of a settee. Thre is no ice cooler. The passenger is supplied ice water in thermos bottles.

I was suffering from an athletic foot and was anxious to retire early. This made it necessary for the porter to make down my berth first. He did not know how to handle this new equipment, and therefore decided that there were no lower berths in this bedroom and put me in the upper.

On the following morning President Clement came in and I described to him the experience of the porter, and with his machanical mind and experience of Pullman cars of "yester years," he instantly unlocked the seat and showed how it should be used in a sort of folding manner as a lower berth.

To me it seemed unique that a university president should be teaching a Pullman porter how to use his equipment. Incidentally, a social worker learned his first lesson also.

Discrimination In New Wage Act To Be Fought

Courier 10-21-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Attempts on the part of chiseling employers, to sabotage the Wages and Hours Act, whose new provisions go into effect October 24, by sowing dissension between white and colored workers will be fought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here today.

Courier 10-21-39 Pittsburgh

When the act enters its second year of operation, increased wages and shorter hours will affect more than 12,000,000 workers in interstate industry, a large part of them Negro workers in the South. On October 24 these employees will have their wages increased from 25 to 30 cents an hour. The regular work week will be reduced from 44 to 42 hours. It will be mandatory for employers to pay for all overtime in cash.

Pa.

In a memorandum sent out to all branches of the organization in North Carolina and Virginia, the N.A.A.C.P. warned its members to be on the alert for evidences of discrimination by employers who will attempt to supplant Negro workers with whites, rather than pay the former the increased wage.

ON THE JOB FRONT

Age 7-1-39

New York Age

NEGROES ARE ADVANCING in their quest for jobs with public utilities and big business as will be seen by stories appearing elsewhere in this issue.

The latest indication of this may be seen in the fact that the Consolidated Edison Company has employed four Negro girls as telephone operators at its 125th street office and the Atlantic & Pacific Stores has appointed its second Negro manager of a store in Harlem. Temporary employment has also been given several crews of Negroes who are doing a house to house canvass for a large soap concern.

There was a time when large commercial houses, when approached by Negroes for employment, turned down pleas with statements to the effect that Negroes were not qualified by training or experience to do certain types of work. Another excuse was that the white employees would object to working with Negroes.

But time has marched on and Negroes have entered special schools and attended classes to qualify for special types of work. And time has disproved the argument that white and Negro employees would not work well together. And with liberality on the part of employers has also come an advance on the job front.

Credit for the employment of the four Negro girl telephone operators at the Consolidated Edison Company must be given three ways: first to the Consolidated Edison management which has seen the truth of the argument that it is only fair to return to the community part of that which it receives in revenue for its services; second to those Negro white collar workers heretofore on the sales staff and office force of the Edison Company for so conducting themselves as to prepare the way for those to follow and for proving to the satisfaction of the company's management that Negroes, if given the opportunity, can do the job as well, if not better, than employees of other racial groups; third to the Rev. Father Michael Mulvoy who sold the company's management on the proposition of hiring the girls.

Credit must also be given to the business office of the New York Telephone Company and its employees who in every way aided the four Negro girls by training them for the job. We have no doubt that the cordial relationship which existed between the four girls and the white girls and employees of the Telephone Company together with the experience of having Negro girls actually at work will result in that company also deciding to hire Negro telephone operators.

Credit for the appointment of the second Negro manager of the A. & P. must also be given three ways: first to the company which last year appointed its first Negro manager of a store on Lenox avenue; second to that first Negro manager who has successfully conducted the affairs of his store so that no criticism could be made; and third to the recently appointed manager who showed by example and diligence that he was ready to fill the bill.

Because of the color of our skin we are conspicuous on any new jobs that we may be placed. And because of the many fallacious arguments against employment of Negroes in white collar jobs, we are on display at all times and are more carefully observed and checked up on than employees of other racial groups who might not even have our experience background or intelligence. It is to the credit of these Negro white collar workers that they have been tried and not found wanting.

More power to these newly appointed white collar workers. As pioneers, their jobs will not be easy but experience has proven that they will prepare the road and the way for others to come, just as their predecessors prepared the way for them.

75-year-old Firm Hires First Colored Woman

Journal and Guide 7-8-39

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Hired by the Guilmard company, Inc., New York and Paris manufacturers of hair dyes and preparations, Miss Ethlyn Smith made history here last month when she became the first colored employe of this 75-year-old firm.

Norfolk Va

Miss Smith, an accomplished beautician, took an examination in tinting har in open competition with more than 30 white girls, and passed the test with flying colors. So impressed was her employer with her work, she hired her on the spot. She now has under her direction more than 20 factory demonstrators who are not sent out on demonstrations without her okay.

7-8-39

Paid a salary of $50 per week, her employer calls her an "artist" at her work explaining that there are many 'hair dyers" but only a few born "artistic tinters." "In all my 40 years' experience in this business, Miss Smith is the best I have ever seen," she stated, "and I have placed her in charge of demonstrators because she has evinced a knowledge of the art that I have not been able to develop in other girls."

NEGRO WOMAN HIRED BY A WHITE FIRM

Call

Miss Ethlyn Smith Worker in 75 Year-Old Cosmotologist Factory

7-7-39

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Hired by the Guilmard company, Inc., New York and Paris manufacturers of hair dyes and preparations, Miss Ethlyn Smith made history here this June when she became the first colored employe of this 75-year-old firm.

Kansas City Mo

Miss Smith, an accomplished beautician, took an examination in tinting hair in open competition with more than 30 white girls, and passed the test with flying colors. So impressed was her employer with her work, she hired her on the spot. She now has under her direction more than 20 factory demonstators who are not sent out on demonstrations without her okay.

Employer a Floridian

Paid a salary of $50 per week, her employer calls her an "artist" at her work, explaining that there are many "hair dyers" but only a few born "artistic tinters."

"In all my 40 years' experience in this business, Miss Smith is the best I have ever seen," she stated, "and I have placed her in charge of demonstrators because she has evinced a knowledge of the art I have not been able to develop in other girls."

According to Mrs. Guilmard, owner of the firm and employer of Miss Smith, she is to take to the road shortly, traveling the length and breadth of the land, giving demonstrations to both white and colored beauticians. It will be an innovation, but Mrs. Guilmard feels that when prejudiced beauticians see the artistry of Miss Smith's work on customers' hair, their prejudices wil lbe overcome. And as Mrs. Guilmard was born in Florida, she should know.

'SLAVE MARKETS' IN BRONX DECRIED

Times

Citizens' Group Acts to Stop Hiring of Negro Domestics on Street Corners

12-1-39

New York

The practice of hiring for housework Negro women who congregate on street corners in the Bronx, known as "domestic slave markets," was severely condemned yesterday by the Bronx Citizens' Committee for the Improvement of Domestic Employes, meeting at the Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 470 East 161st Street.

To end this "economic demoralization," it was decided that special committees should be organized to study the following three proposals for eliminating the situation:

That Bronx housewives should be "educated" that this system of employing domestics is economically unsound both to themselves and their employes.

That discussions be held with the State Employment Department with a view to improving the plight of these unemployed women.

That centers or special agencies be established in the sections where they congregate in order to shelter then in severe weather and also see that prospective employers pay them fair wages.

The committee includes clergymen, community workers, doctors and representatives of labor and civic organizations.

Those at the meeting yesterday included Wilbur D. Simmons, assistant district superintendent in the Bronx of the Division of Placement and Unemployment; Rabbi Jerome Rosenbloom of Tremont Temple, who represented the Bronx Council of Rabbis; the Rev. Edler G. Hawkins representing the Bronx Clergy Association and the Rev. H. Norman Sibley of the University Heights Presbyterian Church.

LABOR - 1939 NEWYORK

OCCUPATION AND WAGES.

Inventor's Dream Comes True

8-2[illegible]-39

Chicago Ill

Defender

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An inventor's dream, that of successfully demonstrating a compressed air automobile motor, is today in the making. Success or failure of the invention which would revolutionize the automotive industry rests on the shoulders of slight, partly grey-haired 45-year-old Jerry Timberlake.

According to his present plans, the motor will be installed in a standard make car and officially tried on Rochester streets within the next 20 days. Blueprints of his machine have been filed at Washington and Timberlake said patent officials expressed the opinion that, on paper, it is the best compressed air multiplying device ever introduced.

The principle of the machine is to step up a pressure of 150 pounds of air through a series of power and speed compounders to a pressure of 4,800 pounds. The highly compressed air will be used to operate automobile pistons of much the same scale as in the present gasoline combustion engine. According to blueprint plans a small electric motor will be used to start the compressors going.

Work on the rotary valve head for the motor is under way at a machine shop at 209 Clarissa street.

A small model of Timberlake's machine is now on exhibit at Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee, Ala. Tuskegee engineers have assured him that his dream should be realized as no apparent flaws in the miniature model have been found. With patents already filed on his invention, the Humboldt, Tennessean is willing to discuss the principle of his machine, which has occupied all his time for the last four years, to all who might be interested in the device.

It is interesting that shortly before the turn of the century Rochester saw George Selden produce one of the early gasoline compression motors. While Timberlake's motor may prove a failure there exists the possibility that this city also will turn out the first compressed air motor of consequence.

While in Washington Timberlake demonstrated the principle of his machine to postoffice authorities. They later assured him by letter that should his invention successfully pass rigid demonstration tests a contract calling for installation in all mail trucks is waiting. They have informed Timberlake that a representative of that department will be on hand on or about August 15 when he is ready for a trial demonstration.

Harlem Woman Is Manager of 125th Street Chain Store

Age

9-2-39

Mrs. Marie Callender pictured above had recently returned from her first vacation since attaining managership of the uptown Morrow Nut House at 262 West 125th street when she told reporters on Saturday afternoon from The New York Age of her signal success.

MARIE CALLENDER

It was during the first week in June she said that the surprise notification laced her at the head of the staff composed of three colored and two white.

New York

The members of this staff composed in order of seniority with the company of Miss Lucille Byrne, Miss Roberta Wilson, Edgar Solomon, Leon Purchase and John Nelson, who serves the readers of The New York Age and other publications to nuts of all descriptions from all parts of the world. To peek into the show cases displaying the wide variety, there ar epignolias and pistacios from Italy, cashews from the West Indies, Pili nuts from the Philipines and Filberts from Turkey, not to mention the familiar Pecans from our own southern climes, Brazil nuts, Black and English Walnuts, almonds and others, including the staff of the nut diet....the peanut, made practical and economic by the famous experiments of Dr. George W. Carver at Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Callender has been employed by the company, which has stores in American cities from coast to coast, for four years. She lives with her husband, Charles Callender, a hotel employee, and their three children at 348 Christopher street, Brooklyn. She told reporters that she is a native of Evansville, Ind She went to school in her home town. The club world no doubt has met this diminutive, dainty lady in the company of her husband who for several seasons was vice-president of the Meteor Club and attended the social functions of the social world. She is very tiny, only 5 feet tall. She began her career in New York by studying intensely in the Harlem Hospital Nurses School, and then romance caught up with her. She is a Brooklyn resident.

ASSURANCE GIVEN URBAN LEAGUE BY BUREAU OFFICIAL

Applicants Should Apply to Local Offices When They Are Established at Close of This Year

Call

11-24-39

Kansas City Mo

NEW YORK.—There will be no discrimination in regard to race, sex, or religion in the selection of applicants for jobs with the Census bureau, David K. Niles, assistant to secretary of commerce Harry Hopkins, assured the National Urban league this week.

In a letter to T. Arnold Hill, director of the League's department of industrial relations, Niles outlined the procedure to be followed by those wishing to obtain employment, as stenographers, clerks, interpreters and enumerators in the Census bureau when it begins to expand early next year in preparation for the taking of the 1940 Census.

Civil Service status, he said, will not be necessary for persons working in the field (outside of Washington, D. C.), but the Census bureau will give its own examinations to determine the relative qualifications of applicants.

Niles emphasized that persons desiring to apply for the positions named above should not write to Washington, because all jobs in the field will be filled locally. Applicants, he said, should wait until local offices are established at the close of the present year, and then apply to the office nearest their home for blanks and genral information concerning employment. The opening of each local office will be announced in the newspapers.

The selection of district supervisors to direct the work of the 560 district offices is now under way. Applications for positions of this type, and for administrative positions in the Washngton office, should be addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C. Only those who are exceptionally well prepared for the work to be done will be accepted for appointment.

Men and women will be eligible for census work on equal terms, Niles said. War veterans or their widows will be given special preference when equally wel qualified with others.

Increase In Wages Is Gotten For Seamen By Negro Union Officer

Age

12-2-39

New York

Blanket wage increases of $2.50 a month for 1,500 seamen employed on coal carrying vessels were one of the provisions in a new agreement made public this week by Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro vice-president of the National Maritime Union, CIO.

The agreement is between the NMU and nine collier companies and will run until March 1, 1941.

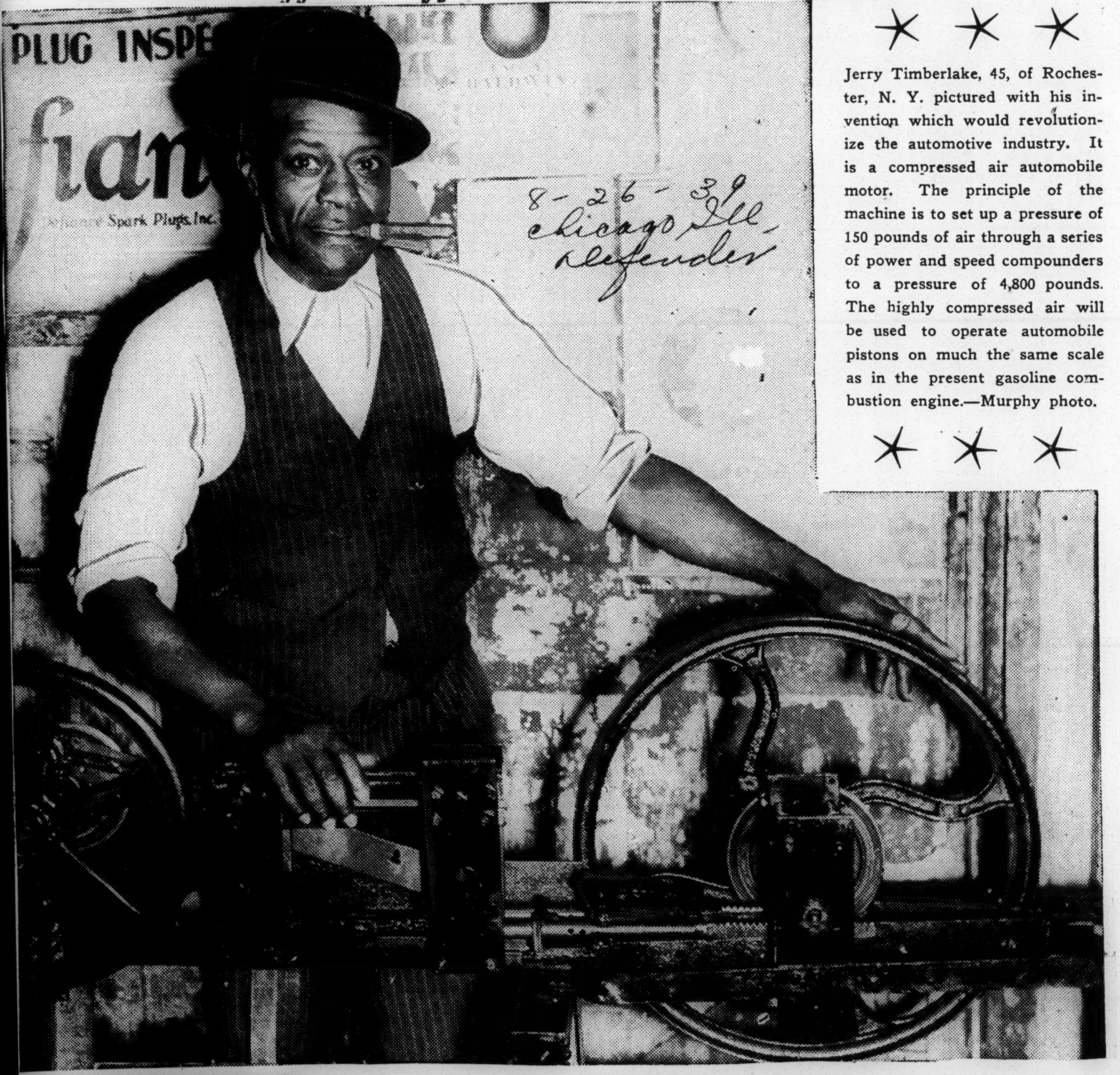
In addition to wage increases, Smith said, the contract provides new overtime clauses and substantial improvement inu working and living conditions on board ship.

Smith was one of three union representatives in the negotiations with the companies. The others were Thomas McGowan, port agent in Boston, and Thomas Durgin, port agent in Norfolk, both white. Smith's presence among the negotiators was another example of the CIO's policy of according full equality of treatment to Negro members, not only by way of electing Negroes to high office but by having them participate fully in the leadership, as in the case of Smith, Henry Johnson, vice-ch

airman of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, and other Negro CIO leaders.

Compressed Air Auto To Make Bow

Jerry Timberlake Has Demonstrated His Machine To Post Office Officials At Washington. D. C.



8-26-39
Chicago Ill.
Defender

* * *

Jerry Timberlake, 45, of Rochester, N. Y. pictured with his invention which would revolutionize the automotive industry. It is a compressed air automobile motor. The principle of the machine is to set up a pressure of 150 pounds of air through a series of power and speed compounders to a pressure of 4,800 pounds. The highly compressed air will be used to operate automobile pistons on much the same scale as in the present gasoline combustion engine.—Murphy photo.

* * *

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NEW YORK

Harlem Employment Group to Start Picket Drive for Negro Jobs

Daily Worker 11-30-39
N. Y. City

Conference Launches Widespread Struggle Against Negro Discrimination; Marcantonio, Powell Address Conference

Jobs, better housing and health facilities and equal opportunity for the citizens of Harlem, was the cry of 1,100 persons who packed the Abyssinian Baptist Church Tuesday night in the opening drive against discriminatory policies of the big corporations and utilities.

The meeting, called under the auspices of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, went on record in condemnation of the imperialist war in Europe and pledged to redouble all efforts in the fight for the enforcement of the democratic rights of the Negro people.

Theatres that refuse to hire Negro operators; grocery stores found guilty of short weights; milk and bread companies; beverage and liquor distilleries, were listed for boycott action. The meeting was addressed on Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

Marcantonio declared that "no war will bring jobs and bread to the Negro people. Let no one sell you the idea that war will bring jobs and solve the question of the 10,000,000 unemployed."

WARNS OF WPA SLASHES

He said the reactionaries in Congress are prepared for still further cuts in WPA appropriations and urged the people to flood their representatives with protests. The audience thundered with applause when Marcantonio declared:

"There is a certain gentleman (Dies) in Washington who waves the flag from the house top, but underneath he wears the filthy garment of the Ku Klux Klan. The anti-lynching bill is scheduled to come in the next session of Congress, and I will not tolerate any further postponement of it. I am going to fight for its passage and I will not tolerate any compromise with any Southern gentleman."

Addressing the audience on the bread and butter problems of the Negro people, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., declared that there "is a lot of talk about Chamberlain's and Hitler's war for democracy. Let's make our own land safe for democracy FIRST!"

To drive home his point, he unfolded a painting by a prominent Negro artist portraying the lynch terror in the United States while at the same time Negroes are called upon to remain faithful to a system which has always denied democracy to them. The painting, with the inscription, "Let's Make Democracy Safe in Our Own Land First," depicted a Negro soldier, with gun in hand, going over the top, while in the background was the visible figure of a lynched Negro enwraped the stars and stripes.

A "BLOT"

"The man who did the painting," said Rev. Powell, "was told by his employes that if he admitted authorship of it, he would lose his job. Postmaster Albert Goldman refused to send it through the mails because of the blot on the flag of the United States."

"We did not put the blot there," said Rev. Powell. "We are out to remove it. We are here tonight to stop political, economic and all kinds of lynchings in Harlem."

Rev. Powell said that beginning with next Monday picket lines will be thrown around all theatres, liquor, bread and other big corporations, if they do not decide before then to abandon their policies of discrimination against Negroes. He said there are 500 establishments in Harlem selling liquors, wines and other beverages. Of the 500, only 57 are owned and operated by Negroes. All of them combined take out of Harlem $30,000,000 a year. Bread companies that do not hire Negroes, he said, make an annual haul of $4,000,000 from Harlem.

Daily Worker 11-30-39
N. Y. City

COMPANIES ON LIST

The drive is being launched against Coco Cola; Standard Brands, distributors of Fleischman's yeast; Lever Brothers, distributors of Lux soap and other toiletries; Shell Oil, and a number of others.

The people were called upon to report for picket duty at 11 A. M. next Monday at the Abyssinian Baptist Church. The committee is preparing a leaflet which will be ready for distribution by next Saturday. The leaflet will list the names of stores, theatres, corporations that do not employ Negroes, and will advise the citizens of Harlem as to which of them should be patronized.

A similar list, called "Harlem's Preferred Christmas Shopping List," will also be prepared within a few weeks.

Other speakers at the meeting were: Audley Moore, leading Negro woman Communist; Rev. William Lloyd Imes; Judge Jonah Goldstein; Arnold P. Johnson and attorney H Jackson.

The committee which is headed by Rev. Imes and Powell, includes representatives from a number of civic and political organizations in Harlem, among whom are A. W Berry, Communist Party organizer and Audley Moore.

3,000 SEEKING JOBS ARE DAY TOO EARLY

Times

Men Who Line Up for Sanitation Posts on Misunderstanding Are Turned Away

12-5-39

Three thousand men seeking to file applications as laborers in the Department of Sanitation, including 400 who had waited most of the night, were turned away from the offices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission at 96 Duane Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning because they had come a day too early.

New York
39

The men stood in a double line four blocks long. Announcement by the police that they had waited in vain brought protestations and groans of disappointment. After most of them had gone a few stragglers forced their way into the commission offices at about 9 o'clock but were quickly sent away.

According to commission officials the men had probably misread ambiguous notices that had been published in civil service papers last week before the commission officially fixed today as the first day on which to file applications for the jobs, paying $1,860 a year. The correct date was published in daily newspapers Saturday and yesterday and in the monthly bulletin of the commission, issued Friday. The applications may be obtained and filed up to 7 P. M. Dec. 26.

The men were sent away with more misinformation, however, as they were told by the police to come back tomorrow, which the police said was the first day for filing.

Another factor in the general misunderstanding was probably the fact that the jobs have been placed in the competitive list and the order in which the applications are filed has no bearing on the applicants' chances, while previously the jobs were in the labor class, which meant the first applicants got the jobs provided they qualified.

The first of the applicants began to arrive Sunday night at about 6 o'clock. By midnight sixty men were in line. They were informed by the police they would not be permitted to stand outside the commission offices and they went to near-by doorways to wait. Some had blankets. By 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were 400 on hand and thereafter the number grew rapidly.

During the night Commissioner Wallace S. Sayre, called to the scene, explained the applications would not be given out before today and that the order of filing was not important. This persuaded some of the men to go home.

The list made up from the examination will last four years. About 500 jobs of various classifications become available during a year in the Department of Sanitation. Editors of two civil service papers denied they had published notices saying the applications would be given out Monday, Dec. 4.

Times 12-5-39 New York, N.Y.

JOB SEEKERS IN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL AT CIVIL SERVICE OFFICE

Some of the hundreds who waited to file applications for positions with the Department of Sanitation

---

Pittsburgh Courier

FIGHT ON FOR BIG BOOST IN WAGES

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—A new attempt to eradicate the "Bronx Slave Markets," and secure better wages for the hundreds of Negro domestics hired daily from these corners was inaugurated Thursday when white clergymen, laymen and welfare leaders of the uptown borough met for that purpose at the Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 470 East 161st street.

Courier

Outlining a program which will attempt to get fair play for the domestics, the group organized the Bronx Citizens' Committee for the Improvement of Domestic Employees and set up sub-committees to study and take action on various phases of the problem.

12-16-39

The Bronx conference followed a number of city-wide meetings in which the problems of the domestic workers have been discussed. The "slave markets," the corners on which the workers assemble while white housewives bargain for their services, have existed for more than a decade.

Magistrates in the borough have denounced the practice on numerous occasions when domestics were brought into court on charges of stealing from employers. In many of these instances, the workers have charged that the employers caused their arrest when they objected to having their meager wages chiseled or flatly refused.

At a recent interracial conference in Manhattan, Negro spokesmen charged that the practices of housewives at the slave markets were responsible, in part, for alleged anti-Semitism among Negroes, since most of the employers are Jewish.

Thursday's conference was the result of initial work by the Bronx Council of Rabbis, who were represented on the committee by Rabbi Jerome Rosenbloom of Tremont Temple, and of the Bronx Clergy Association, which was represented by Rev. Elder G. Hawkins of St. Augustine's church, Rev. H. Norman Sibley of the University Heights Presbyterian church, and others.

The committee voted to adopt the following proposals as a means of eradicating the slave markets and aiding the domestics:

(1) That an effort be made to "educate" Bronx housewives on the economic fallacy of "bargaining" for houseworkers on street corners.

(2) That centers and special agencies be established in the Bronx where the domestics might assemble and prospective employers secure their services at fair wages, and

(3) That the State Employment Department be interested in the plight of the workers and devise a program for improving their economic lot.

Special committees were appointed to begin immediate action on each of the proposals.

LABOR - 1939 NEW YORK
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

Won Against Edison Job Bias

Daily Worker 7-2-39

Negro girls who have been employed as telephone operators by the Consolidated Edison Company at 125th St. through the vigorous campaign against the anti-Negro hiring policy used by utility and other big firms in New York. Left to right: Misses Martha Moore, Vivian Vaughn, Eva Munsey and Dorothy Harris. All from Harlem, they will receive $21.00 per week and yearly increments of $2.00 until the maximum salary of $35.00 per week is reached.

Intensive Negro Job Campaign Against Bias Opened in City

By Angelo Herndon

The Greater New York Committee for Employment, announced yesterday, through the Director of Publicity, Mr. Ellis A. Williams, the launching of an intensive campaign for jobs for Negroes.

Daily Worker
7-2-39

Big utilities, corporations and daily newspapers are to be tackled mainly, it was learned.

Having already won some recent victories, the committee is spurred on to greater action in obtaining employment for Negroes. Mr. Williams in his office at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., outlined the drive of the committee as one which would include all of the large businesses operating in Harlem.

The following corporations and newspapers have been selected he said: The National Distillers Corporation, 120 Broadway, the American Tobacco Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, Jacob Ruppert, 1639 Third Avenue, Castile Brothers Distilling Corporation, 405 Lexington Avenue, the New York Times, Daily News, Herald Tribune, and Daily Mirror.

New York

All those named by Mr. Williams have traditional policies of not hiring Negroes.

The more than 200 civic, church and trade union organizations working with the committee have been greatly inspired by the results of their cooperative efforts, it was reported. Only recently, the committee succeeded in getting a number of jobs for Negroes in Harlem.

MANY JOBS ALREADY WON

Lever Brothers and D. A. Wood, manufacturers and distributors of Lux and other toilet products were forced to employ several Negro sales girls, Mr. Williams said. Other companies forced to employ Negroes recently are Silver Cup Bread Company, Long Island City, two hundred fifty jobs for Negroes at the World's Fair and the Consolidated Edison at 125th Street and Lenox Ave. The latter hired four Negro girls at a salary of $21 per week with a yearly increment until the maximum of $35 per week has been reached.

Through the efforts of the Harlem River House Tenants Association, the Dunbar Tenants League, cooperating with the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee, it was possible to secure the placement of William Onley as manager of the A. & P. store at 133rd Street and 7th Avenue.

These organizations are negotiating with all drug stores in the area for hiring of Negro pharmacists. Mr. Williams meanwhile expressed the fear that unless there are more jobs for the citizens of such a large community as Harlem, a repetition of the mass upsurge of March 19, 1936 will be the unavoidable result.

He further stated that "with only ten per cent of the West Harlem community engaged in business and industry, employing some 2,900 persons; with high rents, intense overcrowding and bad health conditions, it is a miracle that Negroes are able to live at all in Harlem. Of course, we've gotten jobs for Negroes here, but that's only a beginning. The pressure from being ghettoed is having a damaging effect upon the people. Only more jobs and equal opportunity can ease this pressure and offset unnecessary but serious consequences."

On bread alone, Harlem spends $10,000 each day, Mr. Williams revealed. Yet there are few Negroes employed in the baking industry, and those in mental capacities. The Ward Baking Company employs 700 workers out of which 30 are Negroes working as laborers, porters and car washers. The company refuses to employ Negroes as drivers and delivery men.

The big distilling corporations get away with a huge annual loot from Harlem liquor, wine and beer consumers. In 1937, Negroes in Harlem spent over $22,000,000 on the above mentioned items. Out of the hundreds of salesmen employed by the distilling corporations, less than 25 are Negroes.

The Committee which is headed by a group of prominent citizens, with the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Rev. William Lloyd Imes as co-chairmen, and Arnold P. Johnson and Ellis A. Williams, executive secretary and director of publicity respectively, invites the aid and coroporation of all interested groups and individuals.

---

4 Negroes Get Jobs As Telephone Girls At Edison Co.

Age
7-1-39

Through the efforts of the Rev Father Michael Mulvoy of St Mark's Catholic Church, and a member of the Harlem Cordinating Committee for Employment, four Negroes have been placed in jobs as telephone operators at the 125th street office of the Consolidated Edison Company. The girls were given special training at the 126th street and Lenox avenue office of the New York Telephone Company before going to work for the Edison Company ten days ago.

New York

They are: Misses Martha Moore, Vivian Vaughn, Eva Munsey and Dorothy Harris, all residents of Harlem, and report they like their new jobs very much.

The 125th street office of the Edison Company has appointed several Negro men on its sales staff and office force since the job campaign for white collar workers in the 125th street area began four years ago.

PROTEST 'FIRING'; SIT IN

Courier

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Protesting their recent dismissal from the Federal Writers' Project, thirty WPA workers seized the office of the Project Administrator Monday morning and barricaded themselves in the building on King street until police finally dispossessed them.

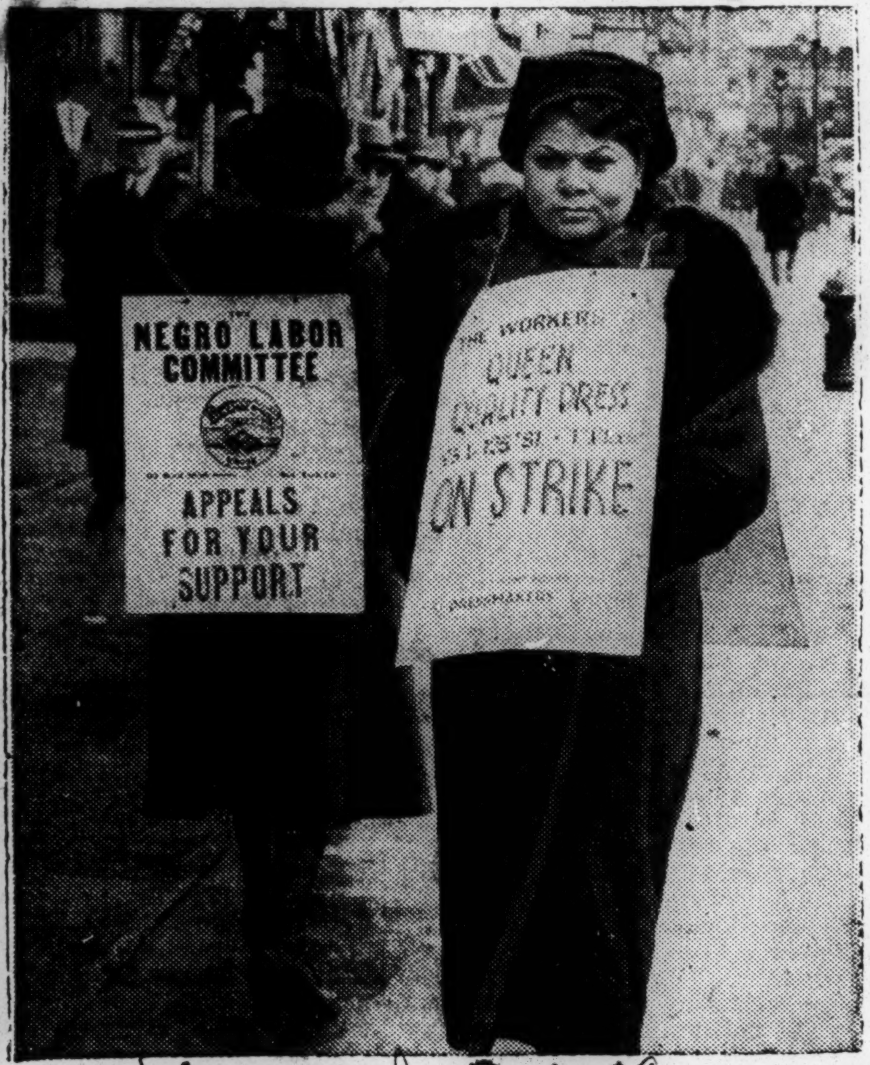
Led by Charlie Alexander, one of the Negro officials of the Workers' Alliance who was recently dropped in the Communist purge on the project, the sit-in strikers came to the building in the early hours of the morning and secreted themselves in the washrooms until 9 o'clock.

SEIZE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

At a pre-arranged signal, they rushed from their hiding places and seized the office of the administrator, locking themselves in. Leaflets, distributed by the strikers, charged that they had been fired in violation of the eighteen months' ruling and that the relief agencies were refusing to certify them for re-employment on the project.

Fifty policemen, summoned from the precinct station, worked several hours to dislodge the demonstrators. At least ten of them held out for more than five hours. A number of arrests were reported.

Picketing Won Demands



Daily Worker 7-1-39

Victory followed the picketing efforts of these young women workers in a Harlem dress shop. They complained that they were onl being paid $10 for a 55-hour week, including Sunday work. The pickting was organized by the Negro Labor Committee of Harlem of whic Frank Crosswaith is chairman.—(Calvin).

Second Negro Manager Appointed By Atlantic and Pacific Stores

By MARY E. FINGER

Work, work, work, is an untimate force which determines man's destiny. It is a tedious task which sustains a person for the hoped for realization of a cherished ambition. After working for seventeen years behind a grocery counter, a young Negro clerk from Yonkers now has the word "manager" attached to his name.

Age

On Tuesday William E. Only, 32, won the distinction of becoming the second Negro manager of an A. & P. store in Harlem within a period of two years. His predecessor, Lambert Johnson, who is managing one of the branches on Lenox avenue, was appointed in the spring of 1938. While kept in the dark concerning the appointment, Mr. Only believes that he was recommended for the post by James Thompson, superintendent of the A. & P. chain stores in this locality.

7-1-39

When seen by a reporter from The New York Age, the new manager of the A. & P. store, located at 2252 Seventh avenue commented that the rapidity of events which occurred during the forty-eight hours just passed was all a mystery. He further stated that while he was home last Saturday due to illness he was told to return to work soon. Upon his arrival Monday morning he was notified that the reins of management had been placed in his hands.

While interviewing Mr. Only we noticed another young man who was pre-occupied with tidying up the store and filling the customers' orders. He was none other than Mr. Only's assistant, Albert Bryant. The new manager showed great respect for his assistant's ability and predicted a promising future for him. Cyril O'Loughlin is another clerk employed by this management in addition to two extra men hired for the weekend rush.

The art of trading and selling is by no means new to Mr. Only. He has been in this business since the tender age of fifteen. With the completion of only two years of high school work at the New Rochelle High School, he tried his hand at becoming the breadwinner of the family, working first as a clerk for several years with the Andrew Davey and Grand Union firms in Westchester County. Learning that prejudice existed in the minds of the Westchesterites, he severed connections with them to make his future in Harlem. He entered into the Pantry 5 and 10 Grocery firm then located on Eighth avenue. After serving apprenticeship there he secured employment with the old L. O. Oppenheimer grocery store once situated on the same site, 2252 Seventh avenue, which is now the A. & P., under his supervision.

In 1931 he was the first Negro to start a CMA store in Jamaica. Finding traveling from New Rochelle to Jamaica every day too strenuous, Mr. Only abandoned the idea and immediately searched for greater fields. Retracing his steps to Harlem Mr. Only worked for the L. O. Oppenheimer firm for three and a half years and then for the A. & P. at the same address for the past four years.

A family man, William Only, resides at 4 Irving place, Yonkers, N. Y., with his wife, the former Clara Norfleet of Yonkers, and their three children, Caroline, 9, William, 6, and Edward, 4. When asked to comment upon his home life he made the brief statement that "our home life is simple."

The manager's doctrine for success is a closer cooperation between the community and the merchant.

Unusual Job

Daily Worker

MISS EVELYN SMITH

--Harlem (New York City) Beautician and Hair Tinter, who is the first of her race to be appointed as a hair dye demonstrator for the 60-year-old Guilmard Company, Company, Inc., of Paris France and New York. Miss Smith will travel over the country demonstrating to both white and colored. She was selected in a test competition with more than thirty white girls, winning with flying colors. She gives free demonstrations at New York headquarters daily. A native of Florida, Miss Smith was educated at Fort Valley, Ga., and at Wilfred's Beauty Academy on Broadway in New York.—(Calvin Service)

7-26-39

Ask That Negroes Be Appointed To Mayors' Committees As Consultants For The Census

Learning that the mayors of cities throughout the United States have been asked by the Census Bureau to appoint committees in their respective cities to secure the cooperation of the residents in the Decennial Census of 1940, the National Urban League urged this week that Negro leaders see to it that colored persons are appointed to the committee representing their city.

Age

The principal work of the committees will be to disseminate publicity and educational material which will make the community recognize that its interest in a good and complete Census is as great as the interest of the Census itself. The committees will direct their efforts toward creating a spirit of cooperation on the part under the law, all the information of all residents of the city to the end that individuals and business concerns will report freely to the enumerators with the full assurance that, the information they give is confidential.

12-9-39

N.Y. City

The Urban League stated that Negro representation on these committees should be possible in every city in the country where there is a Negro population of any size, and asked that local leaders approach their mayors in an effort to secure the appointment of at least one colored person to each committee. The Negro member or members, it said, should be able to play an important part in distributing information about the Census in colored neighborhoods, and at the same time should be able to press for the appointment of qualified Negroes as enumerators, tabulators, and office workers in the Census Bureau which will be set up in each city within the next few weeks.

Picketing Won Demands

NEGRO LABOR COMMITTEE
APPEALS FOR YOUR SUPPORT
THE WORKERS
QUEEN QUALITY DRESS
ON STRIKE

Daily Worker 7-1-39

Victory followed the picketing efforts of these young women workers in a Harlem dress shop. They complained that they were onl being paid $10 for a 55-hour week, including Sunday work. The pickting was organized by the Negro Labor Committee of Harlem of whic Frank Crosswaith is chairman.—(Calvin).

Second Negro Manager Appointed By Atlantic and Pacific Stores

By MARY E. FINGER

Age 7-1-39

Work, work, work, is an untimate force which determines man's destiny. It is a tedious task which sustains a person for the hoped for realization of a cherished ambition. After working for seventeen years behind a grocery counter, a young Negro clerk from Yonkers now has the word "manager" attached to his name.

On Tuesday William E. Gnly, 32, won the distincttion of becoming the second Negro manager of an A. & P. store in Harlem within a period of two years. His predecessor, Lambert Johnson, who is managing one of the branches on Lenox avenue, was appointed in the spring of 1938. While kept in the dark concerning the appointment, Mr. Only believes that he was recommended for the post by James Thompson, superintendent of the A. & P. chain stores in this locality.

New York Age

When seen by a reporter from The New York Age, the new manager of the A. & P. store, located at 2252 Seventh avenue, commented that the rapidity of events which occurred during the forty-eight hours just passed was all a mystery. He further stated that while he was home last Saturday due to illness he was told to return to work soon. Upon his arrival Monday morning he was notified that the reins of management had been placed in his hands.

While interviewing Mr. Only we noticed another young man who was pre-occupied with tidying up the store and filling the customers' orders. He was none other than Mr. Only's assistant, Albert Bryant. The new manager showed great respect for his assistant's ability and predicted a promising future for him. Cyril O'Loughlin is another clerk employed by this management in addition to two extra men hired for the weekend rush.

The art of trading and selling is by no means new to Mr. Only. He has been in this business since the tender age of fifteen. With the completion of only two years of high school work at the New Rochelle High School, he tried his hand at becoming the breadwinner of the family, working first as a clerk for several years with the Andrew Davey and Grand Union firms in Westchester County. Learning that prejudice existed in the minds of the Westchesterites, he severed connections with them to make his future in Harlem. He entered into the Pantry 5 and 10 Grocery firm then located on Eighth avenue. After serving apprenticeship there he secured employment with the old L. O. Oppenheimer grocery store once situated on the same site, 2252 Seventh avenue, which is now the A. & P., under his supervision.

In 1931 he was the first Negro to start a CMA store in Jamaica. Finding traveling from New Rochelle to Jamaica every day too strenuous, Mr. Only abandoned the idea and immediately searched for greater fields. Retracing his steps to Harlem Mr. Only worked for the L. O. Oppenheimer firm for three and a half years and then for the A. & P. at the same address for the past four years.

A family man, William Only, resides at 4 Irving place, Yonkers, N. Y., with his wife, the former Clara Norfleet of Yonkers, and their three children, Caroline, 9, William, 6, and Edward, 4. When asked to comment upon his home life he made the brief statement that "our home life is simple."

The manager's doctrine for success is a closer cooperation between the community and the merchant.

Unusual Job

Daily Worker

MISS EVELYN SMITH

—Harlem (New York City) Beautician and Hair Tinter, who is the first of her race to be appointed as a hair dye demonstrator for the 60-year-old Guimard Company, Company, Inc. of Paris France and New York. Miss Smith will travel over the country demonstrating to both white and colored. She was selected in a test competition with more than thirty white girls, winning with flying colors. She gives free demonstrations at New York headquarters daily. A native of Florida, Miss Smith was educated at Fort Valley, Ga., and at Wilfred's Beauty Academy on Broadway in New York.—(Calvin Service)

7-6-39

ASK That Negroes Be Appointed To Mayors' Committees As Consultants For The Census

Age 12-9-39

Learning that the mayors of cities throughout the United States have been asked by the Census Bureau to appoint committees in their respective cities to secure the cooperation of the residents in the Decennial Census of 1940, the National Urban League urged this week that Negro leaders see to it that colored persons are appointed to the committee representing their city.

The principal work of the committees will be to disseminate publicity and educational material which will make the community recognize that its interest in a good and complete Census is as great as the interest of the Census itself. The committees will direct their efforts toward creating a spirit of cooperation on the part under the law, all the information of all residents of the city to the end that individuals and business concerns will report freely to the enumerators with the full assurance that, the information they give is confidential.

The Urban League stated that Negro representation on these committees should be possible in every city in the country where there is a Negro population of any size, and asked that local leaders approach their mayors in an effort to secure the appointment of at least one colored person to each committee. The Negro member or members, it said, should be able to play an important part in distributing information about the Census in colored neighborhoods, and at the same time should be able to press for the appointment of qualified Negroes as enumerators, tabulators, and office workers in the Census Bureau which will be set up in each city within the next few weeks.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

NORTH CAROLINA

Lancaster, S. C. News
June 2, 1939

Army Will Move Negro CCC Camp From Monroe, N. C.

Word was received by the Observer from Washington Wednesday that Brigadier-General George P. Tyner of Washington in charge of CCC camps has ordered the transfer of the Monroe negro CCC camp to Fort Bragg military reservation.

The action came after a request by the Monroe city council that the Federal government move the camp for the best interests of the community. Sunday night an altercation between white youths of the community and negroes of the camp developed almost into a race riot.

Mayor V. D. Sikes told the Observer last night that Fort Bragg authorities took over the camp last night and will move it to Fort Bragg today (Thursday), where it will remain temporarily until a permanent site for it can be found. There are approximately 200 negro youths in the camp.

It was understood that there has been growing dissention between campers and members of the community, culminating in the trouble Sunday night which began when a negro camper was rocked in North Monroe, allegedly by a white youtn. The camper was said to have returned to camp, where he gathered reinforcements and returned to the scene of the trouble. A near riot ensued and in the words of Mayor Sikes, "the campers just about took the town."

Mayor Sikes said that between 85 and 90 per cent of persons in Union county were relieved to learn that the camp will be moved. The remaining minority, however, composed of farmers, were anxious to have the campers remain to help them on their farms. The campers had been engaged primarily in assisting Union county farmers with terracing and farm work.

"We feel that it is for the best interests of the community for the camp to go," Mayor Sikes said. "There is a possibility that more trouble might have ensued, and somebody might have been killed, if they had stayed. We are going to get together right away and see if we can't get them to move a white camp in on the camp property here."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
May 30, 1939

CCC Camps Removal Asked

T28C

Monroe (AP).—The Monroe city council voted yesterday to ask the federal government to remove a Negro CCC camp here as the aftermath of a reported clash between some white boys and a party of CCC enrolees.

Capt. W. H. Obenhour, subdistrict inspectors for the CCC, said he was informed some white boys throw stones at the Negro youths, who retreated, obtained reinforcements, and returned to the scene of the alleged incident.

Police charged the Negro CCC boys paraded through the streets, smashed a number of automobile windows and overturned garbage cans.

Statesville, N C Daily
June 3, 1939

LEANING OVER BACKWARD.

Young negro enrollees at the CCC camp near Monroe, infuriated because one of their number, returning from town reported that he had been mistreated, marched into town and proceeded to paint things red. According to the news columns, whites were elbowed off the sidewalks, auto windshields were smashed with rocks and general terrorizing prevailed.

To those who wonder why the Monroe police did not assert their authority, we relay this explanation from the Monroe Enquirer: "Monroe's police force is organized to deal with 6,100 more or less peaceful citizens, not a mob of wild negroes. That they did not resort to their guns is to their credit, as the incident ended with no one being seriously hurt."

Monroe requests that the negroes be removed from the local camp, a request that should and will be granted.

But the incident serves to prove a fault in the organization and handling of the CCC. The Army has supervision over these camps but control over the enrollees is limited to quarantining a violator for a week or discharging him from the Corps. Knowing that they had nothing more than this to fear from their officers, it is not surprising that these youngsters went looking for trouble.

One can understand why the CCC set-up is so lax in its discipline. It is to meet the objection that the Corps is conceived for military purposes. The rules even go so far as to prohibit the boys from marching in military formation and lock-stepping in public, and even the uniform, if any, is a hybrid affair that does not smack of the military.

This is leaning over backward in trying to steer clear of militarism. True the primary purpose of the Corps is not to destroy but to build. But it wouldn't hurt these youngsters to employ a stricter discipline, it never does, and even a little military training might be worthwhile, seeing as how eventually they will have to take to it.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 30, 1939

Monroe Wants CCC Camp Moved Away

T28C

City Council Asks Governor Hoey to Ask Federal Authorities to Take Action as Result Of Rampage Sunday Night In Midtown By Negro Enrollees.

BY LeGETTE BLYTHE
Observer Staff Writer.

MONROE, May 29.—Decision to request Governor Hoey to ask the Federal government to remove the negro CCC camp from Monroe was reached by the city council here late this afternoon after a near riot Sunday night during which a large number of the camp enrollees went on a rampage on Monroe streets.

The council members, Mayor V. D. Sikes reported, felt that it would be to the best interests of Monroe and Union county, despite the loss of revenue being received from the camp and the work being done for farmers of this section by the CCC campers, to have the camp removed. Other members of the council are A. A. Heath and V. C. Austin.

FEAR MAJOR TROUBLE.

The trouble Sunday night, in which about half the 150 or so campers were said to have participated, could have easily developed into a very dangerous situation, it was agreed. Although little property damage resulted and only two or three boys were reported to have been slightly hurt by flying rocks thrown by the negroes from the camp, it was feared that if the camp remains here major trouble may follow.

Sunday night's rampage, it was reported, followed the return to the camp of one of the negroes who told his buddies that somebody over in the North Monroe section had thrown a rock at him. With some 75 recruits to aid him in obtaining vengeance, this negro started back to North Monroe and in the center of Monroe the group encountered a number of white people, some of them on the sidewalks and some in automobiles. Rocks were thrown, persons were pushed from the sidewalks, and windows and windshields of several cars were broken. One white boy, it was reported, was hit in the face with a rock and one or two others were slightly hurt.

Having reached the North Monroe section, the negroes intimidated other persons and frightened numerous residents of that part of the city. Finally, they returned to camp, where the remaining half were preparing to leave camp and join their rampaging comrades. Officers of the camp, however, succeeded in getting the entire group under control, and this morning the negroes were sent to their work out in the county.

At the camp this afternoon everything appeared quiet and orderly. Capt. S. A. Gordon, white officer in charge, was conferring with persons who claimed they had suffered damages to their automobiles last night. Various restrictions to prevent a possible recurrence of trouble were also to be posted early tonight, it was reported.

Mayor Sikes explained that the council was officially communicating with Governor Hoey to ask that he request the CCC authorities to transfer the camp, or certainly the presenet enrollees, to some place other than Monroe. He said the council would be glad to have white CCC campers brought here, but they felt that it would be unwise to continue the negroes here or bring other negroes to replace the present enrollees.

The camp here, situated on the southern edge of Monroe on city property, was formerly a white CCC camp, it was pointed out. About 18 months or two years ago, however, the white campers were sent to other points and negroes were brought here. The negro campers, said Mayor Sikes, have been good workers, according to the farmers for whom they have done considerable work in this section, but trouble between the negro campers and Monroe negroes has been brewing for some time, and the Sunday night disturbance would probably make it difficult for Monroe citizens to feel entirely safe hereafter if the camp is permitted to remain here.

1280

Lexington, N. C. Dispatch
June 8, 1939

UNION MAY REGAIN CAMP

FARMERS of Union county who have had a taste of the benefits conferred by the CCC through its soli erosion camps lost no time in appealing to the county commissioners to do all within their power to restore the camp temporarily abandoned at Monroe after trouble between some foolish white boys and some foolishly aroused negro CCC enrollees.

The Monroe city council became worried over fear of further trouble and appealed for removal of the enrolled personnel, who were taken to Fort Bragg reservation. But the Marshville town council has asked that the camp buildings be moved from Monroe down to the vicinity of their town, and Waxhaw citizens have also joined in urging the service be restored to the county.

Representative W. O. Burgin has been asked to aid in the matter and the Union farmers can rest assured that he will make a determined and intelligent effort to help them. He is himself intensely interested in the efforts of the administration to restore and conserve soil fertility and forest wealth and knows of his own observation what a fine job is being done in this field. Head officials of the service have asked for assurance that the enrolled personnel—negro youth—be given guarantee of protection from harm or indignity from any thoughtless white people. Some white fool threw a rock at a negro boy wearing a CCC uniform to start the whole trouble.

The farmers of Union county and its citizens as a whole were not responsible, we daresay, for the incident at Monroe. Surely they are entitled to another chance to emphasize their appreciation of the splendid asset they had in the CCC soil erosion camp.

It can be said for Lexington and Davidson that if you want to see folks get busy just no-rate it around that our CCC camp might be moved.

Wadesboro, N. C., Intelligencer
June 1, 1939

MONROE WANTS CCC CAMP MOVED AWAY.

City Council Aske Governor Hoey to Ask Federal Authorities to Take Action as Result Of Rampage Sunday Night In Midtown By Negro Enrollees.

LeGette Blythe, in Charlotte Observer

Monroe, May 29.—Decision to request Governor Hoey to ask the Federal government to remove the negro CCC camp from Monroe was reached by the city council here late this afternoon after a near riot Sunday night during which a large number of the camp enrollees went on a rampage on Monroe streets.

The council members, Mayor V. D. Silkes reported, felt that it would be to the best interests of Monroe and Union county, despite the loss of revenue being received from the camp and work being done for farmers of this section by the CCC campers, to have the camp removed. Other members of the council are A. A. Heath and V. C. Austin.

Fear Major Trouble.

The trouble Sunday night in which about half the 150 or so campers were said to have participated, could have easily developed into a very dangerous situation, it was agreed. Although little property damage resulted and only two or three boys were reported to have been slightly hurt by flying rocks thrown by the negroes from the camp, it was feared that if the camp remains here, major trouble may follow.

Sunday night's rampage, it was reported, followed the return to the camp of one of the negroes who told his buddies that somebody over in the North Monroe section had thrown a rock at him. With some 75 recruits to aid him in obtaining vengeance, this negro started back to North Monroe and in the center of Monroe the group encountered a number of white people, some of them on the sidewalks and some in automobiles. Rocks were thrown, persons were pushed from the sidewalks, and windows and windshields of several cars were broken. One white boy, it was reported was hit in the face with a rock and one or two others were slightly hurt.

Having reached the North Monroe section, the negroes intimidated other persons and frightened numerous residents of that part of the city. Finally, they returned to camp, where the remaining half were preparing to leave camp and join their rampaging comrades. Officers of the camp, however, succeeded in getting the entire group under control, and this morning the negroes were sent to their work out in the county.

At the camp this afternoon everything appeared quiet and orderly. Capt. S. A. Gordon, white officer in charge, was conferring with persons who claimed they had suffered damages to their automobiles last night. night. Various restrictions to prevent a possible recurrence of trouble were also to be posted early tonight, it was reported.

Mayor Sikes explained that the council was officially communicating with Governor Hoey to ask that he request the CCC authorities to transfer the camp, or certainly the present enrollees, to some place other than Monroe. He said the council would be glad to have white CCC campers brought here, but they felt that it would be unwise to continue the negroes here or bring other negroes to replace the present enrollees.

The camp here, situated on the southern edge of Monroe on city property, was formerly a white CCC camp, it was pointed out. About 18 months or two years ago, however, the white campers were sent to other points and negroes were brought here. The negro campers, said Mayor Sikes, have been good workers, according to the farmers for whom they have done considerable work in this section, but trouble between the negro campers and Monroe negroes has been brewing for some time, and the Sunday night disturbance would probably make it difficult for Monroe citizens to feel entirely safe hereafter if the camp is permitted to remain here.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
October 7, 1939

Future Status Of Negro People Concerns Writer

Johnson Discusses Possibilities In Southern Industrial Scheme

By William R. Johnson, Consultant and Field Agent on Negro Work State Board of Charities and Public Welfare

Recently in the city of Kinston N. C., one hundred jobs in the tobacco industry were taken from Negroes and given to whites. This is another basic industry which has traditionally belonged to Negroes even long before the Civil War. It was always beneath the dignity of whites to stem tobacco. Prior to the enactment of the Wages Hours law Negroes were paid so much a pound for stemming tobacco. They went about this work cheerfully. No greater singing has been heard in the South than that which emanated from these factories.

In my childhood I would stand outside the Imperial factory at Oxford, and listen to those songs and wait f rolunch hour when I would sell peas and butterbeans grown in my father's garden and apple jacks cooked by my mother. When I grew older, prior to the opening of school each year, with my next oldest brother who is now rounding out eleven years as disciplinarian of the Virginia Manual Labor School for Boys, would stem from twelve to eighteen pounds a day. This money was banked in our names for little necessities at the opening of school. It took one a long time to learn to stem 25 pounds in a single day. For one to develop such skill does not come over night, not even to Negroes who know tobacco from the fields of the South to the shipping of it to all parts of the world for generations.

Now comes the news that in Wilson, N. C., one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, that machines are being installed to replace 2,000 Negro stemmers and 1,000 other workers. Can the Negro survive?

Other than agriculture, the seasonal tobacco work is the Negro's chief mainstay. There are almost no Negroes in the textile industry in North Carolina save a few janitors and truck drivers. This and the tobacco industry are the leading industries in North Carolina. There are approximately 1,000,000 Negroes in North Carolina who, other than domestic service and farming in the main, must look to the tobacco industry for bread.

Jeweler

Mr. J. W. Green is a prominent young business man of Roxboro, being in the jewelry business here. It is his opinion that the Roxboro market offers every advantage to the tobacco grower.

To knock this prop from under the Negro will mean untold suffering among North Carolina's minority group. North Carolina has always pointed the way for the South and in more recent years has been a very definite example for a large number of States above the Mason and Dixon line. To me as a welfare worker with the cares and desires of this large group of people at heart, I take occasion to appeal to those in charge of factories not to desert so loyal a group at a time like this.

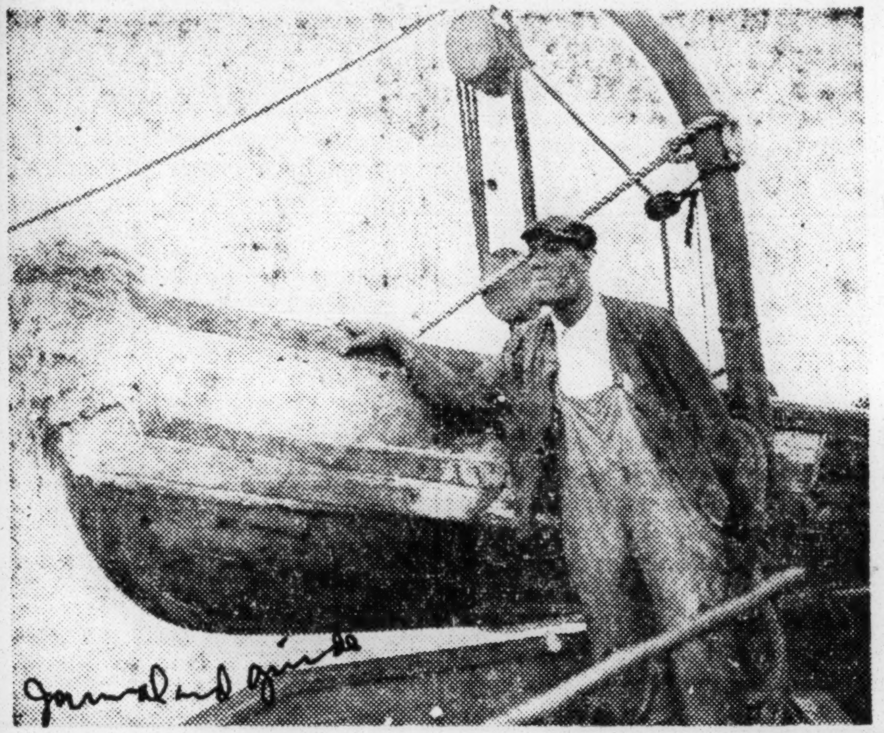
The Negro desires to work. We know that there are those who are shiftless and unconcerned. These are found among all races, creeds and colors. The Negro desires to live decently and to train his children under normal conditions. To pay him a living wage for his work raises his morale in general. In addition to this he is going to spend his money in the locality in which he lives. Where he once bought one pair of shoes a year, one suit of clothes, two dresses for his wife, and one change of clothing for his children, he now can double all purchases. Does this money not make the merchants richer and does not the bank do a greater business? Does this not mean more home ownership; and wherever one is able to own a home in which to live, is there not more civic pride? Further, does it not mean a more stable community? A better community? Not even the Negro cares for the shiftless migratory individuals who come into our communities and create problems in addition to those we already have. The native white man and the native Negro know each other better. In spite of many unpleasantness that have arisen from time to time, there still exists a common understanding. It is the desire of the Negro that this continue.

The South has been pointed out as the Nation's Economic Problem Number One. The majority of the Negroes are still in the South and are a very definite part of that Economic Problem. This thing must be worked out by Southern whites and Southern Negroes; again North Carolina can point the way. Can the Negro survive?

In the final analysis this great cut-off of people will mean untold burdens to society, for there is no place for them to turn but to the welfare department. Today money appropriated for general relief must be spread very thin. With the more than 4,000 dropped by WPA, plus those being let out by the tobacco industry, it makes one tremble when he thinks of the incurred burden that must rest upon the welfare departments along the "Black Belt" with so little money and such small staffs to work with. Surely the State cannot afford the great set-back that must follow in the wake of these thousands who must go without bread.

Surely this group represent the common people, and it is impossible to achieve any progress unless the underdog is cared for. It is a fine thing to talk of the Negro's contribution in art, literature, science, and education but I predict a breakdown all along the line if the little fellow is left out. He needs shelter, food and clothing as a result of the work of his own hands. We do not want a dole. It takes something out of a man to place him where he must beg. From the very beginning of the South the Negro has by the sweat of his brow contributed to its upbuilding and he desires to continue in spite of all his hardships. He still remains loyal to the old South and asks none the less from the South itself. It was in the cotton fields of the South that such songs as "Steal Away", and "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" were born and are living monuments unlike brick and stone, never to be destroyed. From the fall of Crispus Attucks, the first soldier to die in the Revolutionary, a black man whose monument stands on Boston Commons, to the loyalty of the slave to his mistress and youngg master during the Civil War, to Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, to Colonel Haywood's Hell Fighters in the World War, many who lie in Flanders Field, that the world might be safe for democracy, through the depression which followed the great catastrophe until the present time we sing, "America the land of the free and the home of the brave", the Negro is still loyal. Can the Negro survive?

His Height Awes the Fish



Journal and guide

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, Elias "Knee High" Gore, Southport, N. C. fisherman, stands 7 feet, four inches tall and that's not counting his fishing boots. One of the most efficient and capable fishermen in the Carolina seaport, Mr. Gore is well liked and highly esteemed. With his earnings from fishing he has sent five of his brothers and sisters through college. He is married and has two children.

12-9-39 Norfolk, Va.

Alexander Graham Promises To Show No Discrimination In Making Appointments

Carl Johnson, Chairman of Legal Redress Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. Is Spokesman for Group

Call

12-15-39

Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Applicants who have passed the required Civil Service examinations for postal jobs at the Kansas City post office have the word of Postmaster Alexander H. Graham that their race or color will not bar them from jobs for which they qualify.

Following numerous complaints that Negroes are being discriminated against in employment at the local postoffice, the legal redress committee of the N.A.A.C.P. branch held a conference with Postmaster Graham Tuesday morning.

For an hour in the postmaster's office on the top floor of the post office on Pershing road near Broadway, the postal system, as it affects Negro workers, was discussed in detail.

As the N.A.A.C.P. group left Postmaster Graham promised that when the three top names on an eligible list come to him for the selection of one man to fill a position, he would not let the race of a man prevent his being appointed.

Carl R. Johnson, chairman of the legal defense committee of the N.A.A.C.P. and spokesman for the group pointed out to the postmaster that the N.A.A.C.P., both the national office and the local branch, had received reports that the Negro employes at the post office were receiving unfair and discriminatory treatment. Among the grievances he cited were:

Grievances Cited

1. That when Negroes take the combination clerk-carrier examination, they are "advised" to choose to be placed on the carrier list rather than on the clerk list. As the same examination is given for both jobs, it is necessary for the applicant to make a choice between clerk and carrier. Mr. Johnson said that of the 350 post office clerks employed in Kansas City, only two are Negroes.

Postmaster Graham said that applicants were not advised by post office officials what list to select. He said that most of the applicants, white and Negro, preferred carrier work because it is day-time work while clerks work at night until they have been employed over a period of six or seven years. A man stays on the clerk's sub-list much longer than on the carrier list, he said.

J. J. Kelly, assistant postmaster, said that a Negro had been appointed to a clerkship last month, but that after being appointed, he asked to be transferred to the carrier list.

2. That when Negroes took examinations for one classification they were appointed to jobs in a lower classification.

Answering this complaint, Mr. Graham said that when vacancies occurred in the lower classification, he thought it better to give the work to men already on the list, even if for a higher type of work, rather than to give a new examination and leave the men on the other list without work altogether. At this point, Mr. Johnson said a further complaint was that men placed on lower classification jobs were not promoted to the higher rank when vacanies occurred. Mr. Graham had no explanation for this.

3. A third grievance cited to Mr. Graham was a statement attributed to the postmaster when the personnel of the new post office in the federal building on Grand avenue was being selected. Mr. Graham was quoted as saying that he would not name a Negro as guard because he didn't think the time was ripe for a Negro armed with a gun to stand guard in the front lobby of the post office. He said that he felt he would get a lot of criticism if he appointed a Negro guard.

Mr. Graham's statement was challenged by members of the committee who pointed to instances where Negro guards at other public buildings had brought forth no criticism and comment. Mr. Graham said that perhaps his opinion was wrong.

Mr. Graham said that he had tried to be fair with the Negro employes at the post office and that he had given many of them special consideration. Members of the committee told the postmaster that Negroes do not want any special favors or special consideration, but want merely to be given the same opportunity that other people are given.

Members of the N.A.A.C.P. committee, besides Mr. Johnson, were James H. Herbert, Charles H. Calloway and Lucille Bluford of The Call.

During the early part of the conference, Mr. Graham referred to the group as "boys and girls." Mr. Herbert pointed out to him that members of the committee were adults and resented being referred to as children. "I was 21 years old when I passed the bar," Herbert said, "and that has been a good many years ago. I think that disqualifies me from the classification of boy."

TOBACCO WORKERS CONTRACT IS SIGNED

Courier

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 19—Tuesday of last week, I. L. Johnson, chairman of the negotiating committee of Local 194, Tobacco Workers' International Union, put his signature on a contract covering 1900 stemmery workers in the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company here.

10-21-39

Signing for the company was E. S. Toms and for the International Union, Joe Lentie, first vice president. The contract will be in effect for three years.

The contract, containing the now famous Article 13, included in the agreement obtained by Local 176, a white branch, after its strike in May of this year, is the result of six years of continuous effort on the part of union officials.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Durham stemmery, where almost all 1,900 workers are colored, is the last section of the Liggett and Myers company not under contract to the TWIU. Besides the article stating the desire of the company that its employees become members of the union, perhaps the most important provision of the contract was that which stated that there would be no wage reductions during the life of the contract.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 25 1939

JOBS FOR NEGROES WILL BE STUDIED

A commission to study employment problems of Negroes and promote plans for solution of those problems was appointed yesterday by Governor Hoey.

Appointment of the group was recommended by the North Carolina Conference on employment problems of the Negro, which met here May 6. On the board are:

The Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, Raleigh; Jonathan Daniels, editor of The News and Observer; Gordon Gray, publisher of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel; Dr. Roy M. Brown, University of North Carolina; State Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford; and these Negroes, Irma Neal Henry, executive secretary of the N. C. Committee on Negro Affairs, Raleigh; Dr. David Jones, president Bennett College, Greensboro; C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham; and Dr. E. E. Toney, Oxford physician.

Shelby, N. C. Star
October 31, 1939

JOBS FOR NEGROES

Timely indeed was the recent appointment by Governor Hoey of a North Carolina commission, composed of both negro and white, to study the employment problems of the negro in this state.

In the field of employment there is a greater need for research and for solution, if possible, than that which the commission will seek to deal with.

In the south we find the negro on the lowest scale of wages simply because in the main the negroes make up that heavily overstocked class known as common labor. In the past the negro has been the mainstay of the farm in the south. Now we find him cast aside in that role by the restrictions placed on farming and by mechanization of the farms in this area. Thus the negro farm worker finds himself ill fitted for any other type of job. He falls back into the field of common labor of which the south, by reason of the healthy negro population, has a surplus.

The negro has not yet found his place in industry, except in that same category of common labor, in the south. Hence his work his employment in the south and in North Carolina is extremely limited. The oversupply of workers for the type of employment for which he is fitted thus leaves the negro in a precarious situation.

It is assumed that the commission named by Governor Hoey will seek to find the solution to these problems, insofar as relating to North Carolina. As the problem is southwide it is probable that other states of the south will watch with considerable interest the findings of the North Carolina commission. A great task lies ahead for the commission to determine the place of the negro in the economic scheme. Certainly his place now is uncertain and while security for the white man is yet a long way off, it is even more remote for the negro.

It is a deep and complex problem. It is a problem to challenge the best of thought and activity of those who make up the North Carolina commission but in its answer, if the answer is found, may rest the solution of many of the ills of the south.

Fired Negro Workers Rather Than Pay Them Legal Minimum Wage

Durham, N. C., Dec. 21.—Southern textile mill owners are discharging Negro workers and substituting whites in their places rather than pay the former the minimum of thirty-two and one-half cents an hour as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

This was the view expressed by officials of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who have filed a complaint in Washington with Col. Philip Fleming, administrator of the act. The complant, which is directed against the Erwin Cotton Mills of Durham, and filed through the national office of the NAACP in New York, includes the affidavits of two Negro women workers at the textile mill, who stated that they were fired from their $10 per week jobs as cleaners on October 13 shortly after the wage increases for textile workers went into effect and their places taken by two white women.

The affidavits also state that all the Negro cleaners in the mill were fired except one, "who works there still cleaning spittoons and toilets."

That at least some of the white employees do not approve of the action taken by the mill owners is indicated by a statement made in the affidavits that these employees have expressed their willingness to "furnish any information they were able" whenever the investigation takes place.

In his letter to Col. Fleming requesting an investigation, Walter White, executive secretary of the association, said:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requests that an investigation of these cases be ordered by you to the end that not only these individuals may be protected from the apparent injustice which has been meted out to them, but that this treatment may be stopped by decisive action by the Wage and Hour division."

[illegible]

12-28-39

[illegible]

[illegible] '39

Blind Man, 30, Runs Laundry at Hertford

HERTFORD, N. C.—Blindness is no handicap to George D. Wood of this little city.

Blind since a small boy when he lost his eyesight by a blow in the eye, George Wood, now 30 years of age, makes a living by operating a laundry. His plant consists of an electric washing machine, and ironer, and a hot water tank.

He is aided by his wife, mother-in-law, and sister. They do the actual washing and ironing while Mr. Wood solicits and delivers laundry. Sometime by himself, at other times he is guided by a small boy.

The family ekes out a substantial living, and takes care of three small children.

His laundry was installed under the supervision of the North Carolina Commission for the Blind. Representatives of the commission visit him each week to see that his business is being properly managed. Mr. Wood is a graduate of the School for the Blind and Deaf.

Since his graduation he has tried his hand at preaching, turning to selling papers and peanuts, and finally went into the laundry business.

Williamston, N. C. Enterprise
April 7, 1939

Negro Wages

News and Observer.

A black thread ran through the whole fabric of the protests against the proposed State wages and hours bill at the hearing last week. Undoubtedly Negroes and low wages do go together, but they do not go alone. Low wages for Negroes mean lower wages for white men all up the economic scale. Low wages for Negroes not only mean low standards for Negroes which threaten the standards of white men beside them, they also mean less business for the white merchants and all others in the South.

A transition from low wages to better ones in North Carolina might create some of the difficulties in transition which those protesting prophesied, but it is certain that there can be no general prosperity in the South so long as wages at the black bottom of the South remain in so many cases so pitifully low.

To Study Job Situation

4-29-39 Norfolk, Va.
Journal and Guide

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

OXLEY

TRIGG

SPAULDING

HILL

DR. GRAHAM, president of University of North Carolina, Lt. L. A. Oxley of the U. S. Employment Service, H. L. Trigg, supervisor of North Carolina Negro High Schools, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and W. A. Hill, agency director of the same company, are among those invited to participate in the conference on employment of the Negro, to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on May 6.

Charlotte, N. C., News
June 2, 1939

Standard Oil Co. To Honor Negro Employee With Banquet

Tributes to the loyalty of William Frank Dodd, Negro employee of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey at Wilmington, will be paid at a banquet tonight to mark his retirement after serving this company 43 years, ten months and sixteen days.

C. M. Byers of Charlotte, the company's North Carolina division manager, and several members of the division's executive staff and two Negro employees here left this morning for Wilmington to attend the banquet at the Wilmington Negro High School, which will be attended by all the Negro employees of the Esso organization in that city. Dodd will be retired with a lifetime annuity of 75 per cent of his present salary and also will be presented a check for a considerable amount, it was announced.

In addition, he will receive a gold watch and chain as an expression of respect of his fellow employees.

The division office announced that Dodd has an "outstanding record," working for 38 years and nine months without an accident and was absent from duty because of illness only nine days in his entire service.

Lexington, N C Dispatch
June 12, 1939

UNION HITS SNAG

SOIL Conservation Service officials no doubt would be glad to leave the CCC camp in Union county, even if at another location than Monroe. They know the soil conditions that need the services of these boys and the soil and forestry experts under whose direction they work in the fields.

But when CCC boys get off the trucks at the camps after the day's work is over they are under army discipline, or at least under command of army officers. And the post officers are under their superiors of the War Department. And these seemingly don't like the idea of being shooed away from any community because some representatives of the community may be fearful of trouble.

The county commissioners of Union have asked that the camp be reestablished elsewhere in the county, giving support to the effort of Marshville to land the camp. But a War Department spokesman the past week is reported to have said the CCC negro enrollees would not be sent back to any place in Union county. Perhaps it was figured that the county commissioners were a bit too quiet while the Monroe city council was asking that the camp personnel be taken away quickly.

Winston-Salem. N. C. Journal
Juune 10, 1939

Farmers Fight for CCC

It develops that removal of that Negro CCC camp from the vicinity of Monroe in Union county, because of conflict with white people in the community, does not meet with the approval of a large proportion of the citizens of that county.

Farmers of Union have appealed to their board of county commissioners to have the camp restored. Since the trouble developed at Monroe, the towns of Marshville and Waxhaw, two other thriving communities in the county, have asked that the Negro camp be located in their vicinity.

Union farmers are for the camp because of the work the Negro CCC boys have done to prevent soil erosion. In recognizing the value of the CCC to their section, these farmers are not unlike a vast majority of other people who have had opportunity to observe the work this New Deal agency is doing.

Commenting on the movement to have the camp re-established in Union, *The Lexington Dispatch* says:

"It can be said for Lexington and Davidson that if you want to see folks get busy just no-rate it around that our CCC camp might be moved."

All of which only serves to confirm our conviction that the CCC is one Rooseveltian enterprise that has come to stay for a long, long time in this country.

8-17-39

Carolina Daily Deplores Negroes' Loss of Jobs

RALEIGH, N. C.—(CP)—The Raleigh "News and Observer" deplored the perpetual loss of jobs by Negroes in a recent editorial.

More jobs for Negroes are essential in the South where there are so many Negroes, the editorial pointed out, and in the long run white people cannot gain by shutting more and more jobs in the Negro's face.

In the editorial entitled "Negroes and Jobs," the Carolina paper declared:

"The Kinston 'experiment' of using white women instead of Negroes as tobacco stemmers and tyers will be disturbing to all who recognize that the economic welfare of the Negro is essential to the economic welfare of the state. More jobs certainly are needed for white people, but the Negro in recent years has suffered not only from general unemployment but from the steady and increased loss of jobs which once were considered as belonging in a sense to Negroes.

"Everyone is familiar with the disappearance almost of the Negro barber serving white customers and with the substitution of white waitresses for Negro waiters in restaurants These are merely the most obvious aspects of a process by which the Negro in recent years has been pushed out of more and more jobs by willing white competitors.

"This is a matter which deserves the serious concern of both races. And if, as is suggested, the substitution of white for Negro stemmers results from the minimum wage act, this question also deserves the attention of those who framed and administer the act. Certainly this legislation was not designed to hurt the laborers at the very bottom of the economic order who in the South are so often Negroes.

"More jobs for Negroes are essential in the South which has so many of them. And in the long run white people cannot gain by any movement which shuts more and more jobs in pitiful black faces."

Charlotte N. C. Observer
August 10, 1939

or over a cen
hat they are tir
before younger
n the race for
JAMES
Charlotte.

Why Not Negro Postmen?

To The Observer:

I have been seeking fair treatment on the subject of negro postmen here in Charlotte, and after reading your editorial page, I decided that I could get a fair treatment here.

I would like to know why Charlotte, "the Queen City," has not made a queenly gesture by giving eligible negro men who have successfully passed civil service exams the jobs for which they are eligible? Cities that are farther south than Charlotte have negro men working in government positions. Some of these cities are in the area often called "the deep South." In the Southwest they even have negro police. So why can't the negro get into a position for which he must pass an examination?

I am quite sure that the negroes who passed the exams are quite capable of performing the task which they are eligible for. If some one can give me a plausible excuse or, better still, a good reason for this disregarding of these people because of their "skin color," I would be very pleased.

W. E. HOUSTON, JR.
J. C. Smith U., Charlotte.

NORTH CAROLINIANS FIGHT TO OBTAIN NEGRO POSTMEN

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP)— A fight to the finish to obtain Negro letter carriers in this city is being waged by local citizens. The fight began in July when John Richmond, a custodian at the local postoffice who had passed the examination, was certified for appointment by the civil service commission in Washington on July 3, and told to appear before the local postmaster, Paul R. Younts, to either accept or decline the job.

Expecting Richmond to be given the "runaround" due to the fact that this town has no Negro letter carriers, a group of four Negro citizens, Dr. Henry L. McCrorey, president of Smith university; the Rev. Frank C. Shirley, member of the executive committee of the Federation of Negro Churches in America; Zack Alexander Jr., mortician and prominent young business man and Trezzvant W. Anderson, newspaper correspondent, went to see Postmaster Younts to let him know that the Negro citizenry knew that young Richmond was certified and that Negroes of the city were desirous of his getting a square deal.

'No Objection'

The postmaster told the group that he had no objection to appointing Richmond, but that he feared that such action would result in discord and friction among the 70 white letter carriers who comprise his force. Expressions of admiration for Richmond's qualities by Mr. Younts failed to dim the bad impression given by the evasion of the issue, which pointed to a solely racial idea of excluding him because he is colored.

Hundreds of local citizens signed their names to letters requesting that colored letter carriers be hired and that they desired colored carriers. These names were presented to the postmaster. Howevr, he has appointed ten regular carriers and three temporary carriers, who were made permanent last Thursday, and has skipped over the name of Richmond.

In resentment and spurred on to continue fighting to get the color bars let down, the citizens held a huge mass meeting last Sunday afternoon. G. N. T. Gray of Washington, national welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, was a speaker, as was a representative of the N. A.A. C. P. and local citizens.

Make Plans to Vote

Plans mere made to lay the foundation for a superior voting strength for the next elections, to vote against anything or anybody favored by Younts, unless he allows Richmond a chance. Efforts were being made by Younts to evade the real issue by having Richmond transferred to the railway mail service, but local citizens would have none of that.

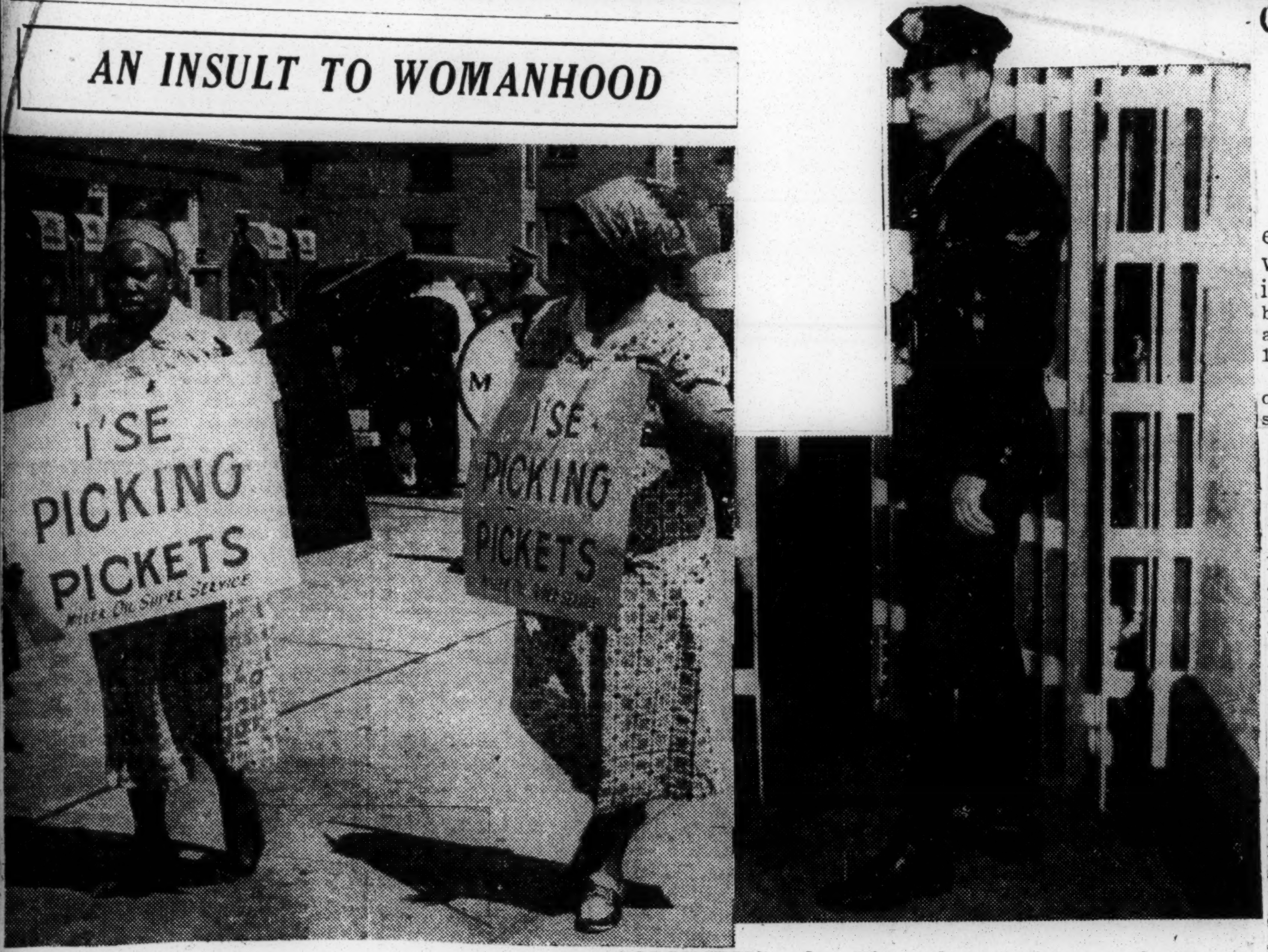
The N. A. A. C. P. is expected to take up the case with the angle of preventing, and protecting against, the election Postmaster Younts to the position of president of the National Association of Postmasters when that body meets in Atlantic City next month.

Mr. Younts is now vice-president, and since offices are filled by succession, he is slated to become president at this meeting. Remembering Judge John J. Parker who was kept from a supreme court spot by an anti-Negro act years ago, local folk believe that this kind of action by the N. A. A. C. P. in Mr Yount's case should bring some results. Anyway, the fight is on here, and it will continue.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.
OHIO

"COLORED MAMMIES" USED TO INSULT NEGRO WOMANHOOD

AN INSULT TO WOMANHOOD



COLUMBUS, O.—The above picture shows to what lengths American business will go in its effort to triumph . . even using women who know no better to help "insult" the largest minority group. In the picture are two women, with signs reading "I'se picking pickets." The insult is in the wording of the signs. The women, in reality, were supposed to be "picketing" the pickets. Through the efforts of John H. Kinzer, recently elected "Mayor" of Columbus' Bronzeville, the station manager was forced to discharge the women.

Columbus Gas Station Manager Hires "Heavy Set" Women To Picket White Pickets — Gives the Town Big Laugh Before Protests Force Their Withdrawal.

COLUMBUS, O., May 11—John H. Kinzer, recently elected mayor of Columbus' "Bronzeville," stepped in last week and closed a show that had been produced by an ingenious gas station manager, Cy Hills, featuring a pair of buxom colored women, who paraded in front of his station as Act 1 in a fight against a union strike.

When eighteen employees walked out protesting an improvised wake system adopted by Hills last Monday, the Union to which the men belong joined in by helping them picket the station and used a sound truck, playing sweet melodies, to attract attention.

Determined to fight the Union, Hill immediately promised a "real show" saying every picket would have a "colored mammy." He then ran a classified ad in a local paper:

"Five heavy-set active colored women wanted at once."

The next day two well proportioned Negro women appeared in front of the station bearing signs which read: "I'se picking pickets."

The women strolled dramatically in front of the station all day long, attracting large crowds of curious passer-bys. Laughing and throwing taunts at the women, the crowds went for the show in a big way.

Just when it appeared that Hills' show would be a complete sell-out, John H. Kinzer, "Mayor of Bronzeville," in his first official act, threw a monkey wrench into the inglorious setting. Kinzer, who is also a deputy sheriff, demanded that Hill release the women from their jobs at once, charging that the work they were doing cast an unfavorable reflection on the entire race. It also failed to preserve the integrity of colored women, he insisted.

Kinzer pointed out that the lowest type of white woman would not be permitted to picket in behalf of any colored business enterprise, especially so, in the garb and ridiculous wording of the banners which the Negro women were displaying in front of the station.

He awrned the station manager that unless he discharged the pickets he would lose the friendship of the Negro race.

Hill complied with the demands. He gave the women $3.50 for their day's work and sent them home.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier
5-13-39

BOTH STUDENT AND BUSINESS MAN

Tribune 5-18-39 Philadelphia Pa.

Mr. Francis Beckett (at right) who not only is successful as a student at Wilberforce University in Xenia, Ohio, but also holds the position of Sales Representative at the University for the makers of Beech-Nut Chewing Gum. (At left) Wilberforce University where Mr. Beckett both studies and works.

Red Caps' Tips-Wages Dispute Taken to Court By Federal Government

Tribune 11-11-39
Washington D.C.

CINCINNATI. — The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company was sued by the Federal government, this week, in behalf of railroad porters as the test case, promised several weeks ago by the Wage-Hour Board, in its attempt to settle whether the tips of red caps would be used as wages.

The petition for an injunction against the $41,000,000 terminal company stated that it was violating the wage-hour law by "trying to use tips as wages" for the porting tips in excess of the amount they receive."

against the $41,000,000 terNNN

The suit is the outgrowth of complaints, and subsequently a hearing, before the board in which the porters' representatives charged that they were being compelled by the railroad terminals to report at least $2 a day in tips which was paid back to them in wages in order for their employers to comply with wage minimum payments set by the board, which were at that time 25 cents an hour.

Railroads Violated Law

Following the hearing Elmer F. Andrews, who has since resigned from the position of administrator of the wage-hour division, released a statement saying that the railroads, by this procedure, were violating the spirit of the law, but that he could not decide upon the legality of their actions.

He promised that a court case would soon be initiated to decide the issue.

Since the hearing, the hourly wage rate mimimum has been lifted to 30 cents an hour, and the minimum work week was reduced from 44 to 42 hours.

Railroads Charged With Wage-Hour Dodge In Suit

Daily World 11-11-39 Atlanta, Ga.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—(SNS)—A suit to compel the Cincinnati Union Terminal to pay its 96 red caps, or hand-baggage porters, a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, as provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act, was filed Friday in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

The complaint, filed by Joseph Rauh and John E. Skilling in behalf of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, alleges that the terminal company has compelled the red caps to maintain records of tips received and arbitrarily instructed them to list not less than the legal minimum prior to Oct. 24. Those who failed to report as much as the legal minimum, it is alleged were threatened with dismissal by agents of the terminal company.

OWNED BY RAILROADS

The Cincinnati Union Terminal is reputed to be owned jointly by the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Southern, Louisville and Nashville, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Railroads.

The complaint further alleges that the terminal company has violated regulations concerning the keeping of records of employees promulgated by the Wage and Hour Division on October 24, 1938 and amended on October 13, 1939, and that it has "failed to make complete and precise records of the wages and other conditions and practices of employment of many of said employees as required in the regulations."

"In records which employees have been required to keep since October 24, 1938," according to the complaint, "said employees have been or are being coerced to make false entries of tips received by them from the public and the defendant knows that many of such entries are false in material respects."

OUTGROWTH OF INVESTIGATION

The suit was an outgrowth of an investigation conducted several months ago. Subsequently a hearing was held in Washington (last June 27 and 28) before Gustav Peck, Assistant Chief of the Hearings and Exemptions Section of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, to determine whether or not additional regulations should be issued concerning records to be kept of the wages paid red caps or hand-baggage porters. During the two days of the hearing numerous witnesses appeared representing both the employees and the railroads.

Testimony offered at the hearing shows convincingly that the "records kept by the carriers as tips reported as received by the red caps do not accurately represent the tips received by these men. Numerous red caps testified that they padded their reports when they made less than 25 cents an hour in tips. The reason for this false reporting of tips was said to be the fear of discipline or discharge by the carriers for failing to report the minimum. It appears to have become well-nigh the universal practice to report $2 (the minimum wage prior to Oct. 24) each and every day, even in cases where the men have always received considerably more than $2 in the past."

The suit asks the court to enjoin and restrain the terminal company from continuance of these unlawful practices.

OPEN FIGHT TO SECURE FIXED RED CAP WAGE

Defender

Cincinnati Group Seeks To Force Road's Hand On Minimum Wage

11-18-39
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17—A suit to compel the Cincinnati Union Terminal to pay its 96 red caps, or hand-baggage porters, at minimum wage of 30 cents per huor, as provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act, was filed Monday in the U. S. District court for the Southern District of Ohio (Cincinnati).

The complaint, filed by Joseph Rauh and John E. Skilling in behalf of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, alleges that the terminal company has compelled the red caps to maintain records of tips received and arbitrarily instructed them to list not less than the legal minimum prior to October 24. Those who failed to report as much as the legal minimum, it is alleged were threatened with dismissal by agents of the terminal company.

The Cincinnati Union Terminal is reputed to be owned jointly by the Baltimore and. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Southern, Louisville and Nashville, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Railroads.

The complaint further alleges that the terminal company has violated regulations concerning the keeping of records of employees promulgated by the wage and hour division on October 24, 1938 and amended on October 13, 1939, and that it has "failed to make complete and precise records of the wages and other conditions and practices of employment of many of said employees as required in the regulations."

According to the complaint, the terminal company, prior to October 24, 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective, sent to each of the 96 red caps employed in the terminal two copies of the contract, one of which the employees were instructed to sign and return to the company.

This contract provided:

1. That each of the red caps must report to the company all tips received daily from the traveling public.
2. The company guaranteed that each employee would receive the minimum wage provided by the Wage-Hour law, including tips.
3. That each employee was authorized to retain all tips received except deductions made for the Railroad Retirement tax.

The suit is an outgrowth of an investigation conducted several months ago. Subsequently a hearing was held in Washington (last June 27 and 28) before Gustax Peck, assistant chief of the hearings and exemptions section of the wage and hour division, U. S. Department of Labor, to determine whether or not additional regulations should be issued concerning records to be kept of the wages paid red caps or hand-baggage porters. During the two days of the hearing numerous witnesses appeared representing both the employees and the railroads.

MAY CONTINUE AS PRESIDENT OF OHIO BODY

Chosen For Another Six Year Term; Annual Salary, $3,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29—Clayborne George who is completing his sixth year of a member of the Cleveland Civil Service commission gave such excellent service during his term of office that Mayor Harold H. Burton notified him last week that he had been selected for another full six-year term at a salary of $3,000 per year.

Defender 12-30-39

Mr. George the past two years has served as president of the commission and will likely be re-elected at the first meeting of the new year. As a city councilman, Mr. George served several terms with outstanding credit and is now numbered among the leading Republicans of the city, state and country.

Chgo.

The other two members of the commission are Ex-Judge Dan B. Cull and Mrs. Maud McQuade, both white.

The Cleveland News, Republican daily paper, editorially had the following to say of Mr. George's re-appointment: "The term of Clayborne George, civil service commissioner since 1934, ends this month. Commissioner George, in a way, was a product of the Harry L. Davis organization and Mayor Davis named him to the Civil Service commission in an era when there was no real civil service. Immediately after the appointment of Mrs. Maud McQuade and former judge Dan B. Cull by Maryor Burton, Mr. George became as conscientious as either about civil service improvement. The board's record shows he works at the job and votes on the side of upholding public performance in office."

The Cleveland Press, Independent Democratic daily paper, said of the re-appointment: "Mayor Burton showed good judgment in reappointing Clayborne George to membership on the Civil Service commission. The present members of the commission are probably the most conscientious and effective group that has served the city in this capacity since the days of Ralph Edwards, William Keough, and Benedict Crowell, all white. Mr. George, originally appointed by former Mayor Harry L. Davis six years ago, has conducted himself creditably as a member of the group."

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

OHIO

FUTURE OUTLOOK CLUB PLACES NEGROES ON JOBS

The Black Dispatch
3-11-39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The above picture represents a part of the 1,185 Negro employees whom the Future Outlook League, with the cooperation of the citizens of Cleveland, has been able to place on jobs.

Four and a half years ago, the same group of Negroes had no hopes of obtaining employment other than that of domestic help in some private home, with a very low income, or porter job, shoe shine job, or some other laboring job. The average parent can picture in his mind these healthy, ambitious looking youths who just a few years ago were downcast with no hopes of employment. Hard work, sacrifice, determination and cooperation from the citizens made the above picture possible.

From this group, by practical experience, the Negro will be able to take his place beside that of other nationality groups, in the business world. There are girls in their late teens and twenties who, four years ago did not know one piece of merchandise from the other, today head their respective departments in such national stores as F. W. Woolworth, J. J. Newberry, Tom McAn Shoe Co., and various other department stores. Their salaries are for more than they should ever hope to obtain as domestic servants.

This picture should hang upon the wall of every Negro citizen that the future generation may look with pride upon these persons who were the pioneers in opening the way that Negroes might have the equal opportunity to work in any capacity as that of other nationality groups. In this same picture one can see the beginning of Negroes' desire to own and operate their own businesses and at the same time teach their children to patronize all Negro enterprises. From teachings, the Negro will discard the habit of seeking services from doctors, lawyers of other nationality groups and patronize his own. Instead of creating positions for secretaries and internes for other groups, he will be pioneering for better employment for his own children.

The objective of the Future Outlook League is to eventually break down the walls of segregation and through education and every other legitimate effort, make it possible that Negroes will be given the same opportunity to work in any capacity as long as he has the ability. The word Colored should have no more effect than the words, Jew, Italian, or any other name.

The Future Outlook League was organized March 4, 1935, with less than twelve members. Today, it has a membership of more than eighteen thousand persons, with branches established in the principal cities throughout the State of Ohio. Its office is located at 210 Woodland Market Building, East 55th and Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The League has recently entered into a fight for better living conditions for inhabitants of the Cleveland slum areas.

The Black Dispatch
3-11-39
Oklahoma City
Okla.

OHIO ADOPTS PLAN TO GET JOBS FOR NEGROES

Cleveland, O., May 14 (ANP) What has been described as the most significant forward step in recent years to get more jobs for Negro workers and rescue them from economic serfdom was revealed here this week when it was learned that the state of Ohio has made up its mind to see what can be done to relieve unemployment among Negroes.

Responsible for starting the ball rolling in the job-getting program is Representative Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland lawyer and civic leader, who finally succeeded in persuading the state Republican administration to do something concrete and effective about the deplorable situation.

Accepting the Gillespie plan, state officials agreed to hire four Negroes in Cleveland—two men and two women—and one man, one woman, both colored, in six other Ohio cities, their duty being to call on leaders of business and industry, important executives and utility officials, and ask them to share their jobs with Negroes.

Dayton [illegible]
5/16/39
[illegible]

LABCR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

OKLAHOMA

Negroes Do Picket Duty With White Workers' Group

Mother of Four Seeks Aid; Boy, 18, Wants NYA Job

Says Demonstration May Bring Needs

Black Dispatch
2-4-39
Oklahoma City Okla.

A number of Negroes were among the members of the Workers Alliance, who have staged demonstrations in and around the courthouse since Tuesday, January 17.

On investigation it was found out that there are more than two hundred Negroes in the organization, which has Eastside headquarters at The Church of God, Fourth and Nebraska; Sam Whitfield, chairman; George Reed, secretary, and Jack Culter, treasurer.

The picketers include several classes, those who are seeking relief. There are those who have been discharged from various work projects. There was one Negro woman who refused to give her name, stated that she was trying to secure a government check for her four widowed children. An 18-year-old youth, who gave his name as Clinton Campbell, 428 North Phillips, said that he was seeking NYA work, so he could finish his highschool education. They carry large signs saying "Our county commissioners stave us," "Land of plenty, not for us"; "We need jobs, not promises," and children carry signs saying "My dad needs a job."

Generally the organization is seeking more adequate relief from the government and with the last demonstration held Saturday, Jan. 28, which was participated in by members throughout the nation, ended the 10-day endeavor.

The Alliance demonstration has been met with much approval by some who have noticed their orderly manner in the picket lines. They were not allowed to engage with any outsider in conversation.

Some have branded the actions that that of the Reds and it was rumored that a certain eastside minister had persuaded about ten Negroes to quit the organization as they would never gain anything by being a part of such an organization.

However at the downtown headquarters at 117½ West Hudson street, Eli Jaffe, state organizer, also a member of the Young Communist League, told a Black Dispatch reporter that no discrimination was made because of race or color and the organization is purely non-political.

During the past ten days both Negroes and whites who have participated in the picketing have been fed at headquarters by food donated them by sympathetic merchants. Others in charge of the headquarters are Bennie Stevens, Oklahoma county chairman; Clyde Richardson, county organizer. Miss Sarah Morris is an instructor of classes held there.

All Negro members were of the general opinion that the demonstration was the only means of securing their needs. Many of them expressed themselves as they came off the picket lines, "We all must stick together in this."

Pop Makers Place 2 Negroes In Charge

Black Dispatch
6-10-39
Okla City Okla

TULSA, Okla.—Two bottling companies, the Coca Cola and the Double Cola, took the lead this week in opening new avenues to the Negro wage earner by employing two Negro salesmen who have been given full control of the colored territory.

George Monroe, a graduate of Booker Washington high school, and of Wiley college, was employed by the Coca Cola company, and Frank (Pencil) Brown by the Double Cola company.

Langston University Grad Makes Good as Fort Worth Gas Refrigerator Salesman

Black Dispatch
11-11-39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Becomes Door Bell Ringer And Specialist In Gas Appliance Demonstration

Trailer Trick Boosts Purchases

Another example of the unlimited opportunities that are offered by the profession of selling is the experience of Elmer Williams, colored salesman on Servel Electrolux for the Generator Service Co., at Fort Worth, Texas.

Starting to sell gas refrigerators in August, 1938, he already has won his "50" Servel Salesman button and is well on his way to 100 sales that will qualify him as Servel Star Salesman.

After attending Langston university in Oklahoma, he was a vocational agriculture supervisor before he decided to investigate the possibilities of earning a living through selling. His first try at selling was on automobiles. Then he became a solicitor for the telephone company.

Studied His Prospects

When he joined the sales staff of the Generator Service Co., he sized up the selling possibilities ahead of him.

First, he recognized that families of his own race needed modern automatic refrigeration just as much as any other residents of Fort Worth. Furthermore, his own personal acquaintanceship assured him that there were a sufficient number of these families who had the money and the steady incomes that would make it possible for him to sell gas refrigerators to them.

11-11-39

Second, he knew that these colored families seldom were visited by salesmen representing a high quality product such as Servel Electrolux. For that reason, he figured he would have practically no competition and he was in an excellent position to go after this business.

Black Dispatch

Trailer Is Valuable

His slant on selling proved to be correct. Within less than five months, he had created and closed 20 Servel Electrolux sales. This year his success has continued.

As a result, he has become not only a specialist in gas appliance selling but also a specialist in selling to those families whom he is best qualified to sell.

Trailer selling is the method that gets best results for him, he has found. He uses a company trailer in 50 per cent of his selling and has made it pay dividends in extra orders. As an example, it helped close what he terms his "most difficult sale."

After eight months of constant calling on one prospect, he was still refused admission to the home. It then occurred to him that the trailer might arouse this prospect's curiosity and give him an opportunity to show her the gas refrigerator.

When he called with the trailer, she came out to look at the refrigerator and then invited him into the house, where he left a home demonstration chart for her and her husband to inspect. Returning that night Elmer found them both at home and closed the sale.

Money from sales created as a result of home group demonstrations helps boost Elmer's earnings from Servel Electrolux. Three sales from two demonstrations have convinced him that this valuable selling method will bring him more sales.

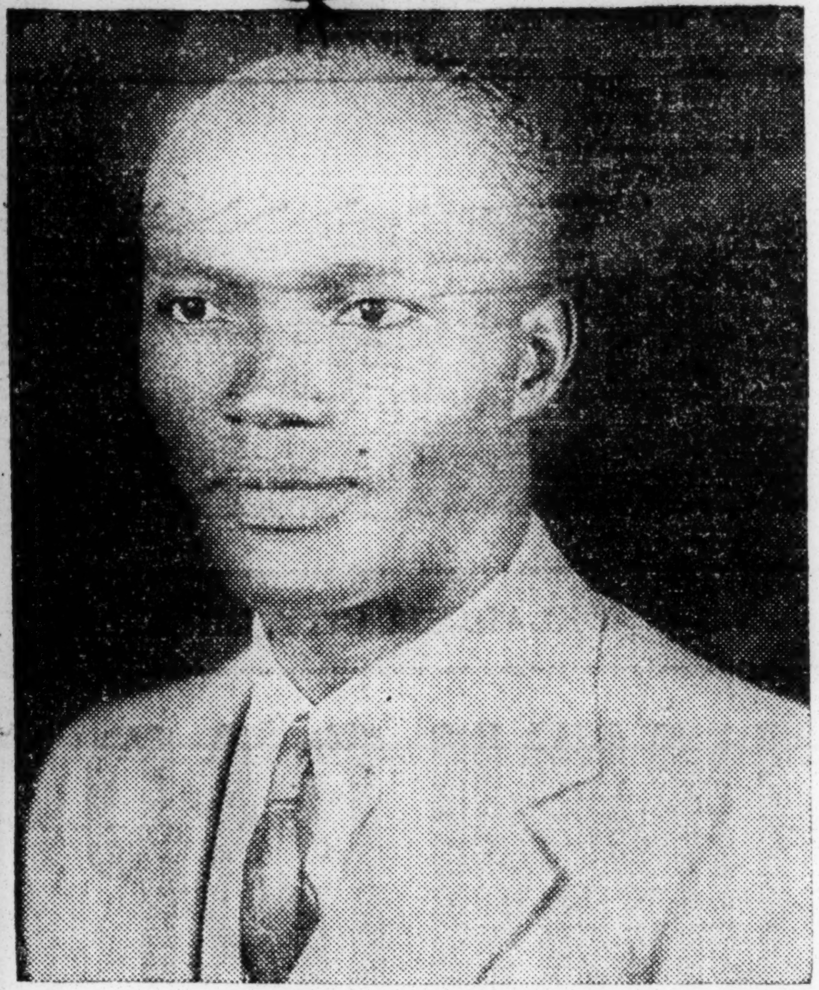
Ringing Doorbells Pays

Cash from canvassing also adds to his income. As an example of its value, canvassing brought him his "easiest" sale:

"Out on canvass, I found a prospect, made an appointment, called back the next day and closed the sale," is the way he sums up his experience.

As a salesman for Servel Electrolux, he believes the future possibilities for earning a living selling the gas refrigerator are "very excellent."

Teacher of Cosmetology



MR. J. H. SPENCER

Just back from Chicago where he took an intensive course in the atest instructional methods and theoritical technique of the beauty profession, Mr. J. H. Spencer is back in the city and will have charge of theoritical instruction in cosmetology in the Regal Beauty College located at 531 North Everest avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mrs. Anna Spencer, his talented and efficient wife, in beauty culture, will have supervision of the practical instruction in their beauty school.

Black Dispatch 11-18-37

Mr. Spencer also brings to his task of teaching beauty culture, a collegiate training and sixteen years of school experience as principa and teacher in some of the best schools in the state. He is wel known among the professional circles of the state and has a wide acquaintance with the younger scholastics of the race in the state whom he welcomes to visit him at any time.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

OREGON

CAN THIS HAPPEN HERE?

The government, so the story goes, is eager to cooperate with the private electric utility business, in order to encourage billions of private spending for new power plants and facilities. That makes a good story. But there seems to be some serious flaws in it.

For example, one of the government's principal tax-subsidized hydroelectric projects is the Bonneville Dam, on the Columbia River in Oregon. This dam was built to serve an area which was already well served by private electric utilities, charging extremely low rates. The dam has been completed for some time—but does not attract "new" customers. The people of Oregon seem satisfied with the service and the rates of the private companies, and don't want to go to the tax expense of making a change to get something they already have. A number of proposals providing for the construction of county and municipal systems for the use of Bonneville power have been defeated at the polls by Oregon voters. Some public power districts to supplant existing private power have been voted in the state of Washington where Socialism has made greater inroads than in Oregon.

It is now announced that some 200 miles of transmission lines costing millions of tax dollars, will be built by the government to facilitate use of Bonneville power. It is obvious that this will be at the expense of the private companies, their investors and their workers. It will ventually drive these companies to the wall, thus depriving the state of the tremendous taxes they pay annually. Bonneville like all such government projects, is tax exempt.—Ind. News Review.

Globe
2-3-39
Nashville Tenn

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA

WAGE EARNERS vs SOCIAL CLIMBERS

THE DEPRESSION through which Americans have passed, and which still persists, has given colored leaders who are more than superficial in their thinking a new concept of a program for the future.

Tribune

They have come to realize that the whole pattern of the philosophy of the colored American, in a practical if not a spiritual sense, must be re-cut.

The colored American must establish himself on an entirely new "economic plateau."

10-5-39

Regardless of the wide points of disagreement in the philosophies of dictatorships as opposed to democracies, the present European war has emphasized the importance of the economic functioning of governments, whether a democracy or totalitarian state.

Philadelphia Pa.

Money [or credit] is still the answer in an unsatisfactory civilization to the question: "How long can a group stand up in defense of its liberties?"

Poland's weak financial structure contributed to its impotency in the face of Nazi onslaughts.

Estonia, without sufficient armaments or the money with which it can prepare a defense approximating adequacy, finds itself in the path of stronger nations, ready to convert it to their purposes.

It's the same old story of the strong gobbling up the weak. The same revolting instance of the sharp-fanged dog eating the dog that can merely growl in protest.

Manifestations of the slow emergence of a new type of colored leadership in America are evident.

And this new leadership, in many instances still requiring the processes of refinement that will eliminate a bit of the dross of radicalism, is becoming more vocal, is doing a bit more thinking straight-down-the-line.

For one thing, and possibly the BIGGEST thing in its projection of a new philosophy of action, this new leadership is placing major emphasis upon the future ECONOMIC SECURITY of the colored American, rather than upon the acquisition of academic degrees—all useless without the dollar.

In any consideration of the immediate possibilities for the colored Pennsylvanian we mustn't lose sight of the fact that along many fronts things are beginning to happen.

THE TRIBUNE calls attention to the fact that among recent large industrial developments in Pennsylvania:

1—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., an important subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, recently completed at Irvin, Pa., strip, sheet and tin mills with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons.

2—The Jones-Laughlin Steel Corp. has completed in western Pennsylvania a mill at a cost of $25,000,000.

3—The Sun Oil Co. of Philadelphia contracted in December, 1938 for a $6,000,000 extension of its Marcus Hook refinery.

4—The Scott Paper Co., Chester, completed an enlargement program early this year amounting to $3,000,000 and have under way an additional program at Chester, to be completed before the end of this year, amounting to more than $1,500,000.

5—The Universal Atlas Cement Co. is planning a $4,000,000 modernization program at their Northampton mill.

6—The Ugite Sales Corp., a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Co., a short time ago announced construction of a new plant at Chester, which will involve an expenditure for plant and equipment upwards of $1,000,000, with possibilities that the plant will be in operation early in 1940.

Here are significant developments in the industrial program of Pennsylvania. The expenditure of millions of dollars in plant improvement and resultant business expansion means MORE JOBS FOR SOMEBODY!

Where will the colored Pennsylvanian fit into the picture? How much of the millions of dollars that are being released in an attempt to rehabilitate not only industry but humanity will find their way into the pockets of colored citizenry?

These firms have been able to go forward with their programs of expansions BECAUSE THEY HAD EITHER MONEY OR CREDIT.

They have grown to their present stature because they had one or the other, or both

And so, the newer leadership among colored Americans is realizing the importance—as never before — of financial strength. It is beginning to re-cut the pattern of the old philosophy of colored America.

The fight for jobs, the development of an ARISTOCRACY OF WAGE EARNERS rather than an ARISTOCRACY OF SOCIAL CLIMBERS is the one big thing that will give colored Americans a new and more glorious freedom, conceived and "delivered" during the pains of America's most devastating depression.

REFUSE To Work For Only $5.00 A Week

"IT HAS just come to my attention that something should be done concerning the small wages many colored women are accepting for domestic work", writes Father Clement Roach, Director of The Negro Industrial Advisory Bureau (Philadelphia).

Philadelphia Pa.

His letter continues, "Because of this, the standard has been lowered to such an extent that it is difficult for those who would earn a decent living wage to find anything to do.

Tribune

11-6-39

"Anyone absolutely unable to pay more than $5.00 for a whole week's work, or $1.50 for day's work, is not in a position, to my mind, to hire a domestic, and should do her own work."

THE TRIBUNE agrees with the position taken by Father Roach. But there is another angle to this business of low wages for domestics which deserves serious attention housewives go into the market to hire the cheapest possible help and then complain bitterly about the inefficiency of the domestics who work for them.

It is a disgrace for anyone to pay a woman a "lousy" $5.00 for a full week's work, especially when it is considered that they work exceptionally long hours.

Women who do day's work should demand at least $2 a day and car fare. If the employers refuse to pay that amount, refuse to work. Let those who want to pay less do their own work. Surely the Department of Public Assistance ould not cut off relief checks to women who turned down jobs which paid only $5.00 a week.

Mrs. Slade Fits Hats to Face, Mood, Pocketbook

MRS. H. M. SLADE

By PAT SUTTON

PHILADELPHIA. — Originality, personality and hard work are the success secrets given by Mrs. Hattie Mae Slade, creator of bonnets to fit the face, mental state and pocketbook.

Two years ago, Mrs. Slade grew bored with housework and after casting about for something interesting to do, decided to go to the Sulzberger Evening School and learn millinery. Her teacher was Mrs. Rowena Carrington Redden, who so inspired the pupil that today she is the possessor of a reputation as a creator of smart millinery.

To advertise her French bonnets, Mrs. Slade displays her hats in many of the spring and fall fashion shows held in various churches. Her models are of all sizes, shapes and looks. In fact, she prides herself on being able to fit a hat to any type of face.

So far, imported hat materials have not risen in price, says this stylist, who also sees nothing of any trends due to conditions today, in what women are wearing on their heads.

Mrs. Slade was born in Wilson County, N.C., and has lived in Philadelphia for fourteen years. She is a member of John Wesley AME Church. Politics is another of her interests and she is a member of the Democratic Committee of the Twenty-seventh Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward Club. She was educated in her home city.

Styling hats is a grand way to learn about human nature, according to Mrs. Slade. She has to study the art of pleasing all persons and each new customer presents a new problem.

Afro-American
12-30-39
Baltimore Md

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA

Joseph V. Baker Appointed Head Of State Drive In Penna. To Get Private Employment For Negroes

Age
12-23-39

HARRISBURG, Pa.—State Secretary of Labor and Industry, Lewis G. Hines, announced here on Wednesday, December 20, the launching of a plan by his department designed to replace an estimated number of Negro workers into private employment.

Carefully planned after conferences with Negro leaders throughout the Commonwealth, the plan calls for two major lines of procedure; a precedent-setting occupational survey of 81,000 Negro workers registered with the State Employment Service, and a wide retraining drive, which will include the Departments of Public Assistance, Public Instruction and the Works Projects Administration. Facilities of the State Employment Services will be used as a part of the Hines setup.

The Secretary said that the huge survey, centered around Philadelphia Pittsburgh, where almost 90 per cent of the State's Negro manpower is located, got under way last Monday with the aid of NYA personnel under direction of persons drafted for the special work. A complete check of the entire State Employment Service files, in this regard, is expected to be finished by early March.

Th restraining work of the Department will revolve around the Household Training Projects, sponsored by it and directed by the Works Projects Administration. Drawn on a wide scale, the present setup draws mainly upon reliefe recipients who are paid a weekly wage to learn the intricacies of household care. Upon graduation these persons are in a position to secure jobs paying considerably more than the usual rates offered in that field.

The retraining work now includes nine centers, two of which are wholly Negro; while the others are racially mixed. Operating at capacity the projects could graduate upward of 720 persons a year, with an indicated saving to to Relief appropriations of almost $116,000 annually. If carried to a possible ceiling of 1,500 individuals, the ultimate saving would approach $275,000.

In possible income in this bracket alone, if a minimum wage of eight dollars was paid, approximately $300,000 would be added in 720 families.

Joseph V. Baker Assigned

The Secretary said that work in this drive had been assigned Joseph V. Baker, a research assistant in the setup; and added that adequate personnel and implementation are being given for the clearance of the huge task as early as possible. Assisting Baker in the two branch offices established for the work are Postelle A. Vaughn senior interviewer in the State Employment Service; and Miss Viola Arrington, of the Department of Public Assistance. Both are loaned to the work in the Philadelphia area. The Pittsburgh work is under direction of Reginald Talbot, Public Assistance, and William McKinney of the Employment Service.

The work of Labor and Industry and the cooperating Departments on this front brings to concreteness the promise of the James Administration to do everything in its power to see to it that the Negro was not lef t out of its rehabilitation plans for the Commonwealth. Setting a precedent for machinery and objectives, it is said that the Pennsylvania move is being studied closely by other states in an effort to find guidance for the relieving of the heavy Negro case-loads carried by their Relief organizations.

Hines said that Baker is working out additional plans for retraining under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction. This department reimburses any school district for monies spent in special retraining of adult individuals. In all probability, the department head said, special classes in elevator operation, advanced plumbing and woodwork will be among the first to be announced. These also will center around [illegible] Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, but will be available to communities throughout the State.

Broadest of the new points planned however, is the introduction of a course of training which would graduate a certified "Estate Keeper." This person, according to the Department, would be trained in gardening, the growing and attendance of plants, table serving and limited lectures in animal care. In commenting upon this, Secretary Hines said:

"Our work must not be interpreted to mean that we believe that these are the only lines of service in which Negroes should or can work; for we are interested and active in his replacement, along with all other workers, in the heavy industries and manufacturing lines in which he has always had something of a place but the Service field does not now haye enough trained persons, of any race, to absorb the opportunities available. This is not true of other lines of appreciable size."

Cost Nearly $30,000

Commenting upon the scope of the work, the Secretary added:

"We are entrusting this work to the division headed by Joseph V. Baker in the full knowledge that it is one of the largest single pieces of rehabilitation work ever attempted by the Commonwealth."

Department spokesmen said that the work would not conflict in any way, with the proposed task of the Pennsylvania Negro Commission, which has been given $10,000 by Governor James and the Legislature to inquire into 'the social and economic condition of the Negro in Pennsylvania." Costs of the Labor and Industry plan, if aided by WPA and NYA funds, will approach $30,000.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA

Civic Groups Band Together To Hammer Wedge Into "Shut Door" Of Job Opportunities

Citizens Aroused Over Racial Injustice, Disproportionate Appointments, Discriminatory Practices

Tribune
1-26-39
Philadelphia Pa.

Who said Philadelphia Negroes were a lethargic group? They have stirred their stumps and are out to hit the line hard and fast

The civic organizations are making concerted efforts in their respective localities to hammer wedges into closed doors of occupational opportunities for Negroes, it has been revealed by reports from the various clubs and movements throughout the city.

Citizens of this city are being aroused to the predicament into which racial injustices and disproportionate appointments and discriminatory practices have flung them.

Edward Carter, head of the International Colored Industrial Association of Philadelphia has proposed a plan in behalf of his organization for the opening of factories and produce markets for the employment of colored men and women.

For a background on their findings and for some definite method of procedure, Carter has been as far South as Texas, contacting Negro farmers and making arrangements for transporting of their produce to Philadelphia markets on a profitable basis. This is expected to mature in the near future, it was learned here early this week.

GARMENT FACTORY

Work has also been started on the renovation of a row of houses in a section of North Philadelphia to be utilized as a garment factory, giving additional employment to designers, operators, pressers, and salespeople; not to mention possible clerical workers.

The I. C. I. A. is already operating a fuel business delivering coal, wood, and oil to homes and furnishing jobs at a living wage to a number of colored men.

Further, the Allied Organizations of North Philadelphia are gaining support for their gigantic program of adjusting racial differences and handicaps in that area.

Recently registered with this body are John Williams, of the Elate Club; Livingston Brazington, of Club Comitas, and Maude White, of a Workers' Group.

OUTLINES PROGRAM

The president of the Allied Organizations, Sib Jones, outlined a comprehensive roster for the group's activities for the current year, at a meeting of this body at their headquarters, 2064 Ridge avenue.

The officers of this movement include:

Sib Jones, president; Alphonso Joseph, vice president; Audrey Bullock, secretary; Oscar Wells, corresponding secretary; Henry Naylor, treasurer; the Rev. Arthur Rankin, chaplain; Leon Goldman, sergeant-at-arms; Allen Carter, publicity director.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On the Board of Directors there are Dr. John K. Rice, formidable civic figure, chairman; Arbertha White, Mrs. Octavia Bryant, Paul Keene, Hobson R. Reynolds, Thos. Harvey, Dr. Lawrence Christmas, Adolphus Lewis, Dr. Harry J. Greene, and the Rev. C. M. Smith, religious editor of the TRIBUNE.

Some of the member groups of this organization are the North Philadelphia Civic Club, Youth Civic Council, Progressive Voters' League, North Philadelphia Junior Civic Club, International Colored Industrial Association, Universal Negro Improvement Association;

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Singerly School Parent-Teachers Association; Reynolds School Parent-Teachers Association; North Philadelphia Housing Association; Chris J. Perry Lodge of Elks, American Woodmen, Gardenia Girls, and the Bill Robinson Clubs.

This organization like that of the West Philadelphia Youth Civic League headed by the militant young John Perdue is actively interested in the securing of employment of eligible Negroes in businesses almost exclusively patronized by colored clientele.

The interest of both of these organizations is concerned with a wide and varied program embracing better housing, educational problems, juvenile delinquencies and the supporting of Negro business and professional groups.

The West Philadelphia Youth Civic League has the counsel of a sympathetic member of the bar, Maceo W. Hubbard, who is working along quietly with them with only belief in their efforts and hope for success for them, in mind.

Philadelphia Clergy To Picket Woolworth Stores For Job Bias

By BAXTER R. LEACH

Age
2-4-39
New York

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Ministers Civic and Political Alliance, a powerful organization here went on record at its weekly meeting Thursday as "opposing the policy of the Woolworth Stores in this vicinity in not giving Colored citizens a share of the jobs, despite the fact that they spend thousands of dollars in the stores' .... "There is not but one colored employee working in the many Woolworth Stores in all of Philadelphia," says the Rev. J. W. E. Dyches, president of the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers Conference and an executive of the Alliance group. The Rev. J. E. Philpot sponsored a resolution calling upon the members of the Alliance to picket the Stores 'until such time as Colored citizens were given their share of the jobs.' 'I will head the Picket Line if complained of conditions are not corrected by February the 11th', says Dr Philpot.

Petitions Governor

The Alliance also went on record favoring the appointment of Robert J. Nelson to the State Athletic Commission. The resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to Governor James for action. Prison reform, crime prevention, Juvenile delinquency and other social measures were adequately dealt with and measures taken to correct known existing evils in these Departments of the city.

Dr. R. O. Napper, A. M. E. Presiding Elder, who presided at the meeting, said that the "Alliance was formed to improve the social and economic condition of our people in Philadelphia. We will also encourage men in worthwhile enterprises and endeavors; we will aid in getting proper and proportionate representation of our group in all places of prestige and power in the affairs of the city state, and nation.

Officers of the Alliance are: Dr. C. C. Adams, president; vice presidents: Revs. George F. Ellison, R. O. Napper; secretaries: Revs. I. H. Patterson, Joseph E. W. Dyches; Dr. D. W. Henry, treasurer; B. W. Buford, chaplain; membership committee: Rev. J. H. Bailey; relief, Dr. J. W. Mason; social, Dr. J. H. Lucas; public welfare, Dr. L. G. Carr; schools, Dr. W. L. Johnson; publicity, Dr. L. L. Taylor; unemployment and industry, political conditions, Dr. J. E. Philpot; finance, Dr. J. L. Mims; housing, L. L. Taylor; unemployment aid industry, Dr. J. H. Slade; crime prevention and prison extension, B. W. Arnett; juvenile delinquency; George F. Ellison; hospitals and sanitariums, W. C. Ellison.

Private Industry Absorbs 1671 Jobless

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia Pa
3-23-39

The Pennsylvania State Employment Service placed 1,671 persons in jobs in private industry during the week ending March 3, representing an increase of more than 50 per cent over the average week in January, Ernest Kelly, Executive Director of the State's Division of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service, reported today.

Picket Theatre When $5 Wage Jump Is Denied

Labor Trouble Follows Dismissal Of Colored Manager

Phila Tribune
April 27, 1939

A picket line was thrown around the Joy theatre, 51st street and Haverford avenue, this week, following the leasing of the theatre to Harry Nelson, by the Keamco Amusement Co., owners of the site.

The action followed a refusal on the part of Nelson, now operating the theatre, to accede to demands on the part of the projectionists for a $5 weekly increase in salaries, according to Nelson.

"When I took the theatre over I assured all of the employees that there would be no dismissals, no cuts in salaries, and when I put the theatre on its feet financially, I would give them increases in salaries,' Nelson said.

"I still have a colored cashier, a colored doorman and colored ushers, and the only reason I have white projectionists is because the colored walked out on me, and there was nothing that I could do but hire white men in their place," he continued.

Charles P. McClane, manager of the theatre when Keamco Amusement Co. operated the house, has been dismissed.

Nelson explained this by asserting that the house was "in such a financial hole" that he couldn't afford to pay the salary of a manager for the house. He is acting in that capacity.

"Reports that I hired a white man-
Nelson leased the theatre when he
ager are deliberate lies," he said.
learned that Morris Wax, president of Keamco Co., was negotiating with a gasoline concern to sell the site, which would have been converted into a gasoline service station.

"He pleaded with me not to go through with the proposition I was considering, assuring me that if I leased the place to him and gave him a chance he would make it a paying proposition for himself," Wax said on Wednesday.

"Neither I or the Keamco Amusement Co. have a thing to do with the place. It was all a purely business transaction with me," he added.

In the meantime, McClane is reported to be ready to "blow the lid off of operations in the Negro theatrical field", in Philadelphia with sensational disclosures.

Colored Park Guards

Phila Tribune
May 4, 1939

THE number of Park Guards now on roll is inadequate to protect the 7,463 acres of territory cared for by the Fairmount Park Commission, according to Captain William Long. Sooner or later, therefore, additional guards will be appointed. Colored men who can meet the requirements are urged to place their application on file now. If colored men have been able to meet the requirements for appointment to the police force for more than 40 years, there seems to be no reason why they may not qualify for park guard posts.

In 1938 City Council appropriated $733,000 from tax funds to pay the salaries of park guards, the rank and file of whom, numbering 325, receive between $5 and $6 per diem. In addition, Capt. Long receives $3,300. three lieutenants receive $2,800 each; 16 sergeants $2,475 each; and 15 sergeants $2,365 each.

Here we have 360 men receiving $733,000 from tax funds —and not a solitary colored man in the group. This is the type of civic question with which our leaders ought to concern themselves.

Union Halts Railroad's Plan to Employ White Waitresses on Dining Cars

8/18/39

Cal

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Ffrom reliable sources it was learned this week that white waitresses have not yet ousted colored cafe-car waiters from the Congressional Limited of the Pensylvania railroad simply because the management's desire and intent in that connection have been perhaps temporarily halted by Local 370 of the A. F. L.'s Hotel Workers International union, and its Joint Dining Car council. The local is presently sole bargaining agent of the Pennsylvania's men.

In rail parlance the Congressional Limited is "the Congo" and 50-year-old premier train of the Pennsylvania's New York-Washington line, its more than a-mile-a-minute flier; food service on which is supplied by dining and cafe cars, the latter conducted by colored waiters-in-charge.

It is believed the cafe-car waiters have been marked as "purge" victims owing to the management's request for union consent to inclusion of three 'white female counter attendants" in "Congo" crews. Generally, the cafe-car renders adequate dining car service; its concet is of cafeteria implementation en route. nevertheless.

The hitch is sprung of the seniority rule in the cooks-waiteds' working agreement, which gives senior employes premier rights to select new runs. White women just entering service would be without rights of seniority; so the colored waiters would get the lines in which the company wants to put the newcomers.

That rule could be waived by consent of Local 370, and the way opened up for the innovation; which accounts for the management's request on the union and the latter's temporary halting of the movement by refusing consent

Temporary, because—unfortunately for Local 370 and the Joint Dining Car council—they already are engaged in tentative negotiation of a new working agreement based on the virtual 6-hour-day, having thus scrapped the then existing agreement by serving formal notice on the company of their desire to change; in which connection the management's action for union acquiescence in employment of white waitresses is seen as a strategic move.

The prevailing impression is that the management, by implication, was bent on impressing Local 370 that such a seniority rule as presently affects managerial employment policies shall never again find inclusion in any succeeding working agreement; and many of those directly involved feel strongly that Local 370's move for a new agreement now shall turn out to have been as tragic as tactless. So much for the verified facts and reports.

Unchecked, but information from worthy sources is that though Local 370's rejection of the managerial proposal was sustained by the Joint Dining Car council, Ishmael Flory, secretary, in a meeting last July at New York. the local's officials are not as one respecting the issue.

Report is that leader George E. Brown was so acquiescent that he "signed up" for white girls on "the Congo," only to be sharply repudiated by Local 370's secretary-treasurer Mason in an official letter to J. F. Finneagu, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania's dining car service, it is said. Maso was on solid ground. Bdown is, however, a conservative man of common sense; more concerned for keeping colored people at work than at propagandizing a union's interest.

Meanwhile. what disposal the Pennsylvania has made of the young white women it had been schooling for dining car waitresses assignments hasn't been revealed

---

UNION REFUSES WORK TO MAN WHO PAID $10 FEE TO JOIN UNION

8-17-39
Philadelphia Pa

Tribune

HE HAS A WIFE and two small children. For eight years he had been working for the same firm. His employers say, "He is a 'number one' workman, sober, industrious."

He worked for a non-union shop. He did not belong to a union. He was satisfied with his salary and working conditions. He received adequate compensation for overtime.

The business agent of the A. F. of L. union which has jurisdiction over the craft in which this man was employed forced the business concern which employed the worker, who is the subject of this editorial, to accept union labor only.

Since our subject was such a good and faithful worker, highly skilled in his craft, his employers naturally desired to maintain him. They asked, "What could be done about this man?" The business agent of the union agreed to take him into the union for $100. THE TRIBUNE understands that the regular initiation fee in this particular union is $15.00. Anyway, over a period of weeks our subject paid the business agent, for which he has receipts, $100.

During the period of payments the man worked at his job. After the $100 had been paid, he was advised to attend a meeting of the union. He was not admitted, but told to remain on the outside. After the meeting he was advised to see his "boss" the next morning and he would tell him what had happened.

THE NEXT MORNING OUR SUBJECT WENT TO WORK. HE WAS TOLD BY HIS EMPLOYER, "THE UNION HAD WARNED HIM THAT HE COULD NO LONGER WORK FOR HIS FIRM." ANOTHER MAN, A WHITE MAN, HAD HIS JOB.

For several weeks effort has been made to get this man work without success. His wife and children are dear to this man. He thought, and had every reason to believe, that his job was secure. Had he not given faithful service? Did he not understand all the fine points about his job?

He came into our office with tear-dimmed eyes and requested that something be done. He wants to work. His hands are calloused from hours of honest work. But he walks the streets wondering how and when he can get work so as to feed his wife and children. He thought unions were supposed to help men, not cause them to starve.

The foregoing is a true story. We have the evidence. The name of the man, his trade and the identity of the union are withheld because earnest effort is being made to keep this man in the union and force the union to return him to his job. However, the officials to whom we have talked give us little hope that anything will be done.

No comment is needed from THE TRIBUNE to convince its readers that in some instances, too many instances, the great power of certain unions is being used to force colored skilled and unskilled workers on relief.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA

Service Bureau Adds Negroes To Staff

The Policyholders Information and Service Bureau has begun to use colored men and women on its staff in Philadelphia," said Mr. Gobstein, manager, in an interview. "This is not a new experiment. In our New York office, we use colored girls as stenographers and clerks and colored men and women in the field. We have found the colored employes as efficient, enthusiastic and dependable as anybody else.

The Philadelphia public will watch with considerable interest this sensible attitude on the part of the management of the company. This means new opportunities for our qualified boys and girls, men and women.

The Policyholders Information and Service Bureau is a member of the TRIBUNE advertising family; and Gobstein informed the TRIBUNE that he is getting great results from his ads.

If you have a lapsed insurance policy in your drawer, or if you have any insurance problems, visit the office and have them solve it for you.

The Policyholders Information and Service Bureau is located at 133 S. 12th street—Room 401.

Tribune
1-4-39
Philadelphia
Pa.

White Collar Aides Worst Hit In City

Only 4. 5 Per Cent Colored; Smaller Percentage In Education Jobs

JIM CROW DENIED

WPA Permits No Racial Discrimination, District Director Says

That discrimination is rampant in the Works Progress Administration has long been the belief of those closely allied with the va[illegible] projects throughout the city.

It was apparently confirmed this week.

They say that figures never lie, and if the statistical report issued from headquarters on workers on WPA in the Philadelphia area is to be given credence it must then be accepted as bonafide evidence of one of the most virulent weapons of race discrimination, yet employed against colored men and women of this city.

Out of the entire number of 21,654 workers placed in WPA jobs in this sector, 8,516 are colored.

Ot the total number of professional and white collar appointments made in this city, these statistics show the apallingly low figure of 4.5 per cent going to colored.

Even smaller is the percentage of trained men and women placed in educational and recreational jobs. According to a statement released by Henry R. Halloran, district director of the Philadelphia area, only 2.5 per cent of the entire number of these appointments are allotted to members of the colored race.

"The professional and educational workers in the Negro units," the statement reveals, "therefore show a decided decrease when compared with the totals for the entire city, indicating fewer appointments to these higher grades," an authority observes.

In his letter, however, Halloran goes to great pains to point out: "The calculations on Negroes are necessarily in approximation, since WPA regulations permit no discrimination as to race, creed, color, etc., and accordingly records are not segregated."

Notwithstanding that explanation and other claims of non-discrimination on the part of officials, there is in every WPA application form and all other blanks, a space for color or race, it was countered, by another official. The indication of race must serve some purpose and supervisors are sticklers for correct filling in of this blank.

Taking a glance at the figures set forth in the report of Halloran, we find:

Type of Work	Total Number	Percent Negro	Total Negro
Construction	9,477	43	4,075
Professional (White Collar)	4,914	8	377
Women's Sewing and Service)	6,423	60	3,854
Education & Recreation	840	25	210
Totals	21,654	39	8,516

Breaking this report down to see what percentage of Negroes hold jobs in the higher brackets as compared with the total number of Negroes engaged on the WPA projects, the following shows:

Type of Work	Number	Percentage
Construction	4,075	48.0
Women, Sewing and Service	3,854	45.0
Professional white collar	377	4.5
Educational and Recreation	210	2.5
Totals	8,516	100.0

——A Colored Judge——

Phila. Tribune
May 11, 1939

Union Halts Plan To Oust Race Waiters

Daily World
8-9-39

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—From reliable sources it was learned this week that white waitresses have not yet ousted colored cafe-car waiters from the Congressional Limited of the Pennsylvania railroad simply because the management's desire and intent in that connection have been perhaps temporarily halted by Local 370 of the A.F.L.'s Hotel Workers International union, and its Joint Dining Car council. The local is presently sole bargaining agent of the Pennsylvania's men.

Atlanta
Ga.

In rail parlance the Congressional Limited is "the Congo" and 50-year-old premier train of the Pennsylvania New York-Washington line, its more than a-mile-a-minute flier, food service on which is supplied by dining and cafe cars the latter conducted by colored waiters-in-charge. It is believed the cafe-car waiters have been marked as "purge" victims owing to the management's request for union consent to inclusion of three 'white female counter attendants' in "Congo" crews. Generally, the cafe-car renders adequate dining car service; its concept is of cafeteria implementation en route nevertheless.

HITCH SPRUNG

The hitch is sprung of the seniority rule in the cooks-waiters working agreement, which gives senior employes premier rights to select newruns. White women just entering service would be without rights of seniority; so the colored waiters would get the lines in which the company wants to put the newcomers.

That rule could be waived by consent of Local 370, and the way opened up for the innovation; which accounts for the management's request on the union and the latter's temporary halting of the movement by refusing consent. Temporary, because—unfortunately for Local 370 and the Joint Dining Car council—they already are engaged in tentative negotiation of a new working agreement based on the virtual 6-hour day, having thus scrapped the then existing agreement by serving formal notice on the company of their desire to change; in which connection the management's action for union acquiescence in employment of white waitresses is seen as a strategic move.

IMPRESSING LOCAL

The prevailing impression is that the management, by implication, was bent on impressing Local 370 that such a seniority rule as presently affects managerial employment policies shall never again find inclusion in any succeeding working agreement; and many of those directly involved feel strongly that Local 370's move for a new agreement now shall turn out to have been as tragic as tactless. So much for the verified facts and reports.

Unchecked, but information from worthy sources is that though Local 370's rejection of the managerial proposal was sustained by the Joint Dining Car council, Ishmael Flory, secretary, in a meeting last July at New York, the local's officials are not at one respecting the issue.

Report is that leader George E. Brown was so acquiescent that he "signed up" for white girls on "the Congo," only to be sharply repudiated by Local 370's secretary-treasurer, Mason, in an official letter to J. F. Finnegan, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania's dining car service, it is said. Mason was on solid ground. Brown is, however, a conservative man of common sense; more concerned for keeping colored people at work than at propagandizing a union's interest.

Meanwhile, what disposal the Pennsylvania has made of the young white women it had been schooling for dining car waitresses' assignments hasn't been revealed.

NEGRO SKILLED WORKERS EQUAL IN JOB STATUS

8-24-39

Colored Construction Inspector Employed With Steel Setters, Carpenters, Cement Finishers

Philadelphia Pa.

FOLLOW GOVT. STIPULATIONS

Construction Inspectors Insist That Scarcity Of Colored Skilled Mechanics Is Noticeable

Tribune

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

Coincidental with the TRIBUNE'S job campaign to benefit Negro skilled and unskilled workers, a survey of the James Weldon Johnson low-rent Housing Project, now being constructed at 25th street and Ridge avenue, revealed that an appreciable percentage of Negro skilled workers are being employed in the building of the project.

A breakdown of figures concerning the exact number of skilled workers showed that approximately 11 per cent of the project workers are colored. As of last Monday, six steel setters; two carpenters; three cement finishers and one bricklayer answered the roll call of employees.

8-24-39

Moreover, of the entire construction gang of 221 men, 68 of that number are colored, 56 being in the unskilled labor bracket.

There was no discrimination on the project because of race or color in regards to wages and working hours. All skilled and unskilled workers, white and colored, receive the same amount of wages and work the same number of hours one shift of eight hours.

Wages for skilled workers are desirable. All steel setters, carpenters, and cement finishers receive $1.25 per hour. Included in the number of unskilled workers are 10 colored strippers, all of whom are paid 70 cents an hour. Unskilled laborers are paid 60 cents and hour, and watchmen 40 cents.

This is, however, a scarcity of Negro skilled mechanical workers, according to project construction inspectors, directly in charge of erection of the dwellings.

Construction Inspector

What has been described as a signal victory for local Negroes was the recent appointment of Sherman Coleman, of 57th street near Girard avenue, as one of the limited number of construction inspectors. He serves in a white collar capacity.

A product of Penn State College and the University of Pennsylvania, Coleman received his appointment on the basis of merit. His duties are the same as the other construction inspectors. He oversees finished work, inspects the grounds and helps plan building construction.

Successful contractors for the building of the 535 dwelling units, started on May 15, 1939, and to be completed in May, 1940, were as follows:

General contract, Wark and Company, 1608 Walnut street, $1,575,791; plumbing, Daniel J. Keating, 613 south 24th street, $145,641; heating, Edward F. Roberts, 2622 Columbia avenue, $207,000; electrical work, Keystone Engineering Corp., 1817 Callowhill street, $78,500.

Pa.

According to the Philadelphia Housing Authority, which developed the James Weldon Johnson Project under a loan contract with the United States Housing Authority, the per unit cost of the project is considerably under the per unit cost of a project now being built in Buffalo, N. Y.

The per unit cost for the general contract ($1,575,791) at the James Weldon Johnson amounts to $2,945 as against $3,017 for the recently awarded contract at Buffalo.

Similarily, the plumbing contract per unit, amounts to $272 in Philadelphia as against $405 at Buffalo; the heating contract, $387 for Philadelphia, $341 for Buffalo; and the electrical contract, $147 here as against $217 for Buffalo.

The actual total cost for construction of the 535 units is $2,006,932.

With the cost of land, architectural and engineering fees, and administrative overhead, the total development cost is set, tentatively, at $3,176,272.

Contained in the 535 family dwelling units will be, 172 three-room units; 319 units of four-rooms; 22 five-room units, and 22 of six rooms, a total of 2034 rooms, or an average of 3.8 rooms per dwelling. The site occupies a room of slightly more than 18 1-2 acres. Building coverage is 27 per cent., the number of families to each acre being 34.7.

Reemployment Confab Called In Philadelphia

Daily World

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—A conference to find ways and means to get Negroes back into private industry has been called by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry, to be held at Lincoln University, Chester county, September 15, 16, and 17. A program devised by the State Advisory Council on Negro affairs will be the nucleus of discussion and planning.

9-5-39

Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines, will be the kingpin speaker representing big business. He is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers and both he and the members of his organization have it in their power to open many job opportunities to Negroes. Fuller is also an exponent of rugged individualism.

Atlanta Ga.

Other speakers will include Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity magazine; Lawrence A. Oxley, of the U. S. Employment Service; and T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban league.

Race Men Get Whites' Jobs; Judge Denies Injunction

PHILADELPHIA. — (CP) — Judge George H. Parry denied an injunction to Louis Zubrin and T. K. Mayes, two white men, who contended that they had been replaced as moving picture projection operators by two colored men in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in Common Pleas court here last Friday.

The defendants named in equity were the Philadelphia Youth movement, of which Samuel Evans is president, and all officers and members of the organization.

The white men contended through Attorney Norman R. Dutton that Mr. Evans and his group brought agitation to replace them with Negro projectionists because the patronage of the theatre was almost 100 per cent colored.

Harry Schwartz, owner of the theatre, wrecked the plaintiff's contention by testifying that he, as owner, desired to hire colored projectionists because his patronage was all colored and he thought it was good business policy to do so. The theatre, the Strand, is located on Girard avenue at Twelfth street.

In all its procedure the Youth movement violated no laws and did not resort to picketing. The two colored employes are Wilbur Jackson, regular operator, and Robert Derry, relief operator.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
May 6, 1939

Greenville County Difficulties

In Greenville county, South Carolina. containing about 700 square miles and a population of 27,000 negroes and 90,000 whites, 3,500 persons would now be unemployed and on the point of starvation, dependent for food and shelter on private charity, were government not giving them work and wages, were they not on WPA rolls. That is the presumption. That government says.

Of these 3,500 a number have the last three or four days been on strike. They have been picketing "projects", and between members of the "Workers' Alliance", which is a labor union, and non-union WPA workers has been a little fighting.

Made plain, indisputable, by this strike is that as an employer the federal government, or the WPA, is as hard, unmerciful, ruthless and unfair as are the infamous private grinders-down of the poor—if we accept as true charges of strikers.

For instance, the WPA in Greenville county has not been paying workers for the time required to tote their working tools from the tool houses to their work. (Shame, damshame.) Other allegations are that the masters, or overseers, which is to say the WPA, discriminate against members of the Workers' Alliance in favor of non-members of it.

The strikers are, presumably, fighting nobly for principle, braving the danger of unemployment, famine for themselves and families, to vindicate their rights.

One reads that they have resorted to the admirable tactics called the "flying squadron", from which it is inferred that they are using their automobiles.

How ruthless, one is almost tempted to say hellishly ruthless, is government in the process of rescuing persons from starvation by giving them work and wages is exposed by the declaration that the WPA does not "recognize" a WPA strike.

The cotton mill companies in Greenville recognize strikes. The federal government appears to be the only employer guilty of non-recognition of them. Its pernicious position is that if a man be in the ditch and can't get out, that is, if he be out of a job and starving, and it, by its WPA pull him out and give him square meals, he is lucky to take what he can get. That is cruelly plausible.

The Workers' Alliance holds that when a man is pulled out of the ditch he is a free fighter and entitled to be as bossy as other fellows are who are producing in private employment and paying the taxes whereby starving men are rescued by government.

Government, you see, pays no taxes and is wholly dependent on the producers in private employment for money wherewith to hire the people who otherwise might starve.

At the same time one must say in defence of government that, while it refuses to recognize a strike of its workers, it lets them vote. It hires a sufficient number of voters in some localities to elect bosses in complete sympathy with themselves, that is, policemen, sheriffs, mayors and others who will not arrest strikers and picketers if they fight with non-union workers for the WPA or with economic royalists.

The way out of this trouble in Greenville is for the strikers to elect persons who have got to recognize them.

They should wipe out the capitalistic government oppressing them. The Workers' Alliance is dominated by persons who believe that this capitalistic government of ours, which has been in a process of dilution the last six years, should be abolished altogether and a government, by the people, for the people, of the people be set up, meaning by "people" no man who owns a farm, shop, garden, store, factory or private fishing hole.

Eventually the inhabitants of Greenville and 3,000 other counties in the United States will have to decide whether they will be bossed by the Workers' Alliance or themselves.

Probably, or possibly, all American troubles would end if all the people, not excepting the keepers of filling stations, gasoline makers, bankers, school teachers, presidents of mills, weavers, spinners, farmers, editors, doctors, would sit down and then lie down. The only persons who should not sit down are the office-holders, commonly called the Salariat, and the government's lawyers.

If all the people save those two classes sat down and refused to work, how would they get their salaries and fees? Well, that would be the lookout of the Salariat.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 16, 1939

150 CCC July Enrollees to See the West

Out of the total of 627 boys to be selected from South Carolina in the CCC enrolment period July 1-20, approximately 150 will be sent to camps in Pacific Coast states, according to information obtained yesterday from Thomas H. Daniel, state director of public welfare.

Boys who desire to take advantage of opportunity to "see the Great West" in this way will be enrolled for one year instead of the usual six months, and if they are under 2 years of age they must furnish the county departments of public welfare with evidence of the consent o parents or guardians for them to g to the Western camps.

CCC authorities have allocated to South Carolina 516 white juniors and 111 Negro juniors for the July enrolment period. Plans are under way for investigation of applicants by the state department of public welfare, which is designated by federal authorities as the selecting agency for enrolling boys ni the CCC camps.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
June 17, 1939

CCC ENROLLMENT

CCC authorities have allocated to South Carolina 516 white juniors and 111 negro juniors, making a total of 627 boys for the July CCC camp enrollment period. Of this number approximately 150 boys will be sent to the camps of the Pacific Coast states, according to information obtained from Thomas H. Daniel, state director of public welfare. Boys who desire to take advantage of the opportunity to "see the Great West" in this way will be enrolled for one year instead of the usual six months, it is said. If they are under 21 years of age they must produce the consent of their parents or guardians for them to go to the Western camps. The number to be enrolled in camps through the Anderson department of public welfare will be announced the latter part of this month. 1

Columbia, S. C. State
September 15, 1939

15,000 Tobacco Stemmers Idle As Markets Close

Wilson, N. C., Sept. 14—(AP)—R. A. Wadsworth, field supervisor of the North Carolina state employment office in Raleigh has estimated about 12,000 to 15,000 Negro tobacco stemmers were out of work in eastern North Carolina as a result of the closing of factories and markets.

Wadsworth said he had started a checkup and would continue it tomorrow. Most of the major companies, he said, were releasing stemmers by Monday at the latest.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 were said to have been released from Rocky Mount factories and around 2,679 from plants here.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson, S. C., Mail
January 21, 1939

COLD, QUIT, REHIRED

SPARTANBURG, Jan. 21—(AP)— A crew of about 50 WPA workers, mostly negroes, quit their jobs on a road project in the county today and walked back to town when they were not permitted to build a fire to warm by.

The group said they were working in mud, cold water and icy slush and that they were not permitted to have a fire.

J. H. Crawford, division supervisor, said that the crews had the right to quit when they decided the conditions were too bad and that they would be permitted to return to their jobs later. 2

Columbia. S. C. State
February 20, 1939

Negro CCC Camp Receives Honor

Camp Cochran, Negro CCC group in Anderson county, has held the "blue flag," denoting camp supremacy among the camps in the district, for 14 consecutive months, according to "Happy Days," the Washington weekly devoted to the interests of the Civilian Conservation corps.

A recent issue of the publication carried pictures of a holiday banquet, held in the camp's mess hall, at which more than 200 guests were present. Another cut showed the unit's prize-winning display at the Anderson county fair.

The same issue of "Happy Days" published a full page of scenes at the Table Rock State park, in Pickens county. Last year an attractive family picnic area was completed in the park, and was used by more than 6,000 persons. A foot trail to the top of Table Rock mountain, with rest seats along the route, was built, and about 5,000 visitors made the climb last summer to the log shelter at the summit, elevation 2,500 feet. The park contains a 23-acre lake, which will be stocked with some 60,000 rainbow trout from nearby fish-rearing ponds, making of the park "a veritable fisherman's paradise."

Increase Wages In South—FDR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(SNS)—Wages in southern industries have got to be increased if the nation's economic problem No. 1 is to be solved, President Roosevelt told a press group Friday.

The President said there was no one cure-all like reforming the freight rate structure.

Mr. Roosevelt said southern wages must be increased because a family that receives only $200 or $300 in cash a year has so much less buying power than those of the north that the wheels of industry do not revolve in the Southland.

As the Chief Executive said, if the purchasing power of the south as a whole is so far below the rest of the nation on a family basis, it gives very little incentive to a manufacturer to set up a factory in the south to make the things used by the southern people. Roosevelt said an increase of even 50 per cent in the family income of the south would result in more things being made here for the south to consume. He said anything done to improve this problem ultimately means more purchasing power primarily for the south with resultant benefits in other parts of the country which sell here.

Ledger
3-4-39

Atlanta Ga.

Greenwood S. C. Index-Journal
April 3, 1939

COUNTY CCC QUOTA REACHED

Fifty-five Applications Approved for White Youths in County

The Greenwood quota of 46 white youths and 18 negroes has been reached and the young men will be taken to camp this week, according to an announcement by Mrs. A. T. Pinson, head of the Greenwood County Department of Public Welfare.

Fifty-five applications were accepted from white youths, she said, and nine of these will be held as alternates in case any of the 46 whose applications were approved are rejected. The young white men will be taken to Star Fort Thursday morning at 8 o'clock for an examination by a CCC physician. The negroes will be taken to the camp at Modoc Saturday morning at 6 a. m., she said, where they will be given the same type of physical examination.

Esso Dealers Lauded By Negro Leaders at Banquet

Show Picture, "Thru Heart of Africa"

Eulogies Given First Big Oil Company Recognizing Negro Business

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—Five hundred Negro patrons of Esso dealers in Charleston heard two North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance leaders tell how the Standard Oil company has been the first big business to recognize Negro business.

E. R. Merrick, treasurer of the North Carolina Mutual, and G. W. Cox, vice president, were the principal speakers at a banquet arranged by R. A. Morrison, prominent Esso dealer.

Financed and sponsored by the Standard Oil company, the Negro Esso dealers had invited more than 500 patrons to hear these business leaders and witness a moving picture spectacle of "A Trip Through the Heart of Africa with the Standard Oil Company".

The picture and speakers were presented in the auditorium of Avery Institute. After the picture a feast included roasted oysters in the shell and other short delicacies and refreshments was served on festive boards arranged under lights on the grounds outside.

At the beginning of the program R. A. Morrison, Esso dealer and chairman of the committee on arrangements, opened the program stating that the first banquet sponsored by the oil company in South Carolina for Negro dealers was given June, 1938, and such a favorable response had occasioned a second one in Charleston Thursday night and another in Columbia. He presented A. J. Clements, district superintendent of the Charleston District, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, who in turn introduced Mr. E. R. Merrick and G. W. Cox, home office officials of the company.

Mr. Merrick spoke first and told how difficult it had been for Negro business to be recognized as a force by big white business concerns. The action of the Standard Company in appointing J. A. Jackson as public relations representative among Negroes and giving employment to more than 8,000 Negro workers was evidence of their confidence in the Negro. Such action warranted the Negro's appreciation.

Mr. Cox urged Negroes to patronize and buy Standard Oil products because this big business had given not only recognition to Negro business, but had been responsible in part for the benefits received from the General Education board in education.

2-25-39

Oklahoma City Okla

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
March 1, 1939

Commissioner Hears Appeal Here Today

Negro Awarded Unemployment Compensation While Serving Time on Gang

Testimony was heard at the court house today by Appeal Commissioner Albert C. Phelps, of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission, on the appeal of the Williams Veneer company against an award of a maximum of $66.75 unemployment compensation to Cephus D. Rose, negro, a former employe of the company.

It was brought out that a claim was filed by the negro on Dec 13 with the commission, the reason for separation from his job being that he had been sent to the chain gang for 16 days for public drunkenness. The commission sent down an award for 13.35 weeks at five dollars a week, or a total of $66.75. The company appealed from this award and no benefit payments have been made to the negro pending dispostion of the appeal.

The Williams company was represented at today's hearing by S. K. Nash.

Recorder Horace Harby testified that Rose was brought before him on October 24, 1938 for public drunkenness. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to $20 or 20 days and was committed to the gang. He was given four days off for good behavior and, therefore, served only 16 days.

Prior to this offense Rose was sentenced to $10 or 20 days for disorderly conduct, but paid his fine and went back to work.

On February 6, 1939, Rose was again brought before Recorder Harby for assault and battery, in connection with beating his wife. He was found guilty and sentenced to $30 or 30 days and is on the chain gang at the present time.

E. M. Hall, officer manager for the veneer company, testified that Rose's place was filled when he was sent to the chain gang and the appeal from the award was made because it was believed that the negro had left his job voluntarily.

T. L. Martin, general superintendent of the Williams plant, testified that Rose was replaced when he went to the chain gang and was not rehired when released after his first incarceration. He said that Rose was warned that he would lose his job when he was arrested the first time and paid a fine.

The hearing was adjourned at noon until 1:15 when Rose will be brought in from the gang to testify and one or two other witnesses will probably be heard.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
March 21, 1939

YORK'S CCC QUOTA FOR APRIL IS ANNOUNCED AS BEING 104 BOYS

York county is called on to supply 104 boys for the next call of CCC camp boys—76 white boys and 28 negro boys—so Guy Smith, director of the York county welfare office, which office also has the duty of supplying the names of boys eligible for appointment to the CCC camps, has been informed.

Mr. Smith said that he had just received the quota for York county yesterday morning, for the next call for selection of boys for the CCC camps, which call will probably be made between the 10th and 20th of April. On file in his offices at the present time, there are only 75 applications at the present—65 white boys and 10 negro boys on the waiting list. That leaves as a minimum to fill York county's quota on the next call, the names of 29 applicants, which must be on file at least by the 1st of April.

But Mr. Smith wants more than a list of 104 young men for the filling of the quota, and more must be had, because there are always some rejects, because of one reason or another. He urges that boys, white and black, who want to go to the CCC camps, to call at his office in the basement of the court house and file their applications at once, so as to insure a large enough list of applicants to fill the next York county quota and some over.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 5, 1939

White Applicants For CCC Lacking In This County

Optimistic Trend in Unemployment Situation Is Indicated

One of the first optimistic trends in a long time regarding the unemployment situation was indicated yesterday when the Richland county department of public welfare reported it was having a hard time filling out its CCC quota of 54 white youths to be filled by Saturday morning.

"We are scratching hard for white boys who meet the necessary requirements," said Miss Charlotte Stevenson, director, as she admitted that prior to this time there had always been more than enough satisfactory applicants to fill previous quotas.

"There are lots and lots of boys who have applied for CCC duty but who have found jobs since that time and before our new quota came along," she said. "A lot of them are working as curb boys and in other similar positions."

Miss Stevenson said that the Richland county quota for white youths had been raised twice from 40 to 54, due to the fact that other counties in the state had been unable to fill their quotas. This group will leave the Richland county courthouse in a truck at 8:30 Saturday morning, and will be taken to the Pontiac CCC camp for examination and measurement for uniforms, after which they will be distributed among various camps that have vacancies.

The department director said the Negro quota of 22 had already been filled and that the youths had been notified they would leave the courthouse in a truck at 6:30 Saturday morning for Pontiac.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 26, 1939

Average CCC Acceptee Is 18, Weighs 140, Stands 5 Feet 8

The average boy recently enrolled in CCC camps of the state in the quarterly allocation of 2,295 is about 18 years old, weighs in the neighborhood of 140 pounds, is five feet, eight inches tall, got just a taste of high school training and makes his allotments payable to a family not receiving relief but "eligible for relief."

A statistical report issued yesterday by Thomas H. Daniel, director of the state department of public welfare, which handles CCC selection, gives data on the youths and their backgrounds.

The report shows that 1,803 white boys and 705 Negroes were brought to procurement points by local selecting agencies and that 66 white and 36 Negroes were rejected after physical examination.

Total of 486, or 21.18 per cent. of the acceptees live on farms owned by their own families; 798, or 34.77 per cent., live on farms which are not owned by their families; 382, or 16.65 per cent. live in rural areas (non-farm) or incorporated places having less than 2,500 inhabitants, and 629, or 27.40 per cent., live in incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants.

The report also shows that 60 acceptees are eligible for, but not receiving unemployment benefits, that five are receiving the benefits and that 2,230 are not eligible to receive the benefits.

Of the 2,295 boys, 1,312 have never been employed, 393 have been employed under four months and only 88 have been employed for more than 20 months. Six hundred and seventy were registered at public employment offices in the state.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
April 18, 1939

48 Families Benefit By Recent Enrolment

Forty-eight families, representing 348 people, will receive benefit from the recent enrolment of Civilian Conservation Corps boys by the local office of the department of public welfare.

The thirty-four white boys enrolled were sent to Camp No. 7 and the fourteen negro enrollees went to the colored camp located on the Whitmire road.

This enrolment was large because of the fact that all those who had served in the CCC for two years were ineligible for another enlistment.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 23, 1939

Average CCC Acceptee Is 18, Weighs 140, Stands 5 Feet 8

The average boy recently enrolled in CCC camps of the state in the quarterly allocation of 2,295 is about 18 years old, weighs in the neighborhood of 140 pounds, is five feet, eight inches tall, got just a taste of high school training and makes his allotments payable to a family not receiving relief but "eligible for relief."

A statistical report issued yesterday by Thomas H. Daniel, director of the state department of public welfare, which handles CCC selection, gives data on the youths and their backgrounds.

The report shows that 1,803 white boys and 705 Negroes were brought to procurement points by local selecting agencies and that 66 white and 36 Negroes were rejected after physical examination.

Total of 486, or 21.18 per cent. of the acceptees live on farms owned by their own families; 798, or 34.77 per cent., live on farms which are not owned by their families; 382, or 16.65 per cent. live in rural areas (non-farm) or incorporated places having less than 2,500 inhabitants, and 629, or 27.40 per cent., live in incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants.

The report also shows that 60 acceptees are eligible for, but not receiving unemployment benefits, that five are receiving the benefits and that 2,230 are not eligible to receive the benefits.

Of the 2,295 boys, 1,312 have never been employed, 393 have been employed under four months and only 88 have been employed for more than 20 months. Six hundred and seventy were registered at public employment offices in the state.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

TENNESSEE

Fine Negro Recognition

East Tennessee
1-12-39
Knoxville

THE NEGRO RACIAL GROUP is offered three excellent examples of worthwhile recognition for the race that thoroughly indicates progress in relations in the Southland

Over at Clarskville, Tennessee, the important and influential white Chamber of Commerce, made up of leading and representative white men interested in the healthy growth and development of their section, accord consideration to the high calibre, excellent citizenship and accomplishments of Doctor Robert T. Burt, a Negro leader, by electing him a member of their executive committee, along with twenty-five of their white citizens.

During the past few weeks, Knoxville's city council unanimously adopted resolutions praising the long, efficient, faithful service of a Negro whose death ended near a half century of service in the city water department.

Last week, the Southern Bell Telephone Company, under the direction of Honorable E. Frank Garratt, voted retirement and a suitable present to Anderson McMahan Negro employee, in view of his long faithful service to their company.

Certainly these fine evidences of appreciation and suitable recognition for right living and honest, efficient faithful service should lend encouragement to the younger Negro as he goes about his duties in equally important roles throughout each and every community.

Loyal, faithful service and right living, coupled with honesty along all lines are all needed by any man or woman in order that they may enjoy economic security in this life, and the friendship of fellowman.

Exit Mister Bond; Enter Mr. Daves

East Tenn
2-6-39
Knoxville

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY furnishes us this week with a voluminous annual report containing fifty-six pages averaging seventy-five names each, of salaried employees whose pay is $1500 per annum and above. Some of the salaries run as high as $10,000.

Try as hard as we may, the name of only one Negro could be found; that of J. Max Bond, whose position is designated principal supervisor of Negro training at a salary of $4,200.

Bond left the service June 1st, of last year and as far as the Negro racial group in general knows, of what he was doing, he may as well have held the position of ice house keeper about the isle of Greenland. Even the most careful investigation utterly fails to disclose anything of material consequence in the way of benefit to Negroes that was accomplished under the Bond connection with the Authority.

Now it is that J. Herman Daves has been selected to fill the vacancy. Comment on this most recent appointment among Negroes indicates an altogether open mind. Whether Mr. Daves will exhibit an air of contentment over the fat salary attached to the position and fail to bring about some worthwhile consideration for his people at the hands of the Authority, or whether he will, in his close contacts with the organization that is supported by the taxpayers of the entire nation, exert such influence as will provide recognition for the minority group in the many advantages the Tennessee Valley Authority provides, remains to be seen.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 23, 1939

TVA Appropriation Necessary Expenditure

The country is anxious for a curtailment in the expeditures of the Federal government because the majority of people have at last become convinced that there is a direct relationship between Government spending and increased taxes.

When Senator Vandenburg tells the Senate, as he did Tuesday that Government appropriations should be brought without shouting distance of anticipated revenues he is right, generally speaking.

There is a difference, however, between justified expenditures and those which are not, and it is this distinction that the Michigan senator failed to recognize in addressing remarks on economy to the questions of the appropriations necessary to complete the TVA system of dams.

Senator McKellar very rightly pointed out, as would anyone having authoritative information on the matter, that the completion of both the Watts Bar and Coulter Shoals dams is necessary to getting the full benefit from the large investment the government has already made on the Tennessee river system.

Failure to appropriate for the construction of these last two dams would be as foolish as building a house but leaving the roof off.

We are for economy all right, but we would be in favor of completing this system of dams even if it were in the Rocky mountains rather than in the Tennessee valley.

Negro Employes Let Out By Kroger

Atlanta World
3-31-39

Colored Personnel Is Replaced By Whites on Beale

By JAMES C. DICKERSON

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The recent dismissal of a colored clerk and subsequently the colored manager, Saturday, March 18, set Beale Streeters and patrons in the vicinity of the store to grumbling, so much so that this writer's office was literally swamped with communications, telephone calls and verbal messages asking that an investigation be made.

INTERVIEWED MANAGER

Tuesday afternoon late, a telephone message came to Mr. H. A. Dickinson, a leading official of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, 1254 Florida Street, requesting him to inform me of the future policy concerning the use of race men in this particular store as well as others in strictly colored communities for the most part. With this information, this writer was invited to come to the main office of the company Wednesday, March 22, at 10:00 A. M. At the appointed time I was present and was escorted to the office of Mr. W. W. Dillard, Memphis General Manager of Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. I would not want to meet a more congenial and friendly executive of such high rank, regardless of color, than General Manager Dillard. He was open-minded and free of haste.

To my startling surprise, he informed me that non-cooperation on the part of the colored people in the vicinity of this unit or store was responsible for the change and not the colored manager. He stated clearly that there had been no dishonesty or discrepancies on the part of a single colored manager who has been in charge of the unit since its opening. However, he added that if any race man can be found with sufficient grocery knowledge and pull enough to get the colored people to trade at this store, he

---

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
March 31, 1939

CCC INSPECTION PLANNED

Luncheon Will Also Be Held At Park Quarters Wednesday

Commemorating the sixth anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps, local officials yesterday announced a luncheon and inspection of the Shelby Negro State Park will be held at 12 o'clock Wednesday at the park quarters on Mitchell Avenue.

Memphis and Shelby County officials will be invited in addition to a group of representative citizens, Capt. G. R. Bridges said. Feature of the meeting will be welcoming of 68 recruits.

Supreme Court Rules In Favor Of TVA Power

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-31-39

WASHINGTCN—(SNS)—In an opinion giving the government a go-ahead sign for continued construction of a series of dams in the Tennessee Valley and for sale of surplus power, the Supreme Court ruled Monday that fourteen private power companies had no legal right to challenge the gigantic TVA power program.

The decision, delivered by Justice Roberts, held the utilities had "no right to be free of competition." It was the belief of the court that "In no aspect of the case have the appelants standing to maintain the suit."

UPHCLDS DECISION

In rendering its opinion the Supreme Court did not rule directly on constitutionality of the TVA law, but confined itself to the right of the utilities to bring suit. It upheld the decree of a three-judge Federal Court in East Tennessee which favored the government,

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice Butler, contended that the utilities were "entitled to have this court decide upon the constitutional questions they have brought here. Justice Reed did not participate in the decision. As solicitor general he had argued a previous TVA case before the tribunal.

Justice Roberts said the Federal District Court "finds that the authority has not indulged in coercion, duress, fraud, or misrepresentation in procuring contracts with municipalities, co-operatives or other purchasers of power; has not acted with any malicous or malevolent motive, and has not conspired with municipalities or other purchaser of power."

JUSTIFIES FINDINGS

Justce Roberts asserted "The record justifies the TVA program, designed to furnish a "yardstick" for measuring the proper cost of electricity in the Unted States. They sought an injunction to restrain the TVA from constructing dams in the Tennessee River and its tributares, from generating electric energy at the dams, and from marketing the energy in territory claimed by the power companies. They contended they were threatened with imminent destruction or serious injury by competition from TVA-produced power.

Knoxville Professor Gets Appointment To TVA Staff

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—J. Herman Daves, prominent citizen of Knoxville, has been recently appointed to the position of senior supervisor of Negro training in the training division of the personnel department of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This is the highest position of Negro affairs in the T.V.A. Mr. Daves assumed his duties at the T.V.A. offices in Knoxville, January 3.

Mr. Daves, until his T.V.A. appointment, headed the sociology department at Knoxville college. He had been a member of the Knoxville college faculty since 1930. The college administration has granted him an indefinite leave of absence.

Professor Herman J. Kloepfer, former part-time member of the faculty, has succeeded Mr. Daves as head of the Knoxville college sociology department. Mr. Kloepfer comes to Knoxville from the University of North Dakota.

Mr. Daves is filling the position recently vacated by the resignation of Dr. P. Max Bond, who resigned from the T.V.A. position to become dean at Dillard University in New Orleans.

Mr. Daves was graduated from Knoxville college in 1922. He received his degree of Masters of Art from the University of Buffalo in 1930. He has done further graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. He recently completed his work for his Ph.D. de-

---

, tallying 16, all told. Hall got most of his help from Myers, who roped 10 points, and Nathaniel Wiggins, who was good for three in that nip and tuck final quarter.

HENDERSON, STILL OUT

Clark again played without the services of her sensational pointmaker, Albert (Abbey) Henderson. all-SIAC forward.

TENNESSEE

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
January 18, 1939

SERVANTS ARE PROVIDED

Domestic Placement Group Offers Two Workers for $8 a Week

The Domestic Placement Service of the Negro Community Welfare League announced yesterday that it can furnish two household servants for $8 a week, or $3 plus carfare. The service was initiated for housewives who have need of two servants but who have been using a cook for all purposes and have paid a maximum of $5 a week, Nebraska Jones, director, said.

The league offers a free employment service and has available all types of skilled and unskilled workers.

TRAINMEN SEEK TO STOP REPLACEMENT BY WHITE WORKERS

Movement Gains Impetus After Railway Organization Leaders Hold Conference With N. A. A. C. P.

Call
7-21-39
Kansas City Mo

JACKSON. Tenn. — (ANP) — Colored railway workers, especially firemen and brakemen, through their organizations— the International Association of Railway Employes and the International Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen — this week pressed their fight to retain seniority rights and to stop the replacement of colored workers by whites.

Activity among the colored trainmen was given impetus following a conference of leaders with officials of N.A.A.C.P. during the recent N.A.A.C.P. annual conference in Richmond, Va.

Present at that meeting were L. R. Moloy, representing I.A.R.E.; J. A. Reynolds and Richard Birkes of the colored trainmen's association; Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom and James M. Nabrit Jr., of N.A.A.C.P. legal staff and Charles Houston and Joseph Waddy, counsel for the colored trainmen's association.

Discussed Status

The conferees discussed the present status of colored workers on the railroads of the South, particular attention beeing given to the case of Ed. Teague, veteran fireman of the G. M. & N. railroad who was displaced in the switching service.

Moloy, employes' representative and I.A.R.E. general organizer, told the group that the Interstate Commerce Commission has before it an order affecting coal burning engines over a certain tonnage over the minimum. He said the only engines which will be handfired in 1943 will be yard engines and switch engines. He also said that under a secret contract between the railroads and the Brotherhood (white), regarding mechanically stoked engines, the white firemen get preference on regular runs.

Attorney Houston expressed the opinion that when seniority rights prevail, a senior fireman has a property right in his job as against a junior fireman and that anyone who vilated that right was liable. Further, that in the Teague case, the railroad and the Brotherhood were in conspiracy to destroy Teague's rights under the seniority rule.

Act Was Fraud

Attorney Nabrit said that the Brotherhood, as bargaining agent, could not use its position to destroy the minority, that such action was not representative, but misrepresentation, fraudulent and an action in bad faith.

All present at the Richmond conference were agreed that this secret contract (between the railroads and the Brotherhood) could ultimately be broken. Work has already been started on the case.

Organizer Moloy said the case should interest colored rail workers all over the country, especially firemen and brakemen, because if the secret contract or agreement is not broken, in a few years Negro firemen and brakemen will be a thing of the past.

He based his prediction on the fact that no new colored employes aare being hired in these jobs and those already working are being rapidly displaced.

Dining Car Workers' Group Urges Federal Quiz Of Train Wreck

Courier 8-26-39
Pittsburgh Pa

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—(ANP)—The Joint Council of Dining Car Employes, Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer, this week urged an inquiry by the Department of Justice into the cause of last Sunday's wreck of the Southern Pacific's streamliner, City of San Francisco, near Reno, Nev., in which nine dining car waiters and porters lost their lives and five other Negro train employes were seriously injured.

In a letter to Attorney General Frank Murphy, U. S. department of justice, the council calls attention to the report that in recent years the railroads have been curtailing expenditures for maintenance of road beds. The council letter says:

"It is our desire to call your attention to the fact that in the past few years there has been considerable curtailment of the money expended for labor for the maintenance of the road beds by the carriers throughout the country. We respectfully urge your office to investigate the wreck from this angle. If it is found that the condition of the road beds is a factor in this wreck, this will represent criminal negligence against the employes and the public at large."

COLORED WAITERS AND PORTERS DIE IN TRAGIC WRECK

Catastrophe Was One of Of Worst in Railroad History

Globe
9-1-39
Nashville Tenn

RENO, Nev., Aug. 24 (ANP)—Last Monday as state police, coroner's representatives, rail officials and federal operatives were investigating the sabotage wreck of the Southern railroad's crack streamliner, City of San Francisco, revised list of the dead and injured showed seven colored waiters and porters killed and nine waiters severely injured.

Survivors of the wreck, described as on of the worst in American railroad history, were unanimous in declaring that most of the dead and injured were in the dining car at the time of the disaster. Most of the 149 passengers and the crew of 75 on quarter-mile-long, $2,000,000 train were in their berth, but a few of the passengers were in the dining car celebrating the last night of their East-West trip.

The travelers were eating and drinking in a carefree, festive mood when the streamliner was suddenly derailed the chroomed care ploughing along the road bed and piling up in a tangle of twisted, broken steel in the Humboldt river valley, 20 miles west of Carlin, bringing death to 22, injuries to more than 100 others.

When rescuers finally reached the dining car, 12 were found to have been killed, most of them waiters and porters. Most of the colored train workers lived in Oakland, Cal., but one porter killed—William Henry Lloyd—lived in Chicago.

Colored workers who lost their lives were William Burton, waiter, Francis Gibbons, waiter, Harry Schwein, waiter, Charles A. Johnson, waiter, Burl Bowens, porter, George A. McDaniel, waiter, all of Oakland, Calif. The injured were James Chisholm and William Hazelton of Oakland; James Gravely and Mascus Stark of Berkley and Ennis Scott of Denever all waiters.

"You Have White Man's Job," Butcher Told-Threatened

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—
Lawrence Wilner, white, faked an arrest of Robert Lee Turner 23-year old clerk at the I. Dimand Grocery Store, located at 1291 South Trezevant street, on a charge of drawing a pistol on him when he entered the store to make a purchase Monday about 2:00 p. m. according to proprietors of the store.

Daily World

Mrs. Isadore Dimand, wife of the store owner, said that Wilner entered the store and purchased some baloney sausage. He had gotten out of the car with another white man as they parked out in front. Wilner's companion remained seated in the car at the wheel. Wilner had returned to the car when I heard the horn blow," Mrs. Dimand stated and continued:

10-20-39

"I sent Robert, our clerk, out front to see what they wanted. I noticed that Wilner had been drinking and was apparently under the influence of liquor. Robert returned and said that they did not want anything but commented about his having a white man's job here in the store."

Atlanta Ga

Robert, in a statement to the Memphis World, said:

"I went out front to see what Mr. Wilner and the other white man wanted and as I approached the car, I noticed another white man seated at the wheel. I asked Mr. Wilner what he wanted and he replied, 'You have a white man's job. N....er and have no business with it. I should have your job.' I told him that there was Mrs. Dimand in the store. They hired me and he would have to see them about that and turned away, walking back into the store and told Mrs. Dimand what was said."

Apparently angered with the reply that Robert had given, Wilner and his companion drove away and later returned with police officers whom they had called, declaring that Robert had drawn a pistol on Wilner.

The policemen drove up in front of the store, which is located at the end of the new viaduct and called Robert to come to them.

"Let us see that pearl handle pistol you used to draw on this gentleman," the officers demanded of the young clerk. When Turner replied that he had had no pistol, Mrs. Dimand came outside and inquired as to the presence of the policemen. Standing firmly by her employee, the woman turned to Wilner and said that he had deliverately lied about the matter. The officers, however, made a search of her store, but finding no firearms, they took Turner to the Harksdale station where he was held over night.

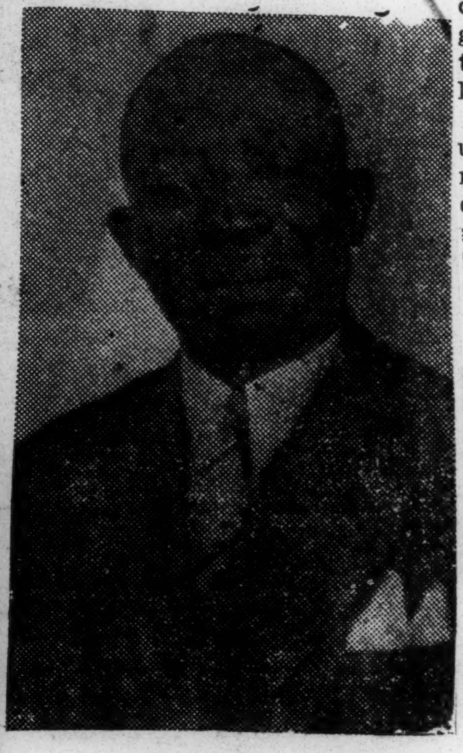
Efforts on the part of the Dimand to obtain release on bond of the young man failed and it was not until his appearance in city court the following morning that he was released by his case being dismissed.

The Turner lad has been working at the present store since his school days. However, the present owners recently purchased the store, but kept Turner as a butcher. He is liked by his new employers and regarded as a trusted emloyeep. The business of the store is almost 100 per cent colored, drawing heavily from the Negro population of Orange Mound. The store has another colored boy delivery service.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

TEXAS

DEFENDS INDEPENDENT UNIONS



McKINLY TAYLOR

* * *

(Editor's note: McKinley Taylor is an employee of the Houston Belt and Terminal Co., and has written previous articles in the columns of The Labor News.)

Many are wondering and discussing why I praise Mr. C. W. Rice's labor policy. Because about twenty-one years ago, after I became a citizen of America, I found a vast number of Negroes, even among the enlightened in the United States, discriminating among themselves. It would be a matter of struggles for any leader to teach and form a united front to promote our national progress. I have studied and watched these methods of discrimination for many years in connection with studying the general conditions of labor problems as they affect us and I found them to be disastrous. And while wondering over the labor question, I came to the conclusion that some steps should be taken to improve conditions for the working class.

Since labor embraces our civilization, and it is essential that workers should organize, we should thoroughly understand the meaning of organized labor. Labor organization is a combination of laboring men who organize for the purpose of improving their positions and securing intellectual as well as financial benefit.

There are many types of labor unions composed of wage earners, many of which bar Negroes on account of color. How can he affiliate with these types of unions or get the benefit of collective bargaining? By selecting some one who has taken enough interest in labor to study the technique of organization and offer a solution such as Mr. Rice has done throughout the country. From all evidence he is struggling for our right positions as workers.

I have just read this week in the Pittsburgh Courier that Mr. Rice had drafted four amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, urging that a law be passed to rid labor unions of their discrimination when they became the sole bargaining agency. The paper said these amendments had been passed on and accepted by the attorney for the committee preparing amendments for the Labor Board.

It does seem that we workers here in Houston should appreciate having a man in our own race able and willing to take our cause to the Congress and Supreme Court of the United States.

Labor and our jobs mean much to us and should be the most important part of our economic and social life. We should protect our jobs and labor status for the future generation, that they may lead the way to guard their destiny. Thoughts of the past labor is reminiscent of hard toils, the days when our forefathers had but little privileges to exert their rights. Life seemed gloomy to them but they struggled thereon without a leader many times. Henceforth a blessed day appeared wherein enabling them to gain many of the necessary privileges that this land of democracy produces. During the early days of the struggle there was not much time for criticism. Every action was to improve our national conditions. To this day many of the race have been educated and have profited by their hard work.

Among these hard workers was the late Booker T. Washington, a leader of leaders. Through hard labor he has established an educational institution for the development of the Negro race. His labor was independent, which has been most beneficial to us as a race. Then, why do we criticize Mr. Rice because he advocates independent unions for Negro workers when they are barred from other unions? Mr. Booker T. Washington probably had the same idea concerning the educational development of the race as Mr. Rice has of labor.

Mr. Washington, no doubt, discovered that it would be a long time before white universities and colleges would open their doors to Negroes, so he did not complain nor beg the whites to permit Negroes in their educational institutions, but instead he established in the heart of the South, one of the greatest institutions of learning of its kind in the world regardless of color.

It might be well for us, instead of criticizing Mr. Rice, to get behind his program and build for the race a great labor movement.

McKinley Taylor

Negro Labor News
12-23-39
Houston, Texas

Negro Labor News
12-23-39

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

TEXAS

BREWERIES HIRE NEGRO SALESMEN IN HOUSTON

Tribune 8-3-39
Philadelphia Pa.

Colored Beer Dealers Force Issue With Boycott Threat; Every Beer Firm Capitulates

"Houston Colored Beer Dealers' Association" Formed As Result Of Movement

HOUSTON, Aug.—(By J. Don Davis for ANP)—When the history of the struggle for economic security of Negroes in the South is written, the names of colored beer dealers of Houston will be recorded in indelible letters.

Until two months ago none of the Texas breweries and the out-of-state ones selling beer here had Negroes in sales positions, though, according to statistics, Negroes consume over 50 per cent of the beer sold here. The colored saloon and tavern owners went into a huddle and decided that if they were to handle this large proportion of the beer business in Houston, some of the white collar work had to be given to Negroes.

FORM ASSOCIATION

Julius White, well known in A.F. of L. circles and operator of a Houston night club, called a meeting of the dealers and the result was formation of the "Houston Colored Beer Dealers association."

The association's theme was "buy where you can work" and a diplomatic ultimatum was issued to all breweries and beer distributors in the city that their products would be boycotted unless a Negro salesman called at the establishments to handle the sale of the product.

Many predicted a rebuttal by the breweries on the ground that the Negroes secured employment from white firms and without such they would not be able to buy beer. In spite of this attitude, the association proceeded with its effort to secure work for the young men of Houston and today every firm selling beer in Houston has one or two colored sales representatives.

JURY FINDS INFORMER EDITOR NOT GUILTY AFTER ATTORNEY SAYS LABOR LAW "DOES NOT PROTECT NEGRO WOMEN"

Negro Labor News 9-30-39
Houston, Texas.

The State Labor Department lost the first round in its efforts to convict Carter W. Wesley, prominent attorney and edior-general manager of the Houston Informer on charges of violating the State 9-54 hour week labor law for women, when a six man jury, in Justice Thomas M. Maes Court here Tuesday, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was argued by Percy Foreman.

The charges were filed by Ernest R. Hoppens, state deputy labor commissioner for working Mrs. Rose Austin longer than nine hours per day on September 6, 13 and 14, and Miss Thelma Allen September 13. According to the law, nine hours is the maximum for working women in any one day.

The penalty for violating the law is not less than $50 and not more than $200 on either count.

In the preliminary hearing the witness (Mrs. Rose Austin) testified that she did not file charges against Mr. Wesley but that when she was refused her reserve pay amounting to $48 which she sought to get upon her resignation September 16, she took her complaint to the labor commissioner. It was reported that Mr. Hoppens contacted Manager Wesley for immediate payment of the reserve. Mr. Wesley refused to be threatend it is said, and told the commissioner that he would pay it but at the regular payroll, September 23. The reserve pay is a half month's salary held back on all employes during employment with the firm, to be refunded one week after the employe severs relation with the company. Mrs. Austin, it was learned, had turned in a notice of her resignation two weeks before she left which had been the customary rule for employes; that she did not owe the firm anything and could not understand why she did not receive her reserve when she applied for it.

Law Not Meant for Negro Women

Arguments brought by attorney for the defendant were: that Carter W. Wesley was not the owner of the Informer; that he did not regulae the working hours for Mrs. Austin; that Lawrence Cubia, foreman at the plant, fixed her hours; that the witness worked overtime only in emergencies (Wednesday and Thursday) when it was necessary that the paper be completed in order that subscribers would get it on time; that she received $20 per week which was more than the jurors got and some lawyers especially in the summer months. The most startling argument brought was that the law did not apply to colored women. "The legislators did not have in mind to have the law apply to colored women. It was not meant to apply to healthy, robust colored women," argued Attorney Percy Foreman.

Other Charges To Be Pushed.

It was reported that while Mr. Wesley was cleared in the first count, the State will continue its efforts to convict him on the other charges.

Boycott Texas 5 & 10 for Ban On Negro Help

Daily Worker

Ministers, Civic Groups Support Fight On Discrimination

11-2-39
New York

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 1.—Negroes are boycotting the Woolworth store just opened here in the Fifth Ward, an all-Negro section. Civic and religious organizations are united in a drive for the employment of Negro clerks.

The Ministerial Alliance, which met here last Tuesday, unanimously endorsed the campaign and urged their congregations not to go to the Woolworth store as long as it persists in its discriminatory policy.

The Negro Committee, which met with the management of the store, was given all sorts of assurances that their demands would be considered, but so far, no Negroes have been employed.

The campaign is being extended to include all of the Negroes who live in the Fifth Ward area of the city.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUAPTION,WAGES,ETC.

TRAVEL BUREAU

ADOLPH HODGE
139 East 88th Street
BROOKLYN,N.Y.

See; Labor-Occupation,etc., Folder

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES , ETC.

VIRGINIA

"A SPREADING DEADLINE"

Age
3-4-39
New York, N.Y.

UNDER THAT CAPTION, the liberal white Richmond Times-Dispatch daily newspaper ran a rather significant editorial recently on racial relationships and the Negro employment problem. Because it shows that Southern whites are thinking seriously on this matter we reprint the editorial without comment:

"It is well known to all students of the Negro employment problem, that the colored man looking for work has been facing a spreading deadline in the South, and elsewhere. The racial deadline at the job happens to be chiefly important in Southern cities which, like Richmond, have a fairly large Negro population. Nowadays it is difficult for a Negro barber to find work, no matter how skillful he may be, because the trade which formerly belonged almost exclusively to him, is now largely dominated by white men. Negro men and women employed as waiters and waitresses, are finding that increasing pressure is being brought to bear on their employers to replace them with white workers.

"As the pressure on jobs increases, there is a correspondingly greater discrimination against Negroes. In both Northern and Southern cities, the percentage of unemployment was far greater among Negroes than among whites during the depression, which for the colored worker often had a bitter end sting, since he found that when employment opportunities opened up again, his old job was open only to a white man.

"Even when the Negro is employed, he often faces deadlines around his job. He can move only so far in any given direction, in many cases. Two-thirds of the Negroes who were gainfully employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of Richmond when the census of 1930 was taken, were listed as laborers. In one striking instance, a Richmond Negro had become so proficient that his employers took him abroad to assist them in buying merchandise that involved the investment of large sums of money. This worker was still classified as a laborer, although his pay was greater than that of the average wage-earner in his industry. But the Negro can face these deadlines when he is at work, with much more equanimity than when he is unemployed and wondering where his own and his family's next meal is coming from.

"The employment differential between the races—if that euphemism may be used—is to some extent reflected by the relief figures. Only approximately one-third of the population of Richmond is colored, yet 54 1-2 per cent of the persons on city relief in January were Negroes. The unemployed Negro who faces toward the relief line now, with the present councilmanic investigation of reliefers under way, looks in a difficult direction.

"In this situation we ask the employer to remember the Negro's restricted opportunities, when the pressure comes to dismiss the colored worker, on racial grounds. We urge Negroes to work more efficiently, in order that they may find more job security. When the Richmond Urban League found recently that a large number of Negro women might lose their jobs, it began to conduct a series of studies with these workers, in order to determine how their efficiency could be increased. This is the sort of undertaking that assists the community in keeping employment security at the highest level."

A Bright Future .

Journal & Guide
4-22-39
Norfolk, Va.

TWO of Virginia's leading industrialists, Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, and L. U. Noland, president of Noland Company, Inc., predicted a bright economic future for the Virginia Peninsula, in recent addresses to representative audiences of both races.

Emphasizing the effect of the yard's $125,000,000 in contracts for shipbuilding construction, governmental and private, with more to follow, upon the economic, social and cultural fortunes of the communities embraced by the industry, Mr. Ferguson paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty and dependability of Negro employes, active and retired, and assured the families of the workers that not only will the policy of maintaining from 30 to 35 per cent of Negro employes on the payroll be adhered to, but that everything possible will be done to provide employment opportunities at the yard for Negroes under the present construction program. About 100 men are being added to the rolls at the yard each week, increasing the personnel from 7,000 to 8,000 when the peak is reached.

Mr. Noland told the Newport News Rotarians: "this Peninsula area is on the threshold of the most prosperous period of its entire history." He cited the amount of contracts now held by the yard, and the total bank resources on the Peninsula, which jumped from $23,000,000 in 1929 to $24,000,000 at the close of 1938, and the per capita deposits in banks—now higher than at any time in the Peninsula area.

In addition, the Peninsula Chamber of Commerce and the State Employment Bureau anticipated a lucrative tourist season this summer, the latter already being called upon to supply colored help for hotels, inns, and pleasure resorts—all of which is welcome news to Peninsula families and business enterprises.

WPA Adviser's Post in Virginia Is Abolished

(Reprinted from last week's Late Edition)

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va.— Hard-working T. C. Walker, only representative of our group in the Virginia unit of the Works Projects Administration, will no longer be associated with the federal agency as consultant and adviser on matters affecting the Negro—the position he holds being abolished "for want of funds."

That the office—sole symbol of Negro integration in a New Deal setup vitally affecting thousands of citizens of color—is being done away with was learned by the Guide last week from fully authentic sources.

Those who know Tom Walker, veteran Gloucester lawyer, farmer, genial ambassador of goodwill, and volunteer social worker, expressed amazement and shock when word spread that an economy measure ends the vital work he has been doing since his appointment in February of 1935, ends the lone racially direct contact they had with the relief agency, and also ends official and informed information on special Negro problems for state WPA officials.

RECORD REVIEWED

Tom Walker was not one to "toot his own horn" and countless of his good deeds since working with the WPA will remain shrouded by his modesty but newspaper files, records, and the memory of those who have benefitted by his unselfish endeavor have helped weave together an impressive review of what he has done in his capacity as consultant and advisor for the Virginia WPA.

It was his duty to consult and advise with the state relief administration on all affairs within its jurisdiction particularly dealing with the Negro, to work out projects for the group, and to encourage the race to raise its standards of living.

There was nobody else in the WPA administration in the state clothed with this responsibility, and Negroes were, largely for reasons beyond their control, subjects for relief in a ratio higher than their ratio to the population as a whole.

He was the only Negro with an administrative position in the Virginia WPA, but there were ninety white persons holding such positions, which paid salaries ranging from $145 to $500 monthly.

Mr. Walker cooperated with school authorities in getting many Negro schools built. He helped organize thrift clubs throughout the state. He assisted in organizing projects for training men and women for better service.

He sought to reduce the relief load among Negroes, stressed the importance of efficient Negro labor, domestic and other wise. He helped organize colored people in all sections of the state, particularly in the rural districts, into groups working to carry on the basic program of WPA, and to service as advisor to his office and through it to WPA.

UNSELFISH WORK

His work went beyond the mere requirement. He helped inspire young people to buy land and the older generation to retain what they owned. He spread the gospel of thrift, warned against mortgaging property, and advised against buying useless articles.

Probably 1,000 teachers out of work have been listed by him and their names made available to school authorities. About 200 adult class teachers have been recommended to the relief administration.

By a survey covering wide areas of the state he got up accurate lists of skilled Negro artisans, such as bricklayers, carpenters, etc., and helped in placing Negro skilled labor on numerous projects, offsetting the difficulty created by local offices which permitted such workers to register only as unskilled laborers.

WRITERS PROJECT

He conceived and setup the Negro division of the Federal Writers Project in this state, which provided employment to a dozen workers in various localities, with the cooperation of Hampton Institute. The major result of this project, "The Story of the Negro in Virginia," is being made ready for publication in book form now.

Always interested in youth, he helped in the selection of boys for CCC camps and assisted them in getting placed in jobs after their enlistments were over.

Through persistent effort, he was greatly instrumental in having a Negro-staffed branch of the U. S. Employment Service established (in Richmond), with others in prospect.

Similarly, more social service workers were employed upon his urging and devising of ways and means.

HOME OWNERSHIP

Those who know of his work relate that at least fifty homes are being purchased in Richmond, and many others in other cities, as a result of his gospel of home ownership.

In helping to get new and more modern school structures, his record is notable. Between 25 and 30 brick or concrete buildings have been erected or are in the course of construction in various counties of the state—and he has been an important factor in getting them authorized.

Near Warsaw, in Richmond County, a high school building is finished, with a home economics cottage being put up. Powhatan County has a brick high school building with steam heat and running water, and a home economics cottage underway as a WPA project. At Euclid, in Princess Anne County, a new high school building was secured and is in use, and a home economics cottage is being erected.

HELPED GET SCHOOLS

In Middlesex County, near Urbana, a high school is ready for use and plans and arrangements worked out for a home economics cottage. At Templeman Cross Roads in Westmoreland County, a new high school building was used last term and a home economics cottage is underway.

At Harrinsonburg there is a $100,000 high school building, with $45,000 being a federal grant. The superintendent and the advisory board there give Mr. Walker credit for making possible this project, which is described as the "last word" in structure and equipment, with adequate space for carrying on the work offered.

Through his efforts, WPA has done a great deal toward beautifying the grounds of the schools in Goochland and Fluvanna counties.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Through his connection with the WPA, Mr. Walker was instrumental in having 900 wells sunk and over 1,200 sanitary privies built on rural school and church grounds. Even more sanitary privies were built on private home property through his initiative.

Recreational projects and community centers have come into being where there were none before, and are being used for and operated by the WPA recreational and educational divisions. A typical one is at Kilmarnock, in Lancaster County, another at Whitestone. Other types of community projects have in them libraries for community use.

Mr. Walker's office was similarly influential in securing sewing circles in many sections of the state.

FINE UNDERTAKING

What he has done, often almost singlehanded, usually with the aid and advice of local citizens, has been done at a saving to the WPA an the local governmental units, since Negroes themselves have raised funds, for instance to buy school sites, or to install heating plants, or to supply books for libraries, etc.

How Mr. Walker won the cooperation and goodwill of local authorities and inspired Negroes to contribute toward projects as best they could when it was necessary to realization of projects, is viewed as one of the finest of his undertakings.

Liquidation of An Indispensable Works Projects Official

IN Februray, 1935, Thomas C. Walker was appointed to the post designated as "Consultant and Adviser on Negro Affairs" to the State Administration of Federal Relief. Through its various stages of evolution down to its final status as Works Projects Administration, Mr.Walker has carried on. How well he has carried on is well known to thousands of people in Virginia, white and colored.

Announcement from Richmond that Mr. Walker was to be dropped on August 1st, and his post abolished, left those who are most intimately acquainted with the man and his outstanding services to the state feeling aghast. Nothing that the federal or state WPA offices could have done could have caused more surprise.

[illegible]

Not being able to view Mr. Walker's services through the eyes of State Administrator Smith and his associates, we are not in position to know how they appraise Mr. Walker. We do not know how they feel about his work. If he is not efficient, however, it does not seem reasonable that he would have been continued in office from February, 1935, until the middle of 1939. We assume that Mr. Walker was not dropped because he was not doing a good job.

From what we have been able to learn he was dropped under the new curtailment plan. If so, let's see how that looks in view of the racial identity of the WPA administrative personnel in Virginia. Mr. Walker was the only Negro holding an administrative position in the Virginia setup. Only in Virginia of the more advanced southern states have we such a poor representation in the relief setup. There were, prior to August 1st, over 90 white persons holding WPA administrative positions in Virginia. Their salaries ranged from $145 to $500 per month. We do not know how many of them were dropped. But we do know, and we think that public opinion in the state will support us in saying that a 100 percent abolishment of Negro administrative connection with WPA is uncalled for, unjustified, and will not stand up. If Mr. Walker had to go, for any reason, then another Negro should have been put in his place.

Journal and Guide

* * *

Some may properly inquire, why a "Consultant and Adviser on Negro affairs" to the Works Projects Administration? The answer is simple. Unless a Negro has a liaison with the administrative offices the Negro race has no representation there. Any claims to the contrary are pure fiction. Just as organized labor has contended for and obtained representation on every important government bureau, commission, or administrative setup, in order to gain representation, Negroes have contended for the identical privilege, because they have been confronted with the same necessity. Not for the same reasons, exactly, but upon the same fundamental principle. And if it is asked, why should a particular race—the Negro race—want representation, we reply that all other races, classes, colors, and creeds have it.

The national administration has recognized this principle and this need and has met them. In the Interior Department, the Labor Department, the Commerce Department, the Department of Justice and the Federal Office of Education the principle is recognized. The principle was not put into practice by Franklin Roosevelt—although it has been strengthened under his administration—it has been translated into practical effect by every President since Grover Cleveland, and was given renewed emphasis by Woodrow Wilson.

Norfolk, Va.

The principle has been recognized by all of the southern states. Our sister state of North Carolina has maintained Negroes in administrative posts in educational, recreational, health, labor, and housing projects, as well as having a Consultant and Adviser on Negro Affairs.

* * *

Under tremendous difficulties Mr. Walker has managed to interpret to WPA the peculiar Negro problems qualifying for relief, and to straighten out many a snarl into which unsympathetic and unscientific elements have at times involved these problems. He has worked out on a basis of allocations for such purposes numerous projects in health, education, youth and adult rehabilitation, and unemployment, which would have been neglected or ignored but for the far-sighted wisdom and diplomatic astuteness of Mr. Walker. A man of long and successful experience in composing and adjusting interracial misunderstandings in the state, he is especially qualified to play the role of adjuster. As a conciliator he classifies as an expert. His methods may not meet the approval of the more aggressive minds who believe in the frontal attack, but his methods always achieved success. He is the type of Negro leader that is strongly approved by the controlling social and political forces in Virginia, and his liquidation at this crucial period is a mystery.

In advancing the programs of the PWA and WPA in their relation to physical improvements to Negro school facilities, Mr. Walker has rendered the state a service of incalculable value. Almost everywhere, especially in rural areas, there has been resistance to accepting grants or loans for Negro schools, which resistance has in almost every instance been overcome by the statesmanlike strategy of Mr. Walker. If the history of some of these projects were disclosed in detail it would reveal Mr. Walker in a light which would win him the plaudits of all fair-minded citizens of the state.

If the Negroes of Virginia, and a great many white people, do not inquire why T. C. Walker was liquidated, we shall be greatly surprised.

Worse Than Slavery

Journal and Guide

WITH what may be tragic futility, a few small plantation owners in several southern States obtained a mandamus to prevent the 25-30 cent increase under the Wage-Hour Act taking effect in their territory on midnight, Monday.

10-28-39

On several occasions, the workers on these plantations, share-croppers for the most part, have petitioned the Government in an effort to obtain the benefits of reforms initiated by the New Deal to right the wrongs of the plantation tenant system.

Norfolk, Va.

Before the Wage-Hour Act was passed, share-croppers asked Washington officials for fixed minimum wages, prohibition of child labor, and protection in organizing unions, and against the violence of the armed vigilantes.

But there was little the Government could do under a system first built on slavery and then maintained by exploitation worse than slavery.

If the croppers possessed political power, they might force their State government to correct these abuses. But disfranchised by racial discrimination ~~and~~ by poll taxes, they are powerless in State political arenas.

Mere reforms in the plantation system cannot solve our Cotton Belt's economic and social problems. The tenancy system must be abolished if millions who toil in Dixie are to have a chance and an American living standard.

While the tenant owners wrangle with the courts, some 3,000,000 men, women, and children may be cut off from the landlords' "furnish" of salt pork, beans, and flour. Then—unless in the meantime they get homes and small farms of their own, which is improbable—they will be on the dole or starving.

$300,000 Payroll at Shipyard

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
12-2-39

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.— One of the largest payrolls ever handled in one week at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was that of last Friday when nearly ten thousand white and colored employes received pay envelopes which totaled over $300,000.

The latest estimate on the number of employes at the yard released recently was between 9,500 and 10,000, the largest since the post-war period between 1919 and 1921 when as high as 13,000 white and colored persons worked at the plant.

Increased pay rolls at the yard, in the seafood industry, and other Peninsula business and industrial enterprises, presage one of the most prosperous Christmas ceasons here in the last 20 year

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

VIRGINIA

Mail Carrier

R. C. Blackman of Charlottesville, Va. is the first colored man to take the mail out of Staunton on the rural free delivery route. He carries the mail from Staunton to Lexington and from Staunton to Harrisonburg. He employs four men to handle the mail. Mr. Blackman was formerly in North Carolina, where he was a mail carrier and a contractor.

Journal
Guide
3-4-39
Norfolk, Va.

15 Years Service

Journal and Guide

JOHN BOONE, above, an employee in the Suffolk office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, has just received a three-star emblem in recognition of 15 years of service with the company, according to an announcement made by J. H. Waters, manager.

3-25-39

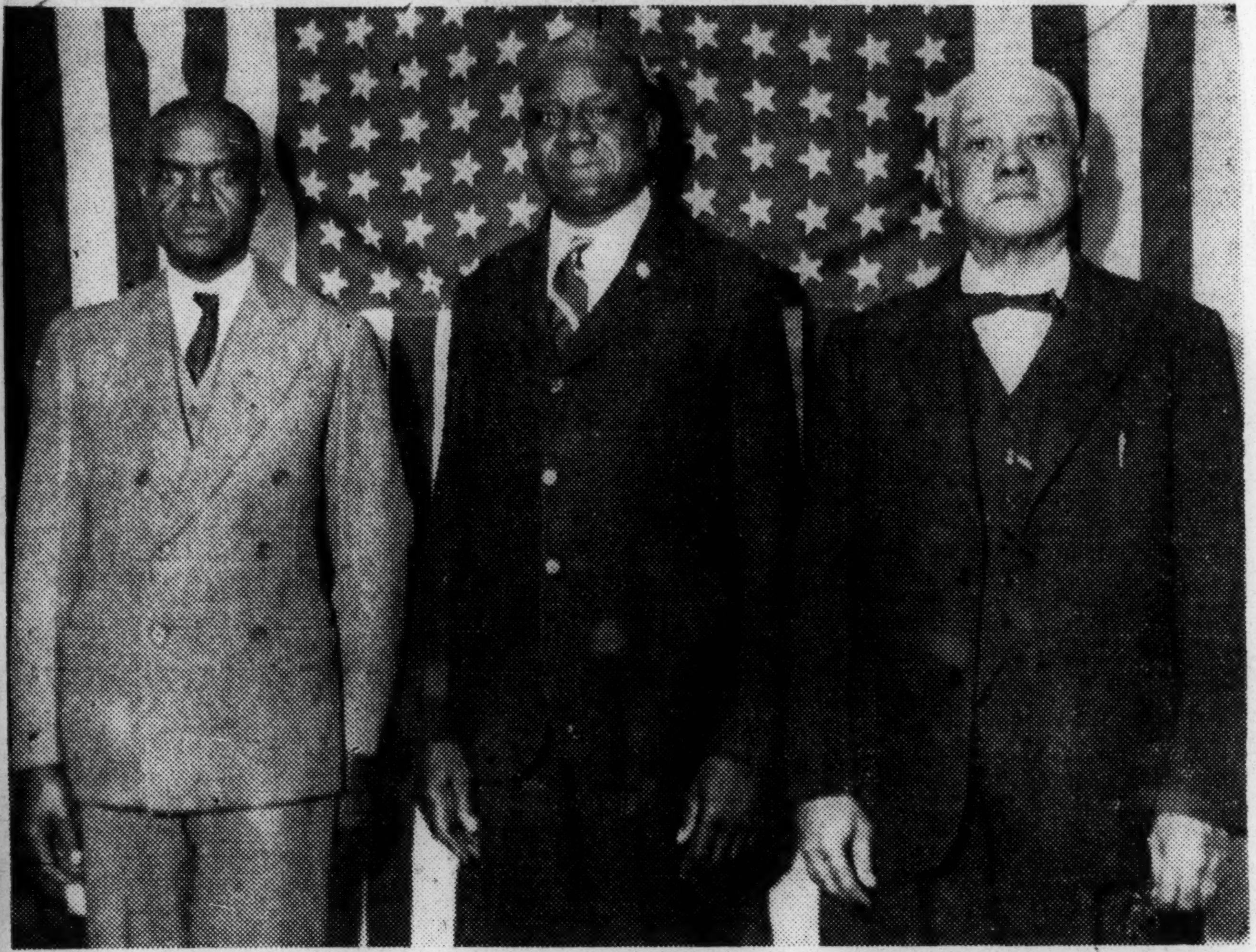
During April, 48 employes of the C. & P. Telephone Company in Virginia were awarded emblems. They had an aggregate of 580 years of service.

Roanoke, Va., World News
July 27, 1939

Colored Carriers Win Trip to Winston-Salem

Ready to leave this morning for an all-day trip to Winston-Salem, N. C., are the seven colored World-News paper carriers pictured above. The boys received the trip as their award for securing a required number of subscriptions in a circulation contest. In the photo are Eugene Vaughan, Laurence Cannaday, Brennie Hackley, Delmar Taylor, Richard Johnson, William Ross and Lacy Compton.

Surprise for Retiring Letter Carriers



RETIRING AFTER 34 years of service with the Portsmouth Post Office these three veteran letter carriers were delightfully surprised with a testimonial program by the Portsmouth Letter Carriers Auxiliary Sunday afternoon. Left to right, they are John H. Edwards, 709 County St.; the Rev. James E. Owens, of Deep Creek, and Lee N. Colthrop, of the 700 block of County St.

The affair was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. Members of the Portsmouth Letter Carriers Association were invited to attend what they thought to be a regular meeting of the auxiliary. The surprise was general.

Journal and Guide

1-29-38

Norfolk, Va.

LABOR - 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

WAGE -HOUR

WAGE-HOUR SETUP IN SOUTH CHANGED

News-Age-Herald

Birmingham Office Only To Cover Trio States After Atlanta Complains

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Washington Bureau, 1361 National Press Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bowing to expediency, Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews has revised his original plans to set up 12 regional offices for administration of the fair labor standards act and, instead, he announced Saturday there will be 16 regional offices. Birmingham will be headquarters of Region 7, comprising Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

7-2-39

Atlanta will be headquarters for Ragion 6, covering Georgia and Florida. Nashville will be headquarters for Region 8, with jurisdiction over Tennessee and Kentucky. Charlotte will be headquarters for Region 5, covering the two Carolinas.

Birmingham
Ala.

Originally, all these states, with the exception of Kentucky, were to have been placed in a single Southeastern region, with headquarters at Birmingham. When Atlanta heard of this plan, its representatives started a terrific fight to land the regional headquarters for the Georgia metropolis. The result, after months of weighing the situation, is that there are to be four regions and four regional office cities in the Southeast.

There are, now, 11 inspectors of the wage-hour division working out of Birmingham, in charge of Inspector Fred J. Cox. The new three-state regional office will be located at the same address these inspectors now have, the eighth floor of the Comer Building. The entire personnel at the Birmingham regional office will number 26. It is planned to open the regional office about Aug. 1.

A regional director is to be named in charge at Birmingham and his principal aid will be a regional attorney. Neither has been selected yet and no announcement along this line will be made until Administrator Andrews returns to Washington from Atlanta.

Region 7, of which Birmigham is to be headquarters, will have a sub-office at New Orleans, with a personnel of eight persons.

WAGE-HOUR LAW CHANGES SOUGHT BY LUMBER UNIT

Times-Picayune

Amendments Are Asked in Resolutions Drawn at Session Here

11-29-39

Plans to campaign for amendments to the federal wage-hour law were drafted Tuesday at The Roosevelt at concluding sessions of a Southern lumber industry mass meeting under auspices of the Southern pine industry committee. The meeting was held in conjunction with the fall meeting of subscribers of the Southern Pine Association.

New Orleans, La.

The group adopted a motion by L. O. Crosby of Picayune, Miss., instructing the committee not to work for repeal of the wage-hour law at this time but "to apply all efforts to securing amendment of the act which will make it less burdensome upon the Southern lumber industry."

Earlier, C. C. Sheppard of Clarks, chairman of the pine industry committee, had asserted that actions of all 10 industry committees appointed under the act "have been discriminatory against the South and its industries."

"Under the procedure of appointing these industry committees and their fixing of wage rates," he said, "the purpose appears evident that it is to 'hog-tie' the industries of the South, pluck them off and render them unable to operate and furnish employment for their workers."

Amendments Sought

Composition of all of the industry committees shows a majority of members from outside the South, he asserted.

The Southern pine industry committee will seek the following amendments:

To Section 3, clarifying and making less burdensome provisions for a "reasonable charge" for furnishing employes board, lodging and similar facilities, in addition to a stipulated cash wage.

To Section 3, Section 7 (c), providing for seasonal exemption from the hours provisions for employes engaged in logging operations, such as is contained in H. R. 5435 as reported by the House labor committee.

To Section 13, providing for exemption from the act of clerical, or so-called "white collar" employes, similar to the amendment introduced by Congressman Cox of Georgia at the last session of Congress.

To Section 6, relating to appointment and functions of industry committees, so as to eliminate such industry committees, or to provide for improvements in the selection and functions of the committees in order to prevent unfair discrimination against the South's industries.

Work Week Maximum

To Section 7, to prevent reduction of the work week below a maximum of 42 hours per week.

To Section 7, to permit employes who are prevented by weather or other good reasons from working in one week, to make up the lost time in subsequent weeks by averaging the increased working hours over a period of weeks, not to exceed 14.

Also adopted at the meeting was a resolution presented by E. L. Kurth of Keltys, Tex., expressing praise for the work accomplished by the pine industry committee, setting forth the need for its continuance and pledging support of the manufacturers, financial and otherwise, in the committee's future work.

Eli Weiner of Dallas, Tex., chairman of the transportation committee of the Southern Pine Association, announced at the afternoon session that official lines executives in Chicago Tuesday authorized publication of tariffs granting rate reductions on lumber from the South and Southwest to Eastern and Northern territory. The tariffs will be filed with the interstate commerce commission next week and are expected to become effective in January, he said.

Morning Session

The reductions were authorized and agreed upon by the carriers and shippers several months ago, and the reductions granted will be 4 cents per 100 pounds, with a maximum of 8 per cent off present rates, on lumber from the South and Southwest, it was announced.

At the morning session, reports on compliance with the wage-hour law in the Southern pine industry were made by manufacturers from several states, including C. C. Day, Aberdeen, Miss.; Brown McCullough, Shreveport; J. H Starr, Atlanta, Ga.; W. T. Neal Brewton, Ala.; Carl Faust, Jackson, Miss.; Ben Wand, editor of the Southern Lumber Journal, Jacksonville, Fla., and G. M. Lester, secretary of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, Jackson, Miss.

Other speakers included O. O. Bright, Washington representative of the Southern Pine committee; W. D. Parlour, in charge of the committee's New Orleans office; P. A. Bloomer, president of the Southern Pine Association, and Phillip H. Walker of Washington, assistant to the general counsel of the pine association.

LABOR- 1939

OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

WAGE* HOUR ACT

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
November 11, 1939

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

HORSE SENSE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Please permit me through the letter column of your good paper to say something in regard to the wage and hour law. It may work all right in some sections, though I doubt very much it working anywhere satisfactorily. I don't think it will work to the interest of any one in the South, in fact it will be to the disadvantage of the Southern people, because the labor in the South is mostly employed by agriculture and the farmer can not survive at such prices as 30 cents per hour. I'll admit that the farmers are the lowest paid group of anybody, trying to make an honest living, but to enforce the wage and hour law here in the South in my opinion will be the cause of more unemployed than ever, because it will force many farmers from the land into cities and they will be forced to go on relief for existence, therefore creating more unemployment.

The law is all wrong anyway. It takes away man's legal rights. A man ought to be permitted to work as many hours as he feels like he can stand in order to give his family the comforts they really need.

Now let us look at how it could be worked in industry. Take a large saw mill, for instance working two 8-hour shifts. Say the employe works 10 Negroes to the shift. The first shif he works Pete, Jake, John, Ike, Sam, Cliff, Nick Mike, Jerry and Lewis. Well, what is to keep the foreman from working the same Negros unde different names in the second shift and only paying them for a day's work? I imagine this is being done more or less all over the country

This law, like many other New Deal laws, will either have to be amended or repealed and should be repealed outright. Law is only good horse sense and the wage and hour law was not passed by our representatives with a sprinkling of horse sense. There is a difference in the brain trust laws and good horse sense laws. I really don't think that Talmadge could write a law that would work on the wage and hour question and he has more real horse sense than any one I know of. We have too many laws any way. We have so many that the average citizen really doesn't know when he is violating some of them. the best thing to do instead of making more laws is to repeal half of those we already have. If you think I am wrong ask Talmadge. He knows all the answers.
W. A. M'RAE, SR.

BREATHING SPACE—NOT "SPELLS"

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

If the manager of a prizefighter should lace his man in such a manner that he could hardly breathe, and yet demand that he meet an equa whose movement was unhindered, he would be branded by one and all as either brutal or insane. If in addition to this, he should require him to meet all comers—both heavies and has beens—no matter how mighty his muscles, he would soon be a "has-been" himself.

All of this sounds silly, and it is, but that is precisely the position in which American industrialists find themselves today. They are not only hampered and harassed by inquisitorial boards and bureaus, but they are ordered to take on all of the unemployed, without regard to such minor matters as a market for their product. When the employer is called before the Lewis Labor Relations Board, he is 99 per cent convicted when he gets there.

The fascist denounces capitalism and lauds Mussolini; the communist denounces capitalism and sings the virtues of Stalin; the nazi denounces capitalism and mouths about Hitler, and yet they cling to a capitalist country like an ailing kitten to a hot brick. He is a quack physician who has no faith in the medicine that he prescribes.
CHARLES E. GIBSON.
Thomaston.

ANSWERING MR. A. S. J. M'GEE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Thinking it over from where I struggle in the old barnyard with my friendly little dog (his little belly full) I suppose it's only natural for a feller with three initials before his name and a 16-cylinder vocabulary to develop a "big shot" complex—especially under the "spell" of the New Deal idea—"What's a few billion dollars."

So swing onto the New Dealers' coattails, Mr. McGee, while the weather is cold and the tails are long, because in 1940 they will be shortened considerably.

In parting I would like to leave with you an old and just as true saying among all barnyard philosophers:

If a feller has any dealings with guano he's bound to get some on him."

Milledgeville. C. D. LAWRENCE.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
November 17, 1939

"A Shifting of Racial Opportunity."

Greensboro News: With the passing of the date of an advance in the minimum rate of pay under the wages and hours act one unscheduled, or unproclaimed, result of its operation becomes particularly apparent in our part of the country. That is the replacement by whites of Negroes in industry. An operation which can be most profitably performed by Negroes at one scale of wages can, in the judgment of employers representing a considerable volume of industry, at a higher scale of wages be more profitably performed by white labor. The margin of profit in either case is, under existing conditions, undependable. Instead of what is 'more profitable" the question becomes, in many instances, what is "less unprofitable," as the industry marks time in the hope that conditions may improve.

From this judgment of employers there is no appeal, whether or not it is correctly drawn from experience. Strictly speaking, because the problem is one of making ends meet, there cannot be any appeal; either a man can continue operating his shop, or he cannot, regardless of any statutory protection of jobs, or any assertion of property right in jobs.

In one sense, not an unimportant one, this tendency operates a balancing force. There is sufficient of white unemployment to take over, so that it is a mere racial shifting of opportunity to work and of purchasing power; some of the more industrious and unemployable of one race giving place to some of the less employable, less resolutely industrious, of another. It operates further to penalize a segment of our population who were heavily penalized already; who always have been.

LABOR-1939

OCCUPATION,WAGES,ETC.

WAGE*HOUR*ACT

XX

[illegible] Must be appointed

OFFICIAL HERE FOR WAGE-HOUR DUTIES

Age-Herald 1-7-39 Birmingham, Ala.

James W. O'Brien, Washington, Friday assumed his duties as an inspector for the local office of the Fair Labor Standards (wage and hour) Act after his arrival late Thursday from the capital.

O'Brien will aid Fred J. Coxe, Jr., head of the local office in the administration of the law in Alabama. Their offices are in the Comer Building.

O'Brien has had 10 years' experience in the government service, having been with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a labor advisor to the Federal Maritime Commission, among other positions.

Appointees Asked On Federal Wage and Hour Committees

Courier 2-18-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—(ANP)—Appointment of qualified Negroes to the various industrial committees created by passage of the federal wage and hours law was asked by Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Council Dining Car Employes unions, in a letter sent Wednesday to Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Wage and Hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Many Positions Now Open In Wage-Hour Administration

East Tennessee News 1-19-39

Qualified Persons Urged To File Applications At Once

Knoxville, Tenn.

NEW YORK CITY—(S N S)—The first announcement of openings with the newly set up Wage and Hour Administration was issued this week. and simultaneously the National Urban League, through its Department Industrial Relations, began a campaign to induce as many Negro candidates as possible to file their application blanks with the U. S. Civil Service Commission before the closing date, February 7, 1939.

The campaign is under the direction of T. Arnold Hill, who, on assignment from the Urban League, is at present in the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Mr. Hill is advocating the complete integration of Negroes into the Administration, and full realization of the benefits of the Wage and Hour Act for Negroes throughout the country.

"Mr. Andrews is willing that qualified Negroes be given posts of responsibility in the new set-up," Mr. Hill said. "However, he must choose employees for the Administration from lists prepared by the Civil Service Commission, and if no Negroes are on these lists, their appointment is automatically barred. It is therefore most important that as many colored persons as possible take the forthcoming examinations, so that they may be qualified when openings occur."

The examinations announced to date are for: SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, at $3,800 per year, SENIOR INSPECTOR at $3,200 per year, and INSPECTOR, at $2,600 per year.

Applicants must be between 25 and 53, and must have had responsible experience in industry or business as an employer, administrative official, or as a recognized employee representative participating in the improvement of working conditions; or in a State or Federal agency administering labor laws or investigating employee-employer relationships or economic conditions of wage earners. The number of years of such experience determines the grade which the applicant can attain.

Futher information concerning the examinations can be obtained by writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for Announcement No. 9, or by applying to any U. S. Post Office or Customhouse.

Wage-Hour Administration To Use Negroes In Big Jobs

Urban League, Through T. Arnold Hill, Launches Campaign To Induce Race Men and Women To Take Civil Service Examinations — Andrews Anxious To Go Along.

Courier 2-18-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The first announcement of openings with the newly set up Wage and Hour Administration was issued this week, and simultaneously the National Urban League, through its Department of Industrial Relations began a campaign to induce as many Negro candidates as possible to file their application blanks with the U. S. Civil Service Commission before the closing date, February 7, 1939.

The campaign is under the direction of T. Arnold Hill, who, on assignment from the Urban League is at present in the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Mr. Hill is advocating the complete integration of Negroes into the administration, and full realization of the benefits of the Wage and Hour Act for Negroes throughout the country.

"Mr. Andrews is willing that qualified Negroes be given posts of responsibility in the new set-up," Mr. Hill said. "However, he must choose employees for the Administration from lists prepared by the Civil Service Commission, and if no Negroes are on these lists, their appointment is automatically barred. It is therefore most important that as many colored persons as possible take the forthcoming examinations, so that they may be qualified when openings occur."

FIRST SUIT FILED UNDER WAGE LAW

Age-Herald 1-28-39 Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP)—Administrator Elmer F. Andrews announced Friday he had brought suit — the first under the wage-hour law—against the Central Weaving & Spinning Corporation of Fayetteville, N. C., seeking to enjoin it from violating that statute. The suit was filed in the U. S. District Court for Eastern North Carolina, at Fayetteville.

A wage-hour administration announcement said examination of the concern's books since Oct. 24, 1938, when the act went into effect, showed many instances of payments under piece work rates yielding less than $10 for a 44-hour work week. The minimum wage under the law is 25 cents an hour or $11 for a 44-hour week, for concerns engaged in interstate business.

WAGE, HOUR SETUP TO BE INCREASED

Division Office Located In Birmingham Has Jurisdiction Over 13 States

News

1-29-39

Although it has just started operations with a skeletonized staff of one inspector in charge and a stenographer, the National Wage and Hour Division office for the Second Area will have a considerable increase in personnel and activities during the next 12 months.

James W. O'Brien, the inspector in charge who came to Birmingham from Washington to direct the work in this area, has jurisdiction in 13 states for the cooperative and enforcement branch of the division, as the office in the Comer Building is known. Besides Alabama, the area includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, the two Carolinas, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

Plans for extending the wage and hour law's scope were announced a few days ago by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews. They include increasing the national setup from the present personnel of 256 employes to probably more than 1,000 people drawn from eligible Civil Service lists being prepared in Washington. He also expects to enlarge the field stayy and establish closer relations with state labor departments. Industrial committees similar to those which functioned during the National Recovery Administration, will be named in the different states, and the several areas will be elevated to the status of regions with full staffed field organizations.

1,924,000 Employes Covered

It is estimated that there are 1,924,000 employes covered by the wage and hour law in this area. Of this number 127,000 are in Alabama. The majority of those in the Birmingham industrial section are employed in the iron and steel industry, which numbers an estimated 652,000 for the entire country.

The cooperative and enforcement branch was created, just as its name implies, to cooperate with both employers and employes in the various industries affected, as well as with state labor deparmtents.

A large part of the work in this area right now is educationa Complaints received from worker are investigated with almost 10 per cent compliance. Mr. O'Brien said Saturday that employers are showing wholesale willingness to conform to the law, and wherever mistakes have occurred, they are ready to correct them.

Keeping Proper Records

The question of keeping proper time records under the law is one subject which is being made a part of the educational campaign. Some employers are doubtful about wha to put in these records and are constantly calling on the Birmingham office for interpretations.

Another problem faced here is the status of truck drivers and terminal workers. These come under the minimum wage law, but it is a mooted question whether their hours are regulated by rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As it is a borderline case, Washington has been asked to give a final interpretation. Should it be found that the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations do not apply, the wage and hour division will assume jurisdiction over their working hours as well as wages.

Despite the hue and cry against enactment of the wage and hour law last year, the first several months in the life of this new administrative agency shows it has received far stronger support and compliance in the beginning than the much-heralded National Recovery Administration was accorded back in 1933, Mr. O'Brien said.

Hardly had the NRA been launched before wholesale opposition sprang up and increased to a vehement demand that it be thrown into the discard. The wage and hour division, after three months operation, has met with such hearty compliance from employers and employes alike that not a single case has been cited to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

That there is little desire to test the law is indicated in the cooperative response which employers have given rulings of the division, as well as in the result of a recent Gallup poll which showed that 71 per cent of those interviewed favored the law while only 26 per cent opposed it. A fair trial for the act has been asked by the American Bar Association and other public groups.

Will Extend Program

"During the coming year the wage and hour division will continue and extend the administrative program which has been initiated during the last three months of 1938," Administrator Andrews made known in a report of operations and plans sent to Congress a few days ago. "In this program the principal objectives will be (1) to insure compliance with the minimum wage and maximum hour standards now in effect and (2) to appoint, and to provide with the necessary economic, statistical and legal services, committees for as many industries as circumstances may permit.

"The achievement of both these objectives is dependent in considerable measure upon the building up of an effective administrative organization and the selection and training of a competent staff, and the perfecting of this basis foundation will proceed hand in hand with the development of the operating functions of the division.

"As the growth of the field staff justifies the expansion of the division's field organization, the present temporary plan of four area offices will be transformed into a permanent system of regional and field offices. Regional offices will serve the dual purpose of supervising the work of the inspectors of the division in a group of states and of maintaining relationships with and providing technical service to cooperating state labor departments.

"It is expected the first group of these formal cooperative or affiliation agreements with state departments of labor will go into effect July 1, 1939, and that the number of such agrements will progressively increase during the next few years. With the passage of an increasing number of state wage and maximum hour laws to supplement the federal act in the field of intrastate commerce, this enmeshing and coordination of inspection functions may be expected to develop more rapidly; and the full value of this arrangement will become increasingly apparent.

Systematic Plan In Force

"For perhaps the first time in the history of recent federal social and labor legislation a systematic plan of administrative coordination will have been put into operation from the very start. As this federal-state system grows, a larger and larger share of the inspection budget will be devoted to reimbursements to state labor departments for services performed by their employes. These state inspectors, while not technically classified as federal civil service employes, will be selected and trained under a merit system with equivalent standards, in accordance with the terms of the formal affiliation agreement between the state labor departments and the wage and hour division.

"The formation of the industry committees required by the statute will go forward as rapidly as a competent staff can be obtained to furnish the committee with the necessary service. Because of the serious responsibilities placed upon these committees in recommending increases in minimum wage rates which will have statutory effect on the issuance of a wage order by the administrator, and because the statute requires the committee to investigate and consider a number of complex economic factors in making such recommendations, it has been the policy of the division to proceed with this activity in the most careful and thorough fashion.

"Through conferences with employers and labor in many industries and the utilization of existing statistical and economic data, the division has been able to work out the general outlines of a policy for determining which industries should be given priority in the appointment of industry committees."

Administrator Andrews' announcement of the program of cooperation between the federal setup and state labor departments is of particular significance in Alabama, as a bill is now pending before the state Legislature to create an Alabama Department of Industrial Relations. The latter, if enacted, will abolish the present State Department of Labor, the Unemployment Compensation Commission and the office of Chief Mine Inspector and combine their duties under the new department.

It is claimed by sponsors of this bill that creation of the new department of Industrial Relations will centralize all such activities under one directing head and thus facilitate Alabama's cooperative work with the Federal Wage and Hour Division.

N. C. Concern Cited For Violation of Wage-Hour Law

2-18-39

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Significance is attached by persons who investigated violations of the National Recovery Act to the fact that the first court action under the Wages and Hours Act is directed against the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation, of Fayetteville, N. C.

John P. Davis, who was the executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery before the Supreme Court killed the N. R. A., recalled that this company employed all colored women and applied for an exemption from the the ground that colored women NRA minimum wage provisions on were less efficient than white.

The first court action for violation of the New Deal's Fair Labor Standards Act was filed against the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation.

It was charged with paying its employees less than the 25-cent minimum wage and with alleged falsification of records.

The suit asked both a temporary and permanent injunction against the Fayetteville concern, which employs more than 150 workers.

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

WASHINGTON

Holman - Lutz Employ Negro

During a recent conversation that might be termed a heart-to-heart talk, between Mr. Worth Caldwell, vice-president of the Holman-Lutz Colonial Mortuary, and the editor of these columns, Mr. Caldwell disclosed a decided lack of patronage from the colored citizenry for several months, asking the editor if she knew what might account for the non-patronage, also asking if she could offer a solution. The editor asked Mr. Caldwell if there were any members of the race group in the Holman and Lutz employ. He stated there were none at present, in fact not since Mr. George Miller was in their employ. The editor advised Mr. Caldwell to place another member of the race group on their pay roll, whether it be an experienced embalmer or just a gardener. Mr. Caldwell called the editor Tuesday morning about a month hence, saying he had just employed Mr. Robert Parker, the young son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith. Mr. Caldwell's tone of voice over the phone denoted pleasure, which was mutual. The policy of the Colonial Mortuary is to render services within the means of all—regardless of race, creed or income.

Northwest Enterprise
2-[illegible]-39
Seattle
Washington

Charwoman To Retire After 29 Years of Service in Portland

(From News-Telegram)

PORTLAND, Mar. 31 — Mrs. Hattie Redmond just can't get over her good fortune.

James A. Farley, postmaster general, sent her his autographed picture and a letter of congratulation this week, and it made the load of her labor for the past 29 years seem unbelievably light.

The picture was autographed to Mrs. Redmond, a "loyal postal employe," and the postmaster general's letter said:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to personally congratulate you on your long record of faithful service and I am sure you are happy in being able to enjoy the leisure to which you are entitled after having performed your duties to the best of your ability and in the interest of the government."

Not even postmasters or senators get nicer letters than that, and Mrs. Redmond has spent her last 29 years as a charwoman, rising six days a week at 3:30 a. m. in order to be at work by 5 a. m.

She has known and cleaned the offices of Federal Judges William B. Gilbert, Charles E. Wolverton, Robert S. Bean, John H. McNary, James Alger Fee and Claude McColloch.

But she will reach the civil service retirement age of 65 in April, and she will put down her broom and dustpan on April 30, to retire on pension to her home at 3702 S. E. 43nd Ave., her flower garden and her church work—Mrs. Redmond is a good Baptist but she doesn't hold any intolerance for good Methodists or good Congregationalists or anyone else.

"We're all aiming for the same place," is the way she puts it, "and it seems so strange how we all fight."

Mrs. Redmond lives with a sister at her home. She was born in Portland, the daughter of Reuben Crawford, marine carpenter who helped build the famous Civil war vessel, the Merrimac, before coming to build boats on the Willamette.

She took her letter and the autographed picture home Friday to show to her friends, who will probably share her pride as other employees do in the U. S. courthouse building.

Northwest Enterprise
[illegible]-31-39
Seattle
Wash

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

WASHINGTON

Church, Civil, Fraternal and Other Groups Will Participate in City-Wide Movement

Through the Dining Car Waiters and Train Porters Local 516, supported by the Church, fraternal civic, political and social organizations throughout the city, a drive is being launched to provide jobs for Negroes. it was learned this week. At a meeting of Local No. 516, Saturday night, September 30, plans were formulated through which the drive will begin at an early date.

Northwest Enterprise

The initial efforts of a tentative committee appointed by the Dining Car Waiters will seek the support of all Churches and organizations after which a permanent organization will be formed.

10-6-39

According to plans, this organization will appoint committees to interview merchants supported by race people relative to the placement of colored help; to make a survey of Negroes qualified to fill positions which will be created; and a committee to act in an advisory capacity to the organization.

Seattle, Wash.

A report at the meeting Saturday night revealed that Negroes are spending hundreds of dollars weekly with retail merchants who refuse to hire colored help, especially in the East Madison district which is predominantly populated by Negroes. Businessmen who refuse to hire colored help in any capacity will be boycotted and all Negro trade will be directed to colored merchants in the district and to business places with Negro help on the payroll.

A "Buy Where You Work" campaign launched in Harlem two years ago provided over a thousand jobs for Negroes. Similar undertakings in Cleveland, Boston, Chicago and even in small cities have also been successful.

LABOR-1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTONIAN

File Occupation

Daily World 3-16-39

Pretty Miss Freda Holland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Holland of Charleston, W. Va. She bears the reputation of being Charleston's youngest elevator operator. Says "I was taught by my 'Mommy' to operate an elevator." Miss Holland is a graduate of the 1938 class of Garnet High School, is expected to enter college

---

WAGES-HOURS EDICT IS UPHELD BY COURT

Times

West Virginia Corporation Must Produce Books and Records Before Andrews

5-7-39

FIRST ACTION OF KIND

New York

Trouser Company Stated to Be Under Management of Firm Accused of Law Violation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The first court action taken by the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor to force the production of the books and records of a company which officials believe is violating the Wages and Hours Law has been upheld by the Federal District Court at Wheeling, W. Va.

The order calls on the Standard Trouser Company, Inc., of Buckhannon, W. Va., to produce its records at the Pittsburgh office of the Wages and Hours Division on Wednesday. Refusal to obey is punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 and by imprisonment for one year or both.

The company, it is stated, is under common management with the Crown Trouser Company, Inc., of Phillipsburg, Pa., which was named on March 21 in a criminal information containing twenty-four counts charging violation of the law. Persons convicted on such charges are liable to fines of $10,000 on each count and to jail sentences for subsequent violations.

Paul Lerner is president and secretary-treasurer of the Standard company and Sanford Lerner is vice president, while their brother and sister, Jay Lerner and Rita Lerner, are general manager and secretary-treasurer respectively of the Crown company.

The refusal of the Standard company to produce its records was the second such case encountered in the last week by the Wages and Hours Division, it is stated. The other is that of Reubin Brothers Footwear, Inc., which employes 500 workers at Waycross, Ga.

This latter company, the division says, referred requests for its payroll record to the New York office of Reubin Brothers Footwear, not incorporated, at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is believed to be the owner of the Georgia corporation.

After the request was met with a refusal by the New York firm, Administrator Andrews signed a subpoena for the records

LABOR-1939
PEONAGE

ALABAMA

Three Planters Indicted For Holding Peons

Charge Grows Out Of Return Of Family On Warrant

Advertiser

MOBILE, ALA., March 23.—(AP)—Five Perry countians, including a deputy sheriff, a justice of peace and three plantation operators, surrendered to U. S. Marshal Roulhac Gewin here today to answer grand jury capiases charging peonage.

3-24-39

Those indicted and taken into temporary custody were E. C. Washburn, Marion (Ala.) justice of peace; Emmett Plummer, Deputy J. W. Suttle, the latter three owners of a large plantation in Perry County.

The five men were released on $1,000 bonds and will face trial in U. S. court at Selma.

Montgomery, Ala.

Leo H. Pou, assistant district attorney, said the charges grew out of the return of a negro family from Cullman County to the Suttle plantation on a warrant issued by Washburn and executed by Plummer.

The warrant charged the negroes with obtaining money under false pretenses. Pou said the negroes admitted they had been in debt to the Suttle brothers, but contended they had been paying for some time, and that it appeared to them they would never retire the obligation.

One negro, Pou said, told investigators he offered to pay the brothers what he owed them, but that they refused to accept the payment.

Pou said he had been informed the negroes chose to return to the Suttle farm rather than go to jail at the time the warrant was served upon them.

Ed Pettus, attorney for the Suttle brothers, said a farmer in Cullman County had recently recruited five or six negro families from the Suttle plantation. He expressed confidence his clients would be cleared.

HOLD FIVE FOR PEONAGE IN ALABAMA

Journal and Guide

MOBILE, ALA. ~~(ANP)~~ Five white men, including a justice of the peace, a deputy sheriff and three Perry county plantation owners were held in bonds of $1,000 each after surrendering to U. S. Marshall Roulhac Gewinon charged of peonage.

[illegible] Va.

Deputy Sheriff and Justice Of Peace Surrender To Face Peonage Charge

Joint Owners of Plantation Alleged to Have Held Family to Land Through Operation of Chain Debt System—Offer to Pay in Full Ignored.

Courier

MARION, Ala., Mar. 30. (Special)—Emmett Plummer, E. C. Washburn and J. W. Suttle, joint owners of a large plantation near here, are at liberty under bond of $1,000 each pending trial, following their surrender at the U. S. Marshal's office at Mobile, Wednesday, after a Federal grand jury, in session there, returned indictments against all three charging them with peonage.

Suttle is a deputy sheriff, Washburn, who resides here is a justice of the peace. It was the issuance by Washburn and execution by Suttle of a warrant charging a Negro family formerly employed on the plantation with obtaining money under false pretenses and the family's subsequent return from Cullman County where they had settled on a small farm, that formed the basis of the grand jury indictments.

4-1-39

Pittsburgh Pa.

According to Assistant U. S. District Attorney L. H. Pou, after the warrant was served on the family by the deputy sheriff, and they were faced with the alternative of either coming back to the plantation in this county or going to jail, they returned. Pou said it was his information that the head of the family admitted he owed money to the plantation owners, but it appeared he would never be able to pay it out though he had been making payments on it whenever he could, over a long period of time.

OFFER TO PAY IGNORED

He added that another member of the family claimed when the deputy sheriff appeared to serve the warant he had offered to make payment of the full amount of the remainder of the debt the plantation owners said was still due them, but the offer was ignored. Names of the individual Negroes involved were not made public in advance of the trials of the white men, date for which has not yet been set

LABOR- 1939
PEONAGE

ARKANSAS

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
April 7, 1939

Arkansas Peonage

Peonage has been brought to an end in Southeastern Arkansas by the enactment of a law forbidding the leasing of county workhouse prisoners.

Federal indictment of a town marshal who arrested Negroes and put them to work in his own fields and an investigation by The Arkansas Gazettee stopped a practice that began about 1880. The law providing for the leasing of State convicts was repealed 25 years ago.

A typical case, recited by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was that of a Negro arrested at Forrest City, southwest of Memphis, for trespassing on a railroad property. He was fined $100 and $39.10 costs. A cotton planter secured his services for six months at a price of $49.10 —the costs and 10 per cent of the fine. He didn't have to pay wages. The prisoner theoretically was working out the whole $139.10 at 75 cents a day, $49.10 of it going to officers and the public treasury, $90 to the planter, presumably for the prisoner's board and lodging. The planter had no incentive to take much care of a field hand he was going to keep only six months; but every incentive to get all the work he could drive out of him. The kind of a planter who would be a party to such a disreputable practice would make a cruel taskmaster.

The system, to the credit of Arkansas' better sections, was limited to 14 of the 75 counties, and was abolished as soon as knowledge of its existence became general.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LABOR - 1939
PEONAGE

GENERAL

NATION-WIDE COMMITTEE TO BE ORGANIZED

Atty. Huff Declares It's Biggest Case Since Scottsboro

Responding to appeals for help from the deep South, the Midwest Regional office of the International Labor Defense began laying plans this week for a national campaign against peonage and oppression in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, and other Southern states.

A meeting of professional and civic leaders is being held Saturday afternoon for the formation of a committee, nation-wide in scope, to push the peonage fight.

Defender

Congressman Vito Marcontionio of New York, president of the I.L.D., will be asked to sponsor legislation making prosecution of violators of the federal peonage law mandatory.

William Henry Huff, Chicago attorney, heads a battery of lawyers determined to bring the planters of Oglethorps County both before the United States courts and before the bar of public opinion.

"It's the biggest case of its kind since the arrest of nine Negro boys at Scottsboro, Alabama, in 1931, on trumped-up charges of rape," Huff declared as the campaign was launchced.

12-2-39

"Sworn affidavits in our possession indicate that Negroes and poor whites in Oglethorpe county live in a state of constant fear and intimidation equal to that of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy."

Huff Leads Fight

Huff will act as chief counsel in the drive to bring Oglethorpe County planters to justice through the following means:

1. Civil suits for thousands of dollars in back wages owing to poor Negro and white farmhands.

2. Charges of assault and battery against Negroes who have been brutally beaten for demanding their wages and better working conditions.

3. Charges of tampering with the U. S. mails. "Checks sent back to relatives by people who had escaped from the slavery of Oglethorpe county were confiscated and never delivered to their intended destinations," Huff accused.

4. Charges of cheating the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by collecting the benefits for cotton that was never plowed under in accordance with AAA regulations.

5. Charges of violating the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by denying Negro children the right to education and Negroes and poor whites the right to vote.

Many Enlist

Progressive groups in Baltimore and Cincinnati have already volunteered their help, Bob Wirtz, acting secretary of the Midwest Regional office of the I.L.D., said, and "we expect other groups with hundreds of thousands of members to enlist in this campaign which will crack the Solid South of hunger, misery and ignorance."

Conditions in Oglethorps county were first brought to the attention of America when Attorney Huff with the support of many progressive persons and organizations prevented extradition of three refugees from the Santa Cross plantation, owned by W. T. Cunningham, on false charges of burglary.

Colonies of refugees from this plantation have been established in several cities north of the Mason-Dixon line.

Devil And The Deep

A meeting is being called this week to discuss the problem of relief for refugees from a Georgia peonage farm. When several families applied for relief they were told that nothing could be given them because of the three-year tenure law. In order to obtain relief they must return to Georgia and yet if they return, they will be arrested on trumped-up charges and put on the chaingang.

Enters School

Dock Woods of the famous trio of Otis Woods, Dock Woods and Solomon McCannon, who won an extradition case, along with Ed Raines, known as "Peter" on Cunningham's Oglethorpe County, Ga., plantation, entered Wendell Phillips evening high school recently to secure what Cunningham is said to have claimed a member of the Race does not need—education.

Attorney Huff not only urged them to enter school, but actually carried them to the famous institution and introduced them to the assistant principal, Clifford C. Campbell, who warmly welcomed them.

LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST PEONAGE

Defender.

12-2-39

An Abolish Peonage Committee was organized Saturday at a luncheon held at Morris Eat Shop. Alderman Benjamin A. Grant was named chairman. Mr. Grant is shown second from left, seated by Mrs. Henry "Hank" Johnson. Standing are Edward Raines, William Flemmings and Otis Woods, fugitives from a Georgia peonage farm. The first step taken by the newly organized committee was to send a telegram to Congressman Martin Dies, of the un-American activities committee, asking him to probe peonage in Oglethorpe county, Ga. The fight is backed by the International Labor Defense; William H. Huff is chief counsel.—Photo by Gushiniere

---

Anniston, Ala. Star
November 24, 1939

Negroes In Peonage

More Negroes are held in peonage today than were held as slaves before emancipation according to resolutions adopted by the Georgia Baptist Convention in session last week.

In a report submitted by its social service commission, the convention affirmed that the race problem in the South is a severe test of Christianity, and pointed out the inconsistency of neglecting the needs of the Negro while glowing with enthusiasm for the uplift of people of other lands. Conditions pointed out by the resolutions as inconsistent with Christianity are inadequate public provisions for Negro education, health and recreation, the persistence of peonage or debt slavery on a large scale, and occasional outbreaks of lynching. On these points the resolutions said:

"The Negroes have been unjustly discriminated against in our system of public schools, in provisions for their health, in recreational provisions, etc. Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared from our land. There are more white people affected by this diabolical practice than were slave holders, there are more Negroes held by these debt slavers than were actually owned as slaves before the War Between the States. The method is the only thing which has changed. Lynching mobs still disgrace our land with their savage atrocities."

As a remedy for these conditions the convention affirmed that "we need Christianity in action among the races," and urged that Christians set an example of good will toward the people of other races.

This finding is a smart challenge to the white race—we should have many students to solve it.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 27, 1939

NEGROES IN PEONAGE

The Anniston Star takes note of the fact that the Georgia Baptist Convention recently adopted resolutions charging that more Negroes are held in peonage today than were held as slaves before emancipation. Says The Star:

"In a report submitted by its social service commission, the convention affirmed that the race problem in the South is a severe test of Christianity, and pointed out the inconsistency of neglecting the needs of the Negro while glowing with enthusiasm for the uplift of people of other lands. Conditions pointed out by the resolutions as inconsistent with Christianity are inadequate public provisions for Negro education, health and recreation, the persistence of peonage or debt slavery on a large scale, and occasional outbreaks of lynching. On these points the resolutions said:

> 'The Negroes have been unjustly discriminated against in our system of public schools, in provisions for their health, in recreational provisions, etc. Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared from our land. There are more white people affected by this diabolical practice than were slave holders, there are more Negroes held by these debt slavers than were actually owned as slaves before the War Between the States. The method is the only thing which has changed. Lynching mobs still disgrace our land with their savage atrocities.'

"As a remedy for these conditions the convention affirmed that 'we need Christianity in action among the races," and urged that Christians set an example of good will toward the people of other races.

"This finding is a smart challenge to the white race—we should have many students to solve it."

EXPECT 50 TO TESTIFY TO CRUEL TORTURES

Courier

Grimes and Hightower's Attorneys Say Charges are Reflection on Clients' "Character."

10-14-39

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 12—Trial on charges of peonage, for allegedly forcing an undetermined number of Negroes to work for indefinite periods in payment of purported indebtedness of Buford Grimes and Hilton Hightower, white men, who operate large plantations in Early county, began in the Federal District court, here, Thursday, with prospects that the taking of testimony would continue into next week before the cases are given to the jury. More than 60 witnesses were subpoenaed by the prosecution alone.

Pittsburgh Pa.

District Attorney T. H. Davis is directing the prosecuting forces, with Wallace Miller of Macon heading the array of defense attorneys. Presenting the case for his clients, Miller declared the charges brought against them was a "reflection" on their "character" and maintained that both were "high class" men.

Represented by the District Attorney and his assistants, the Federal Government, however, is seeking to prove that Hightower has been engaged in the practice of paying fines imposed on Negro men convicted of misdemeanor offenses and, after obtaining their release, taking them to his plantation, where they were forced to work and prevented forcibly from leaving, until their "debt" had been paid in labor to the plantation owner.

All who, in desperation, attempted to escape, it is charged, were pursued, captured, and forcibly returned to the plantation after being severely beaten. Testimony that he was taken to the plantation under such conditions and treated in the manner described, also that he was unable to regain his freedom until another white farmer in the same county, Ronnie Lewis, finished paying Hightower the amount he claimed was still due him for the fine Hightower asserted he had advanced, and took him to the Lewis farm where he was given employment and kindly and humanely treated, was given in detail by William Jackson, Negro tenant farmer.

Eric Preston, white man employed on the Lewis' plantation, told of seeing Hightower and Grimes come to the farm and take Jackson away, and Jackson's wife corroborated fully her husband's testimony. In further support of the statements made by Jackson, the Deputy Clerk of the Court, Cull Campbell, told of seeing wounds allegedly the result of beatings on Jackson's back. The deputy clerk testified in addition that he had reported the case to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the request of the white farmer, Lewis, who brought Jackson to his office after paying the tenants' alleged "debt" to Hightower and securing his release.

Conditions on the Hightower plantation were described by two other race witnesses, Buddy Lewis and J. B. Efird. How many of the remaining between 50 and 60 witnesses for the prosecution, of both races, will be called to the stand, could not be determined at the close Friday of the day's proceedings.

ATTORNEY TO MAKE CHARGES OF PEONAGE

Defender

Believe Three Will Be Saved From Georgia Chain Gang

10-14-39

Atty. William H. Huff, who is waging a brilliant fight in the defense of three men facing extradition to Georgia, announced Monday that he expected action from Governor Henry Horner this week.

Chicago Ill.

The three men whom Governor Rivers is asking the state of Illinois to return to Georgia are Otis and Dock Woods, father and son and Solomon McCannon. They are being held in the Cook county jail pending the governor's actions and a hearing which takes place October 20.

The men are accused of burglarizing the barn of W. T. Cunningham on December 23, 1935. Cunningham is a plantation owner near Lexington, Ga.

It was brought out in a hearing before the governor's representative last week that the men did not leave Georgia immediately after the alleged burglary. Two are said to have remained on the place until May, 1936 and the other until December 27, 1936.

The sensational revelation brought out in the hearing in Springfield were allegations of peonage which is said to exist on the Cunningham plantation. Many of the witnesses told sorrowful stories of how they had been beaten and thrown into the chain gang. They also said that he never let any of his workers and sharecroppers leave his place, and the only way that they ever got away was to run away during the night.

Attorney Huff states that as soon as the extradition case is completed, charges of peonage are going to be preferred against Cunningham.

Many witnesses who testified at the hearing believe that Cunningham is using the burglary charges as a ruse to get the men back on his place to help pick this year's cotton crop. They say that he is short of hands due to the large numbers that have been fleeing the place.

FUGITIVES TELL TRAGIC STORY OF BRUTALITY

Atty. Wm. H. Huff Takes Extradition Fight To Governor Horner

Defender

10-7-39

Chicago Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6—Denouncing W. T. Cunningham Jr., white Georgia plantation owner as a vicious brute who uses the Oglethorpe county chain gang as an agency to keep farmers on his land in virtual peonage, Atty. William H. Huff, at a hearing in the state capitol Saturday, urged Judge DeWitt C. Billman, representing Governor Horner, to recommend denial of extradition of three men, now lodged in the Cook county jail, to Georgia.

Attorney Huff, assisted by Atty. Z. T. Braden, reinforced his charges by producing as witnesses fugitives, who told gruesome stories of brutality and the virtual state of slavery in which they had lived before escaping to Chicago.

The men whom Cunningham is attempting to have returned to Georgia on charges of having burglarized his barn on December 23, 1935 are Otis Woods, 46; his son, Dock Woods, 23 and Solomon McCannon, 39. Several weeks ago these men were arrested on a warrant sworn out in Georgia. The case comes up in local courts October 20, providing Governor Horner refuses to deny extradition.

Written Denial

In support of the innocence of these men, Attorney Huff presented a letter from John Alexander, white overseers of the plantation who states that he knew nothing of the alleged burglary. He also produced witnesses who testified that the defendants did not leave Georgia immediately after the supposed crime. Two of them left in May, 1936 and McCannon did not leave until December 27, 1937, or a year and four days after the alleged barn burglary.

The attorney brought five automobile loads of friends and Georgia fugitives to the state capitol, among them Atty. Noble W. Lee, secretary of John Marshall law school, and Martin Klass, deputy clerk of the municipal court of Chicago, both white.

Attorney Lee pointed out to Judge Billman that there were cases on record in which governors had denied extradition to Georgia after the defendant had been convicted and certainly Governor Horner might well deny extradition when there had been no conviction and when all indications pointed to a frame-up.

Fugitives Testify

The outstanding feature of the hearing was the testimony given by several fugitives from the Cunningham plantation. Mrs. Donnie Woods, wife of Otis Woods and mother of Dock Woods, told Judge Billman that she and her husband, together with scores of others had been held in a state of peonage for 10 years. She, her husband and 10 children worked all those years attempting to pay off a $75 debt. When they made an effort to leave the plantation, Cunningham struck her husband with his pistol and threatened their lives. When asked how members of the Race got away from the plantation she replied, "They run away or die away" (meaning they remain there until death).

Defender

10-7-39

Chicago Ill.

Luther Flemming, who ran away from the farm three years ago, said he worked for Cunningham 22 years. He attempted to escape once but was caught and given a year on the chain gang. When his sentence was up, Cunningham went to the convict camp and told Flemming that if he would come back everything would be alright, but if he refused, other charges would be preferred against him and he would be sent back to the chain gang. Flemming, like others who were sent to the chain gang from time to time, agreed to go back to the plantation.

Beaten With Gun

He said on several occasions Cunningham beat him with his pistol and he exhibited scars about the head and face. He also named more than a dozen others whom he had seen Cunningham whip with his pistol. He said that one woman was beaten just a month before she gave birth to a child. He testified that Cunningham beat the woman unmercifully with a buggy whip.

Flemming said that it was not an unusual thing for Cunningham to shoot laborers on his place.

No Schools

It was revealed at the hearing that Oglethorpe county has never built a single school building for members of the Race. Most of the farmers on the plantations can neither read nor write. When asked about building a school, Cunningham is alleged to have said, "d - - - n - - - - need no education."

In summing up his case, Attorney Huff told Judge Billman that Illinois nurtured Lincoln who wrote the Emancipation Proclamation setting four million slaves free and now another son of the state had an opportunity to free Cunningham's slaves.

Attorney Huff told the press after the hearing that win or lose in the extradition fight, he was going to push charges of peonage against Cunningham and seek to have him convicted in federal court.

TWO FARMERS NAMED IN PEONAGE CHARGES

Constitution

11-8-39

Atlanta Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 7—(AP) Fred and Roy Reeves, McDuffie county farmers, have been charged with peonage in an indictment returned here by the federal grand jury, Assistant District Attorney Julian Hartridge said tonight.

The defendants are charged in the three-count indictment with having held in peonage Robert Parker, a negro. The government charges, Hartridge said, that Parker was held in peonage, released, and then held in peonage again.

The case will be tried in Augusta.

PEONAGE LAW VIOLATED BY GA. LANDLORD

More Refugees From His Farm Come North For Christmas

[illegible]

"Our children will be with us for Christmas," was the song ringing through the heart of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Smith, refugees in Chicago who had escaped the prison conditions of W. T. Cunningham's peonage farm in Oglethorpe county, Ga.

Others who are being victimized by the peonage farm owner because their husbands or parents escaped will also be brought to Chicago before Christmas.

Arrangements have been made with a bus company and with representatives in the South to effect the safe removal of these persons. The $41.20 (three full and two half fares) transportation cost is being raised through a special emergency appeal by the Abolish Peonage Committee of the International Labor Defense.

Latest developments in the broad campaign against peonage is that the attorneys of the Abolish Peonage committee will lay before the United States district attorney in Chicago a complaint supported by affidavits charging "conspiracy" to violate the anti-peonage laws. Those mentioned in the charges are deputy sheriff of Oglethorpe county, John Paul, Atty. Hamilton McWhorter, W. T. Cunningham (who was registered with Paul and McWhorter at the Harrison hotel on September 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1939), and certain officers in Chicago who arrested Ed Raines and attempted to arrest Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Smith "without process."

"We'll bring W. T. Cunningham back to Chicago and make him stand trial for bringing his rotten, illegal, un-American game into Chicago," said chief counsel of the committee, William Henry Huff. "We only regret that he and his agents were able to persuade local authorities to join with them in their attempts to return persons to conditions of peonage."

COMMITTEE FOR [illegible] FIGHT ALLEGED PEONAGE IN GEORGIA

One Refugee Claims "Nobody Gets Milk On the Sandy Cross Plantation . . But the Dogs, and They Even Have a Special Cook"—Chicago Group Composed of Leaders of Both Races.

12-16-39

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Dec. 14. (By Harold Preece for ANP)—"Nobody gets milk on the Sandy Cross plantation in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, but the dogs and they even have a special cook."

Tales like these told by Negro refugees escaping from the bondage of Oglethorpe county spurred the recently-formed "Abolish Peonage Committee" of the International Labor Defense this week, to speed its campaign to bring to justice Oglethorpe County planters who allegedly hold thousands of Negro sharecroppers in debt slavery, who are said to send them to the chain gang if they try to collect their wages or move from the county, who allegedly tamper with the U.S. mails and steal money intended for their bondsmen, and who reportedly cheat the Federal government by collecting benefits for cotton never plowed under.

ALDERMAN GRANT HEADS MOVEMENT

Alderman Benjamin A. Grant, of Chicago's Third Ward, heads this new abolition movement, which was organized permanently at a luncheon of forty white and Negro civic leaders in Chicago last week.

"Oglethorpe County may well be the rock that will crack the Solid South," Alderman Grant declared, in accepting the chairmanship of the committee. "And Congressman Martin Dies might well look into his own backyard of the South before attempting to smear all movements of the people as 'red.'"

Led by Chief Counsel Attorney William Henry Huff, himself a native of Oglethorpe County, a delegation of white and colored citizens will go to Georgia within the near future to demand that Governor E. D. Rivers and Federal authorities take steps as Executive Secretary William L. Patterson, of the committee, phrased it, "to bring Oglethorpe County into the United States."

"And," said Patterson grimly, "Oglethorpe County is one of many feudal duchies in the South which we will clean up before this campaign is over."

Similar committees have been formed in Baltimore and Cincinnati where colonies of Oglethorpe County refugees exist to back the fight of the parent body in Chicago. The press, the radio, the public forum, will be used to spur millions of people into action against the slavery still surviving in Georgia, Alderman Grant declared.

Demands that the Dies Committee investigate conditions in Oglethorpe County, and particularly on the Sandy Cross Plantation, owned by W. T. Cunningham, were made in a telegram sent the Texas Congressman, himself the representative of a district where Negroes and poor whites are disfranchised

Peonage Is Rapped By Georgia Baptists

Daily Worker
11-30-39
Augusta Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(ANP)— More Negroes are held in peonage today than were held as slaves before emancipation, according to resolutions adopted by the Georgia Baptist convention in session here last week.

In a report submitted by its social service commission, the convention affirmed that the race problem in the south is a severe test of Christianity, and pointed out the inconsistency of neglecting the needs of the Negro here while glowing with enthusiasm for the uplift of people of other lands.

Conditions pointed out by the resolutions as inconsistent with Christianity are inadequate public provisions for Negro education, health and recreation; the persistence of peonage or debt slavery on a large scale, and occasional outbreaks of lynching. On these points

"The Negroes have been unjustly discriminated against in our system of public schools, in provisions for their health, in recreational provisions, etc. Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared from our land. There are more white people affected by this diabolical practice than were slave holders, there are more Negroes held by these debt salvers than were actually owned as slaves before the war between the states The method is the only thing which has changed. Lynching mobs still disgrace our land with their savage atrocities."

As a remedy for these conditions the convention affirmed that "we need Christianity in action among the races," and urged that Christians set an example of goodwill toward the people of other races.

Seek Prosecution Of Georgia Planter On Charges of Peonage

Age
12/2/39
Memphis

CHICAGO, Ill. (CNA) — Federal prosecution of a white Georgia planter for peonage is being sought by the International Labor Defense of Illinois following its successful assistance to three escaped victims who fought trumped-up extradition charges from Illinois. The three were represented by Attorney William Huff. Other refugees from the Oglethorpe County plantation of W. T. Cunningham have been assured of assistance from the I. L. D. in fighting extradition should they be arrested.

Affidavits from seven escaped victims, describing the conditions of peonage in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, have been submitted by the I. L. D. to Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago, and to O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. In a recent New York speech, Rogge indicated that peonage was one violation of civil liberties in which the federal government felt the law was adequate for successful prosecution and conviction.

The slavery conditions described in the affidavits submitted are typified by the case of Mr. and Mrs. Will Fleming. Fleming worked on the Cunningham plantation for 25 years, never receiving more than $10 pay in any year. Rations were so small that his family faced continual hunger. In 1923, he escaped to Atlanta, Ga., where he was arrested on Cunningham's request and returned to Oglethorpe County with a 12-month chain-gang sentence hanging over him for "carrying a pistol" should he attempt to escape again.

In 1939, after Cunningham had beaten him with a pistol for "not moving fast enough", Fleming escaped again, this time to Chicago. When Cunningham threatened Mrs. Fleming with torture, if she did not reveal the wherabouts of her husband, she also escaped and joined him. Their two children, Horace, 25, and Henrietta, 22, they were obliged to leave behind on the plantation where they were born.

According to information given by the I. L. D. to the Department of Justice, there are whole colonies of escaped peons from Cunningham's plantation in several northern cities, every individual living in constant fear of extradition on trumped-up charges, which would mean a return to the plantation and virtual slavery.

LABOR - 1939
PEONAGE

GEORGIA

CLAIM MEN HELD UNDER PEONAGE

Constitution

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Planter, Overseer at Macon.

4-28-39

Atlanta Ga.

MACON, Ga., April 27.—(AP)—Hilton Hightower, wealthy planter, and his overseer, Buford Grimes, were charged today with using whips and guns to hold two negroes in peonage on the Hightower plantation near Damascus.

A federal grand jury indicted the men today under the federal peonage statute. Assistant District Attorney John P. Cowart said he expected the men to make bond of $2,500 each and stand trial in the October term of federal court at Albany.

The maximum penalty possible under the indictment is five years in prison and a fine of $5,000.

Cowart said the indictment accused the two men of using beatings and threats to keep two negro wage hands from leaving Hightower's employ after they had gotten into debt at the farm commissary. Cowart did not name the negroes, who, he said, once succeeded in fleeing the Early county plantation, but were forcibly returned.

Federal agents began an investigation after one of the negroes told a former employer he had been beaten and the white man notified officials.

Indict Planter And Overseer For Peonage

5-5-39

Pair Face Five-Year Sentence and $5,000 Fine

MACON, Ga., May (ANP)—Charged with using whips to hold Negroes in peonage on the Hightower plantation near Damascus, Ga., two white men, Hilton Hightower, wealthy planter, and his overseer, Buford Grimes, were indicted Thursday by a federal grand jury on charges of peonage. They face a fine of $5,000 each and five years in prison if convicted.

John P. Cowart, assistant district attorney, said the indictment accused the two men of keeping the colored workers from leaving Hightower's employ after they went into debt at the farm commissary. The Negroes got away once, he said, but were captured and brought back.

Hold Two Whites On Charges Of Peonage

Daily World

4-28-39

Atlanta Ga.

MACON, Ga. —(SNS)—Indictments charging peonage were returned Thursday by a federal grand jury against two white men. Named in the indictments were Hilton "Bubber" Hightower, wealthy Early County planter, and his overseer, Buford B. Grimes.

According to Assistant District Attorney John P. Cowart the two white men were accused of holding colored persons in subjugation by force, using firearms and whips to coerce the hands into remaining on the Hightower farm near Damascus, Ga.

TWO COLORED NAMED

Two colored persons were named in the indictments as victims of the peonage plot, Mr. Cowart revealed. He said both of the colored men had attempted to leave the farm when they became indebted to Hightower, but were forcibly returned to the plantation.

The two victims are alleged to have become indebted to Hightower by trading at a farm commissary. Both of the colored men were wage hands on the farm.

An investigation was launched, it was learned, when one of the victims told a former employer of the beatings he had received

---

MACON, Ga., May 11—(Special)—Indictments charging violation of the Federal anti-peonage law have been returned by a Federal grand jury here against Hilton Hightower, white planter, and Buford Grimes, his plantation overseer, both of whom have made bond pending their trials which are scheduled to be held in Albany this fall, probably at the Federal Court term there in October.

According to announcement by Assistant District Attorney John P. Cowart, Hightower and Grimes are specifically charged with holding two men, whose names were not revealed, in a state of peonage on the Hightower plantation by the use of whips, guns and threats.

FORMER BOSS BELIEVED HIS STORY, TOLD G-MEN

Investigation by Federal agents that resulted in the indictments was instituted, it was learned, on the basis of a report made to Federal authorities by a former white employer of one of the men who, during a brief period of freedom when he and the other man alleged to have been beaten and threatened, ran away from the Hightower plantation, told his former employer about the treatment he and his companion had been subjected to.

After their flight the two farm hands who, it is understood, had gotten in debt to the plantation store, were at liberty only a few days when they were located by Hightower or Grimes, or both, and forced to go back and resume work as field hands.

Violation of the Federal Anti-Peonage Law is punishable by a fine of up to $5,000 and a prison term of up to five years, one or both at the discretion of the court.

Peonage In Georgia Is Exposed In Extridition Hearing In Illinois

---

Springfield, Ill.—W. T. Cunningham, Jr., white plantatio owner in Georgia, was denounced as a vicious brute who use the Oglethorpe county chain gang as an agency to keep th farmers who work on his lan in virtual peonage, accordin to charges made this week by Attorney William A. Huff at a hearing in the state capitol today when he urged Judge DeWitt C. Billman, representing Gov. Horner, to recommend denial of extradition of three men, held in Cook county jail, to Georgia.

[illegible]

10-12-39

Attorney Huff, assisted by Atty. Z. T. Braden, reinforced his charges by producing as witnesses fugitives, who told gruesome stories of brutality and the virtual slavery in which they had lived before escaping to Chicago.

[illegible] Ga.

The men whom Cunningham is attempting to have returned to Georgia on charges of having burglarized his barn on December 23, 1935, are Otis Wotds, 46; his son, Dock Woods, 23, and Solomon McCannon, 39. Severa weeks ago these men were arrested on a warrant sworn out in Georgia. The case comes up in local court October 20, providing Governor Horner refuses to deny extradition.

In support of the innocence of these men, Attorney Huff presented a letter from John Alexander, white overseer of the plantation, who states that he knew nothing of the alleged burglary. He also produced witnesses who testified that the defendants did not leave Georgia immediately after the supposed crime. Two of them left in May 1933 and McCannon did not leave until December 27, 1937, or a year and four days after the alleged barn burglary.

The attorney brought five automobile loads of friends and Georgia fugitives to the state capitol, among them Attorney Noble W. Lee, secretary of John Marshall law school, and Martin Klass, deputy clerk of the municipal court of Chicago, both white.

Attorney Lee pointed out to Judge Billman that there were cases on record in which governors had denied extradition to Georgia after the defendant had been convicted and certainly Governor Horner might well deny extradition when there had been no conviction and when all indications pointed to frame-up The outstanding feature of the hearing was the testimony given by several fugitives from the Cunningham plantation. Mrs. Donnie Woods, wife of Otis Woods and mother of Dock Woods, told Judge Billman that she and her husband, together with scores of others had been held in a state of peonage for 10 years. She, her husband and 10 children worked all those years attempting to pay off a $75 debt. When they made an effort to leave the plantation Cunningham struck her husband with his pistol and threatened their lives. When asked how members of the race got away from the plantation, she replied, "They run away or die away" (meaning they remain there until death).

Luther Flemming, who ran away from the farm three years ago, said he worked for Cunningham 22 years He attempted to escape once, but was caught and given a year on the chain gang. When his sentence was up Cunningham went to the convict camp and told Flemming that if he would come back everything would be all right, but if he refused other charges would be preferred against him and he would be sent back to the chain gang. Flemming, like others who were sent to the chain gang from time to time, agreed to go back to the plantation.

He said on several occasions Cunningham beat him with his pistol, and he exhibited scars about the head and face. He also named more than a dozen others whom he had seen Cunningham whip with his pistol. He said that one woman was beaten just a month before she gave birth to a child. He testified that Cunningham beat the woman unmercifully with a buggy whip.

Flemming said that it was not an unusual thing for Cunningham to shoot laborers on his place.

It was revealed at the hearing that Oglethorpe county has never built a single school building for members of the race. Most of the farmers on the plantations can neither read nor write. When asked about building a school, Cunningham is alleged to have said, "d——n—— need no education."

In summing up his case Attorney Huff told Judge Billman that Illinois nurtured Lincoln who wrote the Emancipation Proclamation setting four million slaves free and now another son of the state had an opportunity to free Cunningham's slaves.

Attorney Huff told the press after the hearing that win or lose in the extradition fight, he was going to puch charges of peonage against Cunningham and seek to have him convicted in federal court.

LABOR - 1939
PEONAGE

ILLINOIS

I. L. D. BEGINS CAMPAIGN TO STAMP OUT OPPRESSION OF NEGRO, WHITE FARMERS

Call 12-1-39
Kansas City, Mo.

William Henry Huff of Chicago Heads Battery of Lawyers Who Will Handle Cases Against Planters

CHICAGO—Responding to appeals for help delivered via the grapevine telegraph of the Deep South, the Midwest Regional office of the International Labor Defense this week began a nation-wide campaign to clean up conditions of peonage and oppression in Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

William Henry Huff, noted Chicago Negro attorney, heads a battery of lawyers determined to bring the planters of Oglethorpe county both before the United States courts and before the bar of public opinion.

"It's the biggest case of its kind since the arrest of the nine Negro boys at Scottsboro, Ala., in 1931 on trumped-up charges of rape," Huff declared as the campaign was launched. "Sworn affidavits in our possession indicate that Negroes and poor whites in Oglethorpe county live in a state of constant fear and intimidation equal to that of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

"At the same time when most elementary rights are denied to millions of poor whites and Negroes in the Deep South, Southern Congressmen are active in sponsoring bills to establish concentration camps for the foreign-born, to established throughout America the same forms of dictatorship and repression of minorities which have prevailed for 50 years in their own section."

Huff Chief Counsel

Huff will act as chief counsel in the drive to bring Oglethorpe county planters to justice through the following means:

1. Civil suits for thousands of dollars in back wages owing to poor Negro and white farmhands.

2. Charges of assault and battery against Negroes who have been brutally beaten for demanding their wages and better working conditions.

3. Charges of tampering with the U. S. mails. "Checks sent back to relatives by people who had escaped from the slavery of Oglethorpe county were confiscated and never delivered to their intended destinations," Huff accused.

4. Charges of cheating the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by collecting benefits for cotton that was never plowed under in accordance with AAA regulations.

5, Charges of violating the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments by denying Negro children the right to education and Negroes and poor whites the right to vote.

Help Volunteered

Progressive groups in Baltimore and Cincinnati have already volunteered their help, Bob Wirtz, Acting Secretary of the Midwest Regional office of the I. L. D., said, and "we expect other groups with hundreds of thousands of members to enlist in this campaign which will crack the Solid South of hunger, misery, and ignorance."

Conditions in Oglethorpe county were first brought to the attention of America when Attorney Huff with the support of many progressive persons and organizations prevented extradition of three refugees from the Santa Cross plantation, owned by W. T. Cunningham, on false charges of burglary. Colonies of Negro refugees from this plantation have been established in several cities north of the Mason-Dixon line.

BOY, 14, SAYS HE WAS SOLD INTO PEONAGE

Bee 4-16-39

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 13—Federal Bureau of Investigation men were investigating the report that a 14-year-old Negro boy had been sold into peonage in this state. W. H. Sackett, local G-man, said that they were only investigating the leads given them by the youngster who was turned over to them after relating the incident to police.

Leonard Shields, 14 old Desk Sergeant Ray Gornin and Patrolman Frank Arena of the first precinct that on Thursday of last week while he was playing on the neutral grounds at Claiborne and Villere streets a white man and a Negro persuaded him to get in a truck that they were driving. Three other boys were also persuaded. He said they were driven to Hammond, and transferred to a gray sedan and carried out into the country several miles to a strawberry farm where they were sold for a dollar cash.

The owner of the farm made them pick strawberries without pay and forced them to sleep on hay in a barn. Shields said that he ran away Sunday and came back to New Orleans.

Probe Is Started By G-Men

Louisville Leader

Made to Work

On Strawberry Farm Minus Pay

4-9-39

Atlanta ga.

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP) Federal Bureau of Investigation men were investigating the report that a 14 year old Negro boy had been sold into peonage in this state. W. H. Sackett, local G-man, said that they were only investigating leads given them by the youngster who was turned over to them after relating the incident to police.

Leonard Shields, 14, told Desk Sargeant Ray Gormin and Patrolman Frank Arena of the first precinct that on Thursday of last week while he was playing on the neutral grounds at Claiborne and Villere streets a white man and a Negro persuaded him to get in a truck that they were driving.

Three other boys were also persuaded. He said they were driven to Hammond, and transferred to a gray sedan and carried out into the country several miles to a strawberry farm where they were sold for a dollar cash.

The owner of the farm, he said made them pick strawberries without pay and forced them to sleep on hay in a barn. Shields said that he ran away Sunday and came back to New Orleans.

ROBERT PERKINS UNFOLDS STORY OF FANTASTIC HORROR

Tribune

Said He Escaped from Louisiana Farm in Heavy Storm

7-22-39

PHILADELPHIA. — An almost unbelievable story of actual twentieth century slavery was unfolded here, last week, by Robert Lee Perkins, fugitive from a Louisiana peonage farm, 17 miles from Broe's Bridge, La.

Penniless, homeless, but smiling, Perkins told of his escape from the farm about a year ago.

He told how he and the other inmates were branded like cattle, locked in a black hell hole all night, kept a virtual slave within the confines of the barbed wire enclosed plantation since birth, approximately 23 years ago.

Whipped Like a Dog

Perkins further related how he and his fellow workers were served two "meals" a day, consisting of corn bread with rice. He told of being whipped like a dog with a black bull snake whip on the slightest provocation, of how the "old slaves" were murdered when they became too decrepit to work.

"I been here for two weeks," he said, in broken English. "I born on white man's farm. I grow up there. Long 'fore sun up, mens come to dark, stable room where one man is locked in every night and unlock iron door and we-uns go work sugar, rice and cotton fields. White men make workers bring meal to fields. We-uns eat corn bread, half done. Must go back and work. Three o'clock food come to field and we eat peas and corn bread. Sometimes get rice.

Breeder for Women

"All day, can sing no talk. White mens say anything, me say 'yes sir.' Hot iron put on my hand, chest and leg. There is 40 black mens on that farm, ten womens. One men kept as breeder for women. He big, strong, eat much food. Other mens no speak to or touch womens. White mens take any women he wants.

"All day white men stand with guns they put under arm and shoot if we-uns go near. When worker get old, white mans tell he and some more mens to dig hole. At special noise, young mens hit old mans in the head. He fall killed and we-uns shove over dirt.

"White man, who Big Marster, put hot spoon on all workers. Him go to towns in Louisiana and get more mens. He tell 'em he pay $25. Tell 'em bring family. All come to plantation, get locked in stable room.

"White mens with guns all kin folks of Big Marster. Big Marster kill any 'foreign' white mans come to plantation."

Introduced to Freedom

How did he escape from this hell hole? Perkins related that he was taken to town by "Big Marster" one day. He was supposed to help load feed and grain. He saw other folks like him (Negroes) walking around, laughing, talking and happy and he wanted to be like them. He went back to the plantation with freedom in his mind.

One day he was sent to the blacksmith shop on the place to get a cold chisel. He saw the blacksmith lay down a hacksaw he was using. Perkins stole that hacksaw and a pair of pliers.

One night during a heavy storm he sawed through the iron bars of his stable room, cut the wires around the enclosure, ran two miles to the outer barbed wire fence and cut those wires. He then ran 17 miles through the storm to a town. Falling rain prevented bloodhounds following him.

Perkins then relates he met some hoboes who helped him work his way North. He stopped in Cincinnati long enough to go to a few classes in night school and learn how to draw out his name.

He asserts the plantation owner has a liquor still making corn bootleg whiskey near the farm. "Slave" workers run the still while white "guards" keep away any intruders.

Afro American 7-29-39

Baltimore, Md.

Fugitive Tells of Slave Abuse on La. Plantation

PHILADELPHIA—Charges of peonage, mass lynchings and compulsory child-bearing on plantations in Louisiana, made by Robert Lee Perkins, 24, of Brows Bridge, La., were ordered investigated on Tuesday, by Dr Harry Greene, president of the Philadelphia NAACP branch.

Perkins, who came to the city two weeks ago, related a weird story of twenty-three years in virtual slavery on a 1000-acre plantation.

Speaking with a definite accent, the man related to local NAACP officials how he was forced to work fourteen hours daily without pay, how aged persons, unfit for work, and those who attempted to escape from bondage were lynched, and how women were forced to bear children, which, when able to walk, were sold to other plantation owners.

Religious Meetings Banned

Telling an almost unbelievable story, Perkins stated that he had never attended school, nor were the workers on the plantation allowed to hold religious meetings.

The man, who appears to be about 26 years of age, stated that he has never seen his parents, and that a brother and sister were sold to a white farm owner many years ago.

Perkins related how he succeeded in escaping from the plantation during a heavy storm and rode freight trains to New Orleans, La. less than a year ago.

Attended Night School

He traveled from city to city, finally landing a job in Columbus, Ohio, where he attended night school and learned the alphabet and to write his name.

He named Lee Harvey Jones as the white man on whose plantation he was held and where he allegedly saw several persons, too old to work, slain after being forced to dig their own graves.

The fantastic observations recounted by Perkins included the separation of families, and women being forced to submit to relationship with an especially selected breeder for child bearing.

"Slaves" Branded

All the people on the farm are branded, and the slightest infraction of any rule means a beating with a snake whip, he said.

After hearing the man's accusations, Dr. Greene had stenographic accounts of his statement made to be sent to the national headquarters of the NAACP. The story was so horrible in many parts that officials requested members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to aid in the probe.

LABOR - 1939
PEONAGE

NORTH CAROLINA

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
12-15-39

A NORTH CAROLINA ATROCITY

The following advertisement from The Yanceyville (N. C.) Caswell Messenger, was qoted by The Chapel Hill Weekly, a critical journal published in the home town of the University of North Carolina.

> NOTICE—I forbid any one to hire or harbor Herman Miles, colored, during the year 1939. A. P. Dabbs, Route 1, Yanceyville

This, says The Baltimore Evening Sun, is the explanation which the editor of The Chapel Hill Weekly took the trouble to find:

"To satisfy my curiosity I wrote to a friend of mine in Yanceyville, who frequents the county offices and the law courts and knows about almost everything that goes on in Caswell county, and asked him what it meant. He replies that such advertisements are still employed to 'put the fear og God into Negroes and ignorant white folks.'

"'Without taking the time and trouble to hunt through the revisal of North Carolina statutes,' he writes, 'I think I am correct in telling you that the notice you quote is in accord with an archaic statute, yet in the books, although declared unconstitutional, maybe several times, as smacking of peonage or slavery and abridging the liberties of human beings.

"'Many of our magistrates still hold it is good law and zealously support its us in upholding the contentions of landlords who resent any dissatisfactions on the part of tenants to whom they have advanced as much as 50 cents for rations on which to make a crop. Few landlords will risk incurring the wrath of some good, Christian, Democratic freeholder by hiring his hand after he has warned us not to. As long as folks don't know the statute is unconstitutional it can be made to serve its intended purpose. The Caswell legislator who would try to take that law off the books would lose many votes.'"

To the best of our knowledge and belief there is no similar law in Alabama. But there are numerous Alabamians nevertheless who are capable of assuming that there is such a law, and so acting accordingly.

A NORTH CAROLINA ATROCITY

The following advertisement from The Yanceyville (N. C.) Caswell Messenger, was qoted by The Chapel Hill Weekly, a critical journal published in the home town of the University of North Carolina.

NOTICE—I forbid any one to hire or harbor Herman Miles, colored, during the year 1939. A. P. Dabbs, Route 1, Yanceyville

This, says The Baltimore Evening Sun, is the explanation which the editor of The Chapel Hill Weekly took the trouble to find:

"To satisfy my curiosity I wrote to a friend of mine in Yanceyville, who frequents the county offices and the law courts and knows about almost everything that goes on in Caswell county, and asked him what it meant. He replies that such advertisements are still employed to 'put the fear og God into Negroes and ignorant white folks.'

"'Without taking the time and trouble to hunt through the revisal of North Carolina statutes,' he writes, 'I think I am correct in telling you that the notice you quote is in accord with an archaic statute, yet in the books, although declared unconstitutional, maybe several times, as smacking of peonage or slavery and abridging the liberties of human beings.

"'Many of our magistrates still hold it is good law and zealously support its us in upholding the contentions of landlords who resent any dissatisfactions on the part of tenants to whom they have advanced as much as 50 cents for rations on which to make a crop. Few landlords will risk incurring the wrath of some good, Christian, Democratic freeholder by hiring his hand after he has warned us not to. As long as folks don't know the statute is unconstitutional it can be made to serve its intended purpose. The Caswell legislator who would try to take that law off the books would lose many votes.'"

To the best of our knowledge and belief there is no similar law in Alabama. But there are numerous Alabamians nevertheless who are capable of assuming that there is such a law, and so acting accordingly.

'MINERS ROBBED OF JURY RIGHTS'

Mitch Claims Workers In State Are Suffering Discriminations

Post
1-18-39
Birmingham Ala

A charge that workers are being discriminated against in the selection of citizens for jury duty here was made today as work-roughened miners met in the festive Pickwick Ballroom to discuss the grim problems that arise from digging into the dark bowels of the earth.

William Mitch, president of the United Mine Workers of Alabama, made that charge today before that organization as it gathered for its third biennial convention, 12 weeks before its contract with Alabama coal operators expires.

Mr. Mitch urged that the workers combat this "discrimination" by insisting that their names be accepted by Jury Commissions. He pointed out that every man, over 21 and under 65 without a criminal record, whether he pays poll tax and votes or not, is eligible for jury duty.

'Getting Better Here'

Mr. Mitch charged that the workers were being discriminated against on juries throughout the state. In Jefferson County, however, Mr. Mitch said the "situation is better than it has been."

Noel Beddow, head of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, stated that in the last several months more than 500 steel workers had been put on the jury rolls.

Most of these men had served on juries before, but it had been from three to 20 years since they last served, Mr. Beddow said. In many of these cases, Mr. Beddow said, it was found that in the last case on which these men had served they had returned a verdict against a corporation.

To Choose Committee

The most important duty facing the representatives of 21,000 miners in the state at the convention was the selection of a scale committee which will conduct the major contract negotiations with the coal operators.

However, the terms on which the new contract will be sought will not be known until after a conference of union officials and operators of the Appalachian coal region in Washington next month.

Coal operators in Alabama are not bound by the Appalachian negotiations, but the union here has always insisted that that region's scale be used as a basis for their contract. At present, Mr. Mitch said, the miners in Alabama were getting $2 a day less than those in the Eastern region.

Expires March 31

Whether an attempt will be made to narrow this differential has not been decided yet, Mr. Mitch said. The present contract between the union and the Alabama coal operators expires at midnight March 31.

Generally speaking, a friendly spirit pervaded the Pickwick Ballroom as the some 200 delegates discussed their problems. There was the knowledge that 1938 had been one of the most peaceful years on record. There was no record of a strike having lasted as much as a day in any mine and no record of any bloodshed.

Labor leaders were optimistic that the same situation would prevail in 1938, but Mr. Mitch warned the miners to beware of "reactionaries."

'Constantly At Work'

"We are aware that reactionary forces within the state and nation are constantly at work attacking every move made to try to improve the lot of wage earners in our country," he said. "The work of such reactionary forces, for the most part, is handled by paid emissaries, whose objectives are to divide the forces of labor and discredit labor leadership."

Mr. Mitch urged that legislation be enacted to protect the workers in small mines operated by "irresponsible miners."

"In such mines we find injuries are about three times as great as in the regular commercial shipping mines," he said.

Wants Tax On Oil

He also urged the enactment of legislation placing a "reasonable tax" on fuel oil and natural gas as a "protective measure" for "Alabama's largest natural resource, coal."

The convention is expected to last three days. Among the visitors expected to attend are Ora Gassoway, member of the board of the international union; Charles Feidelson, Southern director of the National Labor Relations Board; William Turnblazer, head of the Tennessee union; Ray Edmundson, head of the Illinois union; Dave Fowler, head of the union in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Birmingham Ala.
Digest
April 6. 1939

TEXTILE PAPER SAYS KLAN, AFL HEADS IN PLOT

Daily News Record Says Evans, Googe In Fascist Coup

Coincident with announcement of a revitalized Ku Klux Klan, and its plan to oppose workers affiliated with the CIO, comes added evidence of the movement through publication of a story under the slogan of a "Southern Union for Southern Textile Workers" being promoted by George L. Googe, William Green's Southern representative, in the Daily News Record, a Fairchild textile trade publication.

Also an expose of the conspiracy existing between Googe, Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans of the Ku Klux Klan and Georgia textile manufacturers, was contained in a recent issue of Ken Magazine.

Reporting sentiment among some employers to support this hooded enemy of Negroes, Catholics and Jews to drive out the CIO the News Record correspondent also pointed to considerable increase in Klan activity especially in Georgia.

Bosses In Coup

The Klan's campaign, an outgrowth of the campaign by Googe, parallels the splitting move engineered by the A. F. of L. in New England under the leadership of Francis J. Gorman who was deposed by the CIO for plotting a movement dual to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The correspondent of the News Record writes that while a direct confirmation of a Googe-Klan alliance is still unobtainable, "one also hears the same reports from manufacturing circles."

"The organization of 'Southern Union for Southern textile workers' is the culmination of an idea that has been promoted for several years by George L. Googe, representative in the South of the American Federation of Labor," says the News Record story.

"Mr. Googe is known to have favored such a union long before Sidney Hillman (Director of TWOC) undertook, in early 1937, to organize southern textile workers under the CIO banner as members of the TWOC."

The correspondent adds that Googe had been advocating a separate southern textile affiliate of the A. F. of L. even before the 1934 general textile strike.

Plan Not New

"The interest of the K. K. K. in the CIO organizing drive in the South is not new," the story continues, "but the current reports that the Klan has a working arrangement with the CIO's labor enemies are new and are causing a great deal of speculation in manufacturing as well as labor circles.

The story states that unity between the Klan and Mr. Googe's organizers "would be a natural one."

"One can hear in a day's conversation a dozen business leaders state without any reservation of any kind: If the Klan wants to run the CIO out of the South then I am for the Klan and I know plenty of other good men who are for the Klan, too'," the report adds.

Pointing to evidence of the Klan's renewed activity, the report declares, "mystery cloaks the cause of this revival and its promoter," and concludes:

"Reports are also passed more or less confidentially that an underground American fascist movement financed by some large business interests has looked upon the remnants of the Ku Klux Klan as a nucleus around which to build a a fanatical nationalism.

"These reports seem to be largely in the field of speculation, but they cannot be entirely ignored especially when they fit so well into the picture that is so rapidly taking shape of the Southern labor war."

AFL Pledges War On CIO In Alabama

Advertiser
4-27-39
Montgomery, Ala.

Organizers To Storm Birmingham First In 'Break CIO' Attempt Gadsden In 1940

State Federation Reelects Roper President, Hare To Remain As Secretary

MOBILE, ALA., April 26.—(AP)—Sam E. Roper, of Sheffield, tonight was unanimously reelected for his fourth term as president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor at the closing session of a three-day convention here, which was highlighted by announcement of plans to "destroy" the CIO in Alabama.

William O. Hare, of Birmingham, was reelected for the eighth term as secretary-treasurer over opposition of Roy Copeland, also of Birmingham. Ida Lee Merchant, Mobile nominee for woman vice-president at large, was defeated by the incumbent, Mrs. Will Densmore, of Birmingham, by six votes.

Gadsden was chosen as the 1940 convention city.

No Shortage Here

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 26.—(AP)—While complaints of an impending coal shortage came from other sections of the nation, major coal consumers in the Birmingham district reported "nothing resembling a shortage would be felt for at least 60 days."

Most of the area's industrial consumers said today they had laid in a large coal supply in anticipation of the "holiday" in force since expiration of a mining contract April 1.

Both operators and miners here awaited completion of an agreement for the Appalachian district before opening negotiations here.

George L. Googe, director of American Federation of Labor activities in the South, was the principal speaker today and revealed the plans for a fresh battle with CIO, when he announced that organizers would be sent to Birmingham in an effort to return thousands of coal miners to the fold of the AFL, who are now members of CIO's United Mine Workers.

The organization campaign would be carried on under auspices of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, whose delegates, seated in convention here, pledged their support and resources to strengthening ranks of the Progressive Mine Workers through absorption of the United Mine Workers, a CIO stalwart.

Googe Charges Lewis Plot

Googe said the cessations of work in the mines of the country had been brought about by John L. Lewis, CIO head, to "bar miners from the American Federation of Labor and not for higher wages, better working conditions or recognition." He explained that Lewis is demanding a new type of agreement—one that would require coal operators to give UMW a closed shop for two years.

Possible unpleasantries as a result of the AFL's new attempt to destroy the CIO were hinted in Googe's speech and in an adopted resolution. The speaker said that "I do not believe those who oppose us will resort to violence," but if they do, Googe said he has confidence in the government's protection. "If not," he said, "resources of the national organization (AFL) will be brought into play to break the shackles of the Lewis dictatorship and return the miners to the AFL."

Miners Tire of CIO

Googe had earlier declared that thousands of miners have appealed to the Federation to "let them throw off the yoke" and return to the Federation and that other thousands wished to desert the CIO but are prevented from doing so because of fear.

"Miners are sick and tired of the CIO and Lewis," he asserted, "and want to return home to the AFL." He contended that welfare of the miners has not been protected by the CIO and that they are "used as pawns in the hands of a national dictator for his own welfare."

Other officers elected were: Cornelius Maiden, Birmingham, colored vice president at large; Hugh Brown, Birmingham, delegate to the National AFL Convention at Cincinnati, and the following vice presidents: W. J O'Neal, Birmingham district; R. H. Lanier, Muscle Shoals district; Walter Schaffer, Mobile district; J. J. Busby, Jasper district; C. R. Johnson, Gadsden district; Fred Vann, Anniston district; Frank Murphy, Tuscaloosa district; and R. A. Wade, Montgomery district.

Of 46 resolutions reported out of committee to the convention, all but three were ratified by the assemblage.

ATLANTA, April 26.—(AP)—The Regional Labor Relations Board announced today a hearing in Birmingham, Ala., May 1 on a petition filed by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to determine representation among ore miners employed by the Woodward Iron Company at Lipscomb, Ala.

The petitioning union claims membership of 476 out of a total personnel of 593. The hearing is to be in th Federal Building, Birmingham.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 17, 1939

BIRMINGHAM UNION ASKS BAN ON USE OF MILITIA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16 (AP).—District 3 members of the Steel Workers' Organizing committee (C. I. O.), in convention here, called for federal legislation to end "use of the national guard to break strikes" and protested "any tampering with the labor relations act" in resolutions adopted today.

Use of militia in breaking strikes was condemned as "violation of civil liberties" by the convention.

William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared during an address to the 400 delegates from five southern states that the S. W. O. C. did not seek social equality for Negro workers.

Instead, Mitch ~~said~~, the union sought only equal pay and working hours.

Jacksonville, Ala., Record
September 22, 1939

Moving CCC Camp

Negro Camp Being Moved From Heflin To Within 12 Miles Of Piedmont.

PIEDMONT, Ala., Sept. 21—The negro CCC camp, with 200 men ~~and~~ approximately 15 to 20 white supervisors, leaders and overseers is being moved from Heflin to Grantley approximately 12 miles northeast of Piedmont, on the Piedmont-Heflin road.

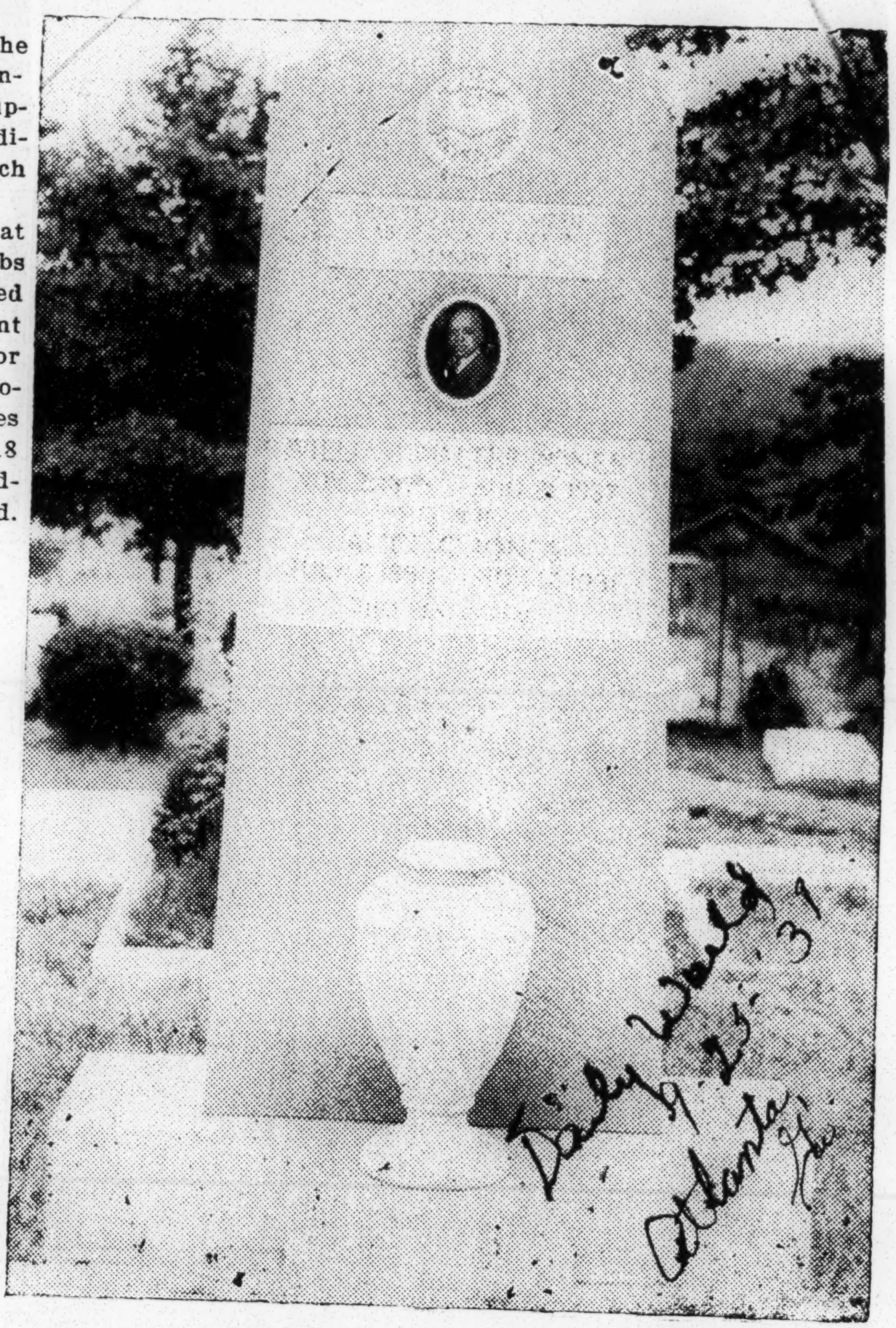
These men are employed in construction of the scenic highwoy known as the Skyway Highway, starting at Cheaha park, and extending to Borden Springs. The road has already reached within a couple of miles of Grantley.

The idea has been suggested that Piedmont should make an effort to have this community designated as headquarters for the camp, which means that a large part of approximately $5,000 a month payroll might be spent in Piedmont.

In addition to the payroll the camp naturally purchases considerable merchandise and supplies of various kinds, in addition to the main supplies which are purchased at wholesale.

It has been suggested that Piedmont officials, service clubs and citizens make a concerted effort at once to get Piedmont designated as headguarters for the camp. While the new location is only about 12 miles from Piedmont it is about 18 miles from Heflin, and the Piedmont road is a much better road.

Labor's Hero Honored By Youth



Daily World 9-25-39
Atlanta, Ga.

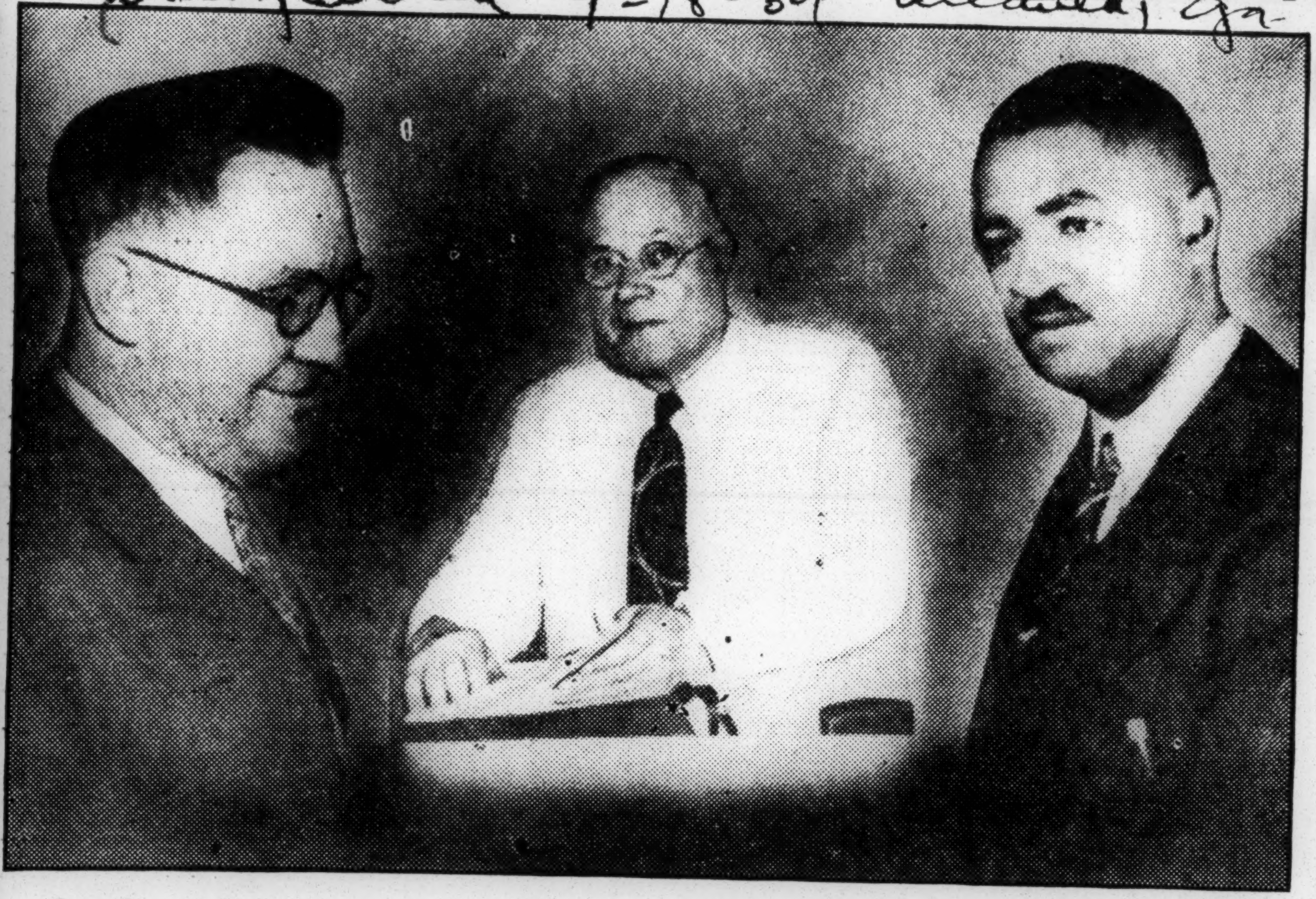
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—
The labor committee of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, composed of several hundred youth, mapped plans to aid themselves and at the same time do honor to perhaps the best known labor leader of their group ever to work with labor in the entire South. Walter Jones, who gave the biggest portion of his life to the organization of miners in Alabama, died two years ago and had erected in his honor a monument by both white and colored labor groups. The labor committee of youth in an effort to better their conditions and finance their plans decided to sell a likeness of the above monument to the thousands of miners who knew him and loved him. Persons desiring pictures may secure them in room 624 of the Masonic Temple Building or through Henry Mayfield, chairman of the committee.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

American Federation Of Labor Recognizes Negro Leadership

Daily World 9-18-39 Atlanta, Ga.



Cornelius Maiden, pictured on the right, with fourteen years experience as labor leader with the American Federation of Labor in Alabama and the South recently attended a conference in company with George L. Googe, pictured above left, Southern Representative of the A. F. of L. in the office of William Green, President of the outstanding labor organization. The trio discussed progress resulting from the recent campaign for a wider membership in Alabama and other Southern States. Mr. Maiden also was an official speaking representative of Mr. Green at the 59th Annual Session of the Negro National Baptist Convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Green is pictured in the center above.

White In Attack On Wm. Green

A. F. of L. Head Exposed By NAACP Chief

Daily World

12-10-39

New York

NEW YORK—(SNS)—That William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stooped to Red-baiting in an effort to stymie an investigation conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People into jim crow practices of A. F. of L. shipbuilding unions in Tampa, Florida, that resulted in the loss of 500 jobs to Negro union men, was revealed here today by Walter White, secretary of the association.

According to the letter which was sent to Green December 1, White refers to a statement made earlier by the A. F. of L. head, in which he said that Frank McCallister, secretary of the Florida branch of the Workers Defense League, was a Communist.

According to a previous letter in which he stated that the A. F. of L. could have nothing to do with Communists, Green quo[illegible] an A. F. of L. investigator who[illegible] sent to Florida to probe the ji[illegible] [illegible]ow union conditions, as saying that Walter White was unable to meet Charles Silva, president of the A. F. of L. trades council, in Tampa last summer to discuss the jim-crow problem in the trade unions there because Frank McCallister made the appointment and Silva had always refused to deal with McCallister because the latter was a Communist.

NAILED AS "LIE"

Nailing the accusation as "a lie" "White pointed out that Silva, not only knew McCallister, but gave us the real reason for his not wanting to talk to White the fact that he "did not want to talk to any Negro from Washington." "This is the South", White quoted Silva as saying, "and we know how to handle situations like this down here."

Disposing of the Communist accusations made in Green's letter the NAACP secretary pointed ou that the A. F. of L. investigator s report of the rotten conditions ır the A. . of L. unions i Tampa was not only untrue, but a "whitewash as we charged in our letter to you to September 29."

Following an investigation last July, when Walter White went to Tampa to investigate the matter, the NAACP has sought repeatedly to get the A. F. of L. to conduct an investigation of the freezing out of 500 Negro A. F. of L. union members who formerly worked in the Florida shipyards.

The unions involved are local 1,207 of the International Hoc Carriers. Building and Commo[illegible] [illegible]borers Union of America, which [illegible]as formed in May, 1938 in Tam[illegible] [illegible] after thirteen workers, twelve of whom were Negroes, went out on strike against the Tampa Shipbuilding Co. A local of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, is also involved.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

ARKANSAS

Strike Leaders Sentenced

Daily World

Measure Aimed At KKK Works Just To Opposite

3-19-39

Atlanta

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP)—A state statute against night riding, aimed originally at such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, will result in jail sentences of one year each against three Negroes, Henry and Dan Johnson and Henry's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dollie B. Johnson, in connection with their activities during the cotton pickers' strike last fall called by the Southern Tenant Farmers union, the state supreme court decided Saturday.

The three were convicted of putting written notices on plantation gates urging cotton pickers to strike for $1 per 100 pounds instead of the 40 to 85 cents they were then getting. Added was the scribbled wording, "stay out of the fields if you don't want to get into trouble." Authorities said this statement conveyed a threat bringing it within the limits of the night riding statute.

The defense said the statute was illegal since it contravened the federal constitution by abridging freedom of speech, the right of peaceable assembly and a guarantee of equal protection to all under the law. The supreme court held that the strike notices themselves were not a violation of the law, and the Johnsons had a right to strike and urge others to join them, but "did not have the right to intimidate and prevent others from working for the wage offered if the others wished to do so."

DESCRIBES REIGN OF TERROR AMONG SAWMILL WORKERS

Call 9-15-39

Kansas City, Mo.

C. W. Rice, Texas Labor Leader, Says 20 or More Negroes Beaten by White Union Wokers

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP)—A reign of terror exists among the Negro saw mill workers of South Arkansas, according to a report made by C. W. Rice, well-known labor leader of Houston, Texas, to the Battleville Citizens association, Miles H. Frazier, president, at its weekly meeting last Thursday.

Rice told the association that "twenty or more Negroes had been beaten and intimidated by white union workers at Warren, Ark., due to their alleged activity in defeating an election conducted by the National Labor Relations board to determine whether an American Federation of Labor union would be the collective bargaining agent for the employes of the Bradley Lumber company."

In an interview with Negro employes and residents of Warren, Rice said that he was urged to not remain overnight in the city, as white unionists were calling Negroes from public places and residences and beating them to avenge the defeat which the union members suffered in the election.

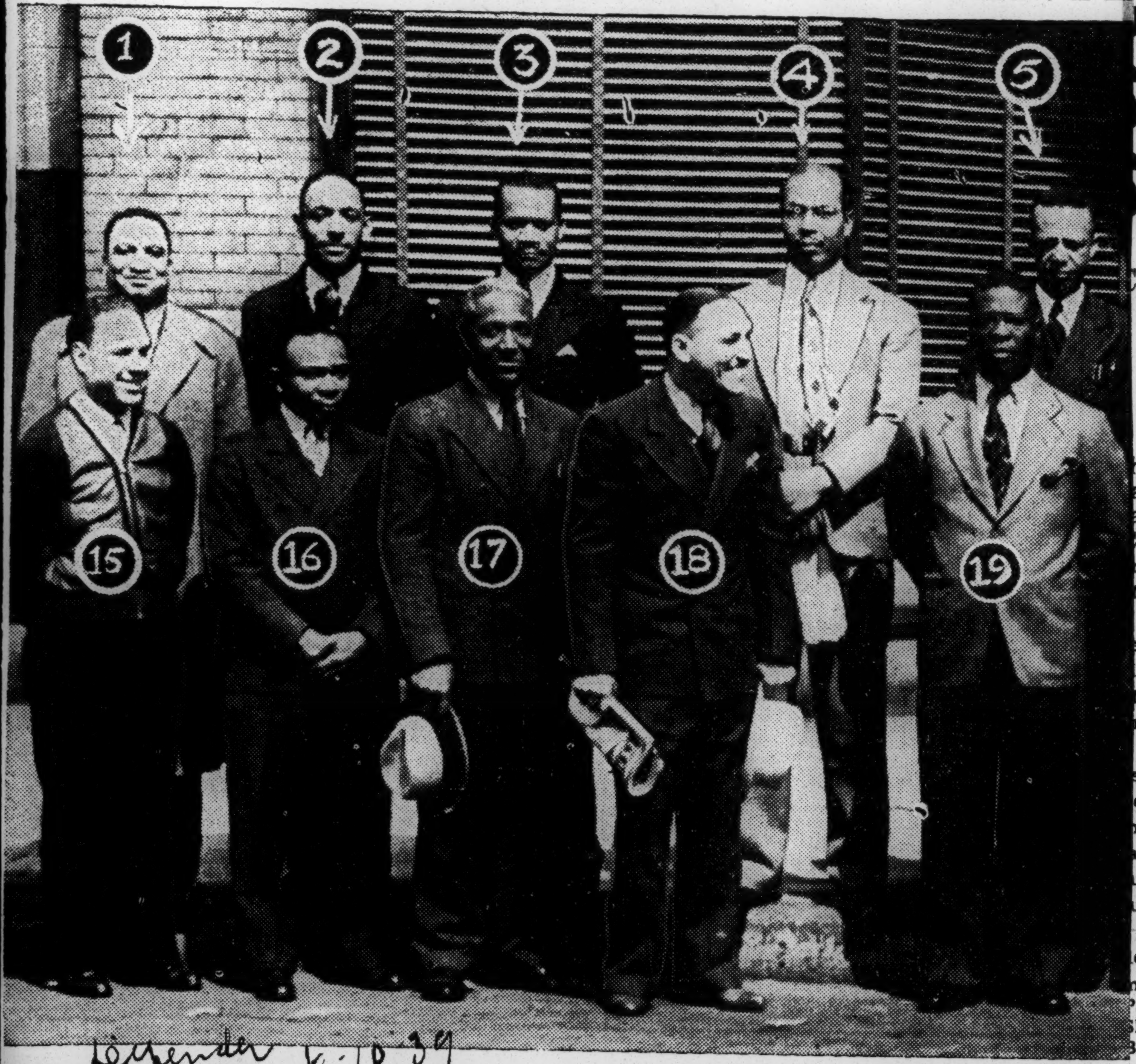
The wife of a Warren minister reported that her husband had been threatened for alleged remarks made against efforts to unionize the Bradley mill. The proprietor of a restaurant told Rice that whites had called Negroes from her place of business and beat them on the streets.

No arrests have been made, although the acts of violence have been reported to local police authorities by the victim of labor brutality and the management of the Bradley mills, according to reports received by Rice.

Rice gave an affidavit of what he saw and heard at Warren to W. Harold Flowers, militant Pine Buff lawyer, who filed the charges with Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

Flowers, chiarman of the committee on legal redress and grievances of the local N. A. A. C. P. and general counsel of the Battleville Citizens association, in a letter to White said: "The report is being forwarded with the hope that federal action will be obtained, as no arrests have been made up to 6 o'clock Thursday, despite appeals for help."

BROTHERHOOD OF PRINTE



Defender 6-10-39

Members of the Brotherhood of Printers and Allied Craftsmen who recently celebrated the first anniversary of the organization's founding. This inter-plant group is composed of the entire working staffs of the mechanical, custodial and mailing departments of the Chicago Defender. Shown in the photo are: (1) George Chrisley, Chicago, Ill., foreman, mailing department; (2) Samuel D. Hooker, Tuskegee institute, stereotype; (3) Garfield Warner, Chicago, Ill., pressman's helper; (4) Edward Hargrove, Hampton institute, foreman of pressroom; (5) Joseph Buckhalter, Chicago,
Simmons E. Wood, Simmons universit
positor; (7) DeWitt Moss, West Virginia
and make-up; (8) Grant A. Dungee Jr.,
linotype machine; (9) B. Franklin Jones,
(10) William McK. Murray, foreman c
Va.; (11) Truhart E. Branch, Hampto

RANT HEADS OUTH SIDE CHOOL PROBE

ommittee Plans First Hearings Next Week At City Hall

By NAHUM D. BRASCHER

"The schools of Chicago are
he basis of our future civili-
ation," said Alderman Ben-
amin A. Grant, of the City
ouncil schools committee,
rranging plans to conduct a study
some 25 schools.

This study is in response to a
esolution presented to the Coun-
l by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson
the Second Ward, passed by
nanimous consent.

The entire committee held its first
ession Friday in the offices of Al-
erman Henry Sonnesschein, chair-
nan and former secretary of the
ate Mayor Cermak, and set up a
ub-committee to go into the entire
ubject of Chicago schools.

The sub-committee follows: Al-
erman Benjamin A. Grant, chair-
nan; Abraham H. Cohen, fourth;
aul H. Douglas, fifth; Patrick
heridan Smith, sixth; and John S.
oyle, sixteenth.

Alderman Grant is calling the
irst session of the sub-committee
hursday, June 8, 10:30 a. m., in the
ity Hall. Among the first moves
vill be an official tour of inspec-
ion of the several schools; a visit
the Board of Education officials,
ncluding President James B. Mc-
ahey, Superintendent W. H. John-

AT HEIGHT OF I

Miss Louise Makel, seated on throne, shortly aft
queen of the Cotton Cotillion held last week in Inc
Miss Makel won the honor to rule over the first an

FLORIDA

RIVER JUNCTION, FLA.

Funeral services for Henry J. Davis were held Wednesday, May 31, at Oak Grove A.M.E. church with Rev. N. H. Leath, presiding elder of the Apalachicola district, officiating. Mr. Davis died in the Florida State hospital, Friday, May 26, at 7 p.m., where he had been confined for treatments.

He was born in the Oak Grove Settlement, August 6, 1906, and was married to Lilly Lou Porter, December 7, 1927, after which four daughters were born.

He leaves to mourn his passing a devoted father and mother, a widow, four daughters, three brothers, five sisters, three uncles, one aunt, and a host of other relatives and sorrowing friend

Ne

Roaming
ITH

FRANK
516 Pl

The profession
munity are spo
tion dinner, Mo
ing the softball
which has been
three straight co
City League.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS.

Brotherhood Of Red Caps Lays Plans For Strengthening Its Organization

Defender 10-14-39 Chicago, Ill.

By **ERNEST CALLOWAY**

Approximately one year after the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision granting "employee status" to red caps, station porters and ushers, the International Brotherhood of Red Caps has translated this momentous legal decision into terms of concrete organizational results.

Today with nearly 16,000 miles of Class A railroads under contract, the Brotherhood has entered into the spirit of developing the strength of the organization with full steam ahead.

Aside from the contracts already under the belt of the union, the Brotherhood is in the midst of a series of negotiations with railway managements which in the near future will push its contract mileage into the neighborhood of 85,000 miles of Class A railroads.

This figure, when compared with the best mileage of any of the old railroad unions, is a great feather in the cap of the two-year old brotherhood.

Set Dates

Resulting from a series of elections conducted among Red Caps by the National Mediation Board, in which the International Brotherhood of Red Caps was selected as the bargaining agency on numerous systems and terminals, dates have been set for a number of preliminary conferences between railroad officials and representatives of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps.

On October 5, Brotherhood representatives opened negotiations with the Memphis Union Station company. October 9 is set for the conference with the Pennsylvania railroad. Union officials and the Illinois Central officials will meet October 21.

The Union Pacific Brotherhood meeting is scheduled for Oct. 18. The Missouri Kansas and Texas will meet with union heads on Oct. 20 Southern Pacific (T. and N.O. Division) Oct. 23, and the Houston Belt and Terminal company has set Oct. 25 as the date for the meeting with the Brotherhood.

Settles Complaints

Compared with the nature of the union's work a year ago which was 75 percent legal, over 75 percent of the work today is in the nature of complaints, adjustments, agreements and conferences with railway managements.

This calls for a day to day office routine of filing complaints, submitting memoranda to railway managements, invoking the services of the National Mediation Board, selecting Brotherhood representatives for elections, meeting with grievance and negotiation committees, settling complaints, inspecting contract proposals, holding weekly staff conferences and numerous other detail activities which goes into the process of building a trade union.

Also going into the process of growth, the Brotherhood has extended its organization into the ranks of wives, mothers and friends in the form of the Women's Auxiliary which today is becoming a bulwark of strength in the Union.

This and the development of its Union educational work gives added testimony to the continuous growth of the organized Red Caps in the American labor movement.

LABOR-1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.

XY

PLAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEGRO RAILROAD WORKERS

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Mar 23—According to information received from A. Philip Randolph international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters a national conference of Negro railroad workers is planned to be held around the middle of May, in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Brotherhood.

Phila
[illegible]

The conference will be composed of representatives from all classes of Negro railroad employes, including train-porters, firemen, maintenance of way men dining car employes, red caps, hostlers, shop craft, sleeping car porters, express and freight handlers, etc., both organized and unorganized.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together the many and varied classes of Negro wage earners employed in the railway transportation system of the country, to exchange ideas, discuss the problems that beset and perplex Negro railroad employes, with a view to formulating plans to work out solutions.

Mr Randolph states that the Federal legislative program which is in process of development by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's commitee for the re-organization of the railroads of the nation, is certain to have a fundamental and far-reaching effect on all railway workers, including Negroes, and that this conference will explore the various complex phases of the railway situation in the interest of drafting a program to meet the problems of unemployment, wages, hours, displacement of Negro workers, pensions, and trade union organizations as they affect Negro railroad workers.

"When a carefully reasoned program in behalf of Negro railroad workers has been set up by the conference, the said program will be submitted to President Roosevelt and the Congress and appropriate government departments and methods will be adopted to mobilize public opinion behind the program, with a view to securing its favorable consideration," said Randolph

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

FORUM ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Two-Day Session to Be Held on Liberties in Emergency

10-1-39

Fourteen organizations identified with various phases of civil liberties have joined with the American Civil Liberties Union in sponsoring a National Conference on Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency to be held on Oct. 13 and 14 at the Hotel Biltmore, it was announced yesterday. Times

The conference will open on the evening of Oct. 13 with a dinner at which the speakers will include Attorney General Frank Murphy and Senators Robert F. Wagner and Elbert D. Thomas, the announcement said. Among the speakers at a luncheon on Oct. 14 will be J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters; Arthur T. Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, and Marshal E. Dimmock, second assistant secretary of labor.

10-1-39

The topics to be discussed include censorship of communication, the rights of various groups, the law and civil liberties, academic freedom and religious liberty.

---

13 Groups Join National Conference

Murphy to Speak at Dinner; Conference Opens Oct. 13 Here

[illegible]

Thirteen organizations concerned with various phases of civil liberties have thus far joined the American Civil Liberties Union in officially sponsoring the National Conference on Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency to be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on October 13-14.

Following a dinner on Friday evening, October 13, to be addressed by Attorney General Frank Murphy, Senator Robert A. Wagner and Senator Elbert Thomas, the program for the October 14 group conferences will cover the following:

1. The Rights of Negroes—dealing with the anti-lynching bill and the issues in the courts. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will take charge of this session.

2. The Rights of Aliens — the status of aliens from warring countries, anti-alien bills in Congress, the naturalization problem.

3. Censorship of Communication—government censorship in relation to radio, press, stage, motion pictures, books and periodicals. Session in charge of the National Council on Freedom from Censorship.

4. Rights of Labor and Employer—anti-picketing statutes, potential effects of the Industrial Mobilization plan, State and National Labor Relations Acts.

5. The Law and Civil Liberties—law in the "limited national emergency," the issues in the courts and Congress.

6. Academic Freedom—the present issues in schools and colleges.

7. Religious Liberty—conscientious objectors in the next war, anti-Semitism, the flag-saluting issue.

At the luncheon program on Oct. 14, the pressing issues of civil liberty will be discussed by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters; Arthur T. Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher; and Marshal E. Dimmock, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Organizations which have to date joined in sponsoring the National Conference include: American Civil Liberties Union, Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the U.S.A.; National Student Federation; American Newspaper Guild; National Urban League; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Council of Methodist Youth; International Juridical Association; American League for Peace and Democracy; Griffin O'Day Bill Committee; American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born; National Self Government Committee, International Labor Defense and Workers Defense League.

Civil Liberties For All

Age-Herald 10/3/39
Birmingham Ala.

Unfortunately, many persons are prone to look with suspicion on groups which seek to protect civil liberties. Even the American Civil Liberties Union, which is nothing more than an organization which attempts to protect all minority groups in their rights as guaranteed by the constitution, suffers in the public mind.

Too many American citizens, as a matter of fact, have begun to look on the term "civil liberties" as a phrase belonging to the Communist party or some other radical group. And although there is no basis for such a belief it is easy to understand why "civil liberties" and radicalism are so closely identified in the public mind.

The truth is, of course, the Communists and other radicals are in the minority. Their doctrines are unpopular. And unpopular groups and causes more easily suffer the loss of civil liberties. In Birmingham, for instance, good Democrats do not arouse hatred or abuse when they espouse orthodox democracy. No person denies a good Democrat the right to speak his mind in Birmingham. No Alabamian fears Democratic preachments. But many Alabamians do fear radical teachings and consequently are not prone to protect some radicals in their right to free speech and free assembly.

The New York Times puts it this way: "Civil liberty is never an issue for groups numerous enough or powerful enough to defend their own rights. It is and always will be, an issue for small, unpopular or weak groups—for union (or wrong-kind-of-union) men in other communities, sometimes for employers, often for Negroes and other racial groups, always for men and women who advocate unpopular causes."

It should not be overlooked that very often the men and women, the organizations and the causes that are denied civil liberties, are dead wrong in their programs. It must not be overlooked that many persons who are denied civil liberties are trouble makers in the community; that often their ideas are illogical, their tactics unfair, their speeches crude. For their illogical reasoning, for their bad manners and for their trouble-making we, as average citizens, may condemn them in our own minds. But we must, to save our own rights if for no other reason, protect the civil rights of those whose ideas make us see red.

With a large part of the civilized world today denied free speech, a free press and free assembly, with much of the world denied religious freedom, it is even the more imperative that Americans guard dearly their own democratic processes—and to do so they must learn to tolerate the espousal of numerous unpopular doctrines.

LABOR_ 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

DIES AFTER TAKING PLACE ON SCHOOL BOARD

Argus 11-24-39
St. Louis, Mo.

CLEVELAND, (ANP) — Mrs Mary B. Martin, only Negro woman in Cleveland's history to hold an elective position and victorious in the November race for reelection to the school board, died here Monday.

Born in Birmingham, she came to the Ohio metropolis some years ago and was long active in politics. Her husband, Alexander Hamilton Martin, is recognized as one of the state's foremost lawyers.

Mrs. Martin was reelected to the school board early this month on a Citizens' slate. She had been scored in colored wards for her alleged disinterest in the race when she was formerly a board member, but campaigned rigorously and won out on her promises to "do better" if elected. Recognized as an exceptional vote-getter, she polled thousands of votes in both white and colored districts to lead her slate by some 6.000 votes.

DIES IS TOLD REDS RUN TEACHER UNION

Control Here Is Called Strong —Mrs. Roosevelt Says She Is Willing to Testify

Times
New York, NY
11-28-39

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Charges that New York City Local No. 5 of the American Federation of Teachers was controlled by Communists, that the entire federation appeared to be likewise dominated and that the American Student Union was the vehicle used to spread Communist doctrine in many colleges of the country, were made by three witnesses today before the House committee investigating un-American activities.

The testimony was offered as Mrs. Roosevelt told her weekly press conference, in response to a question that she would be willing to testify before the committee if asked, but was not volunteering nor seeking to be called. Her comment arose from a recent suggestion of Alfred W. Lilienthal, vice chairman of the Provisional Committee for American Youth, that Mrs. Roosevelt appear before the committee and defend her support of the American Youth Congress, which he held to be under Communist influence.

Representatives Starnes, Mason and Voorhees of the committee said that they would be glad to have Mrs. Roosevelt testify if she wished, while Chairman Dies, who is ill at his home, said he would take under advisement what he, like the other committeemen, understood to be a request by Mrs. Roosevelt to be called.

Testifies on Teachers Local

The testimony on the American Federation of Teachers came from Dr. Henry R. Linville, long a New York City high school teacher, for some years head of the federation's Local No. 5 and now active director of the unaffiliated New York Teachers Guild.

He said that "liberals" in the local began in 1932 a fight against Communis telements and in 1935 withdrew, about 600 forming the Teachers Guild.

At the time of the withdrawal, he testified, the Communists in the local were a minority, "but a very aggressive one." which his group felt was sure to gain full control in another year through continuance of contentious tactics which were driving other members out.

After the withdrawal of the "liberal" group, which was headed by Dr. John Dewey, the witness said, the two Communist factions, the Stalinists and Lovestoneites, obtained complete control of the local and still retained it.

That the entire American Federation of Teachers was also Communist-controlled was indicated to his mind, Dr. Linville declared, by the position it had taken on many public issues.

Although the non-Communists in the federation appeared to have won a victory recently in electing Dr. George S. Counts as president, he added, it was significant that every opponent of the Communist faction who ran for the executive board of fifteen was defeated and that the federation rejected the appeal of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that it revoke the charter of Local No. 5 and reorganize it to eliminate Communist domination.

Times

To a question from Representative Voorhees on how the alleged Communist domination of the Teachers Federation could be ended, the witness suggested that continual public ventilation of the situation by the "liberal" group might be helpful by bringing public pressure to bear. He voiced doubt about the outcome, however, pointing out that the Communists were a highly disciplined group against which a less closely organized opposition had a hard time in making headway.

11-28-39

Even when the Communists were in a minority in Local 5, he asserted, they were "able to prevail over the majority" through their skill in parliamentary procedure, their zeal in coming to meetings early and wearing out the opposition by protracted sessions and other Communist tactics.

The witness said that although his knowledge of the American Student Union was less extensive, he believed that Communist domination of it had been shown by the attitude it had taken on public questions. The union's action some time ago in rejecting previous endorsement of the pacifist "Oxford Pledge" and substituting support of a "collective security" program of lining up the democracies and Russia against the fascist nations was a clear indication to those cognizant of Communist tactics and policies that the Communists were in control, he asserted.

The Student Union was described by Major Hampden Wilson as the vehicle used by the Communist party to spread its doctrines among students in colleges of the country. Major Wilson, lent to the committee by the Veterans Administration, presented a summary of an eight-months study of Communist activity in fifty educational institutions in forty-two States.

He characterized the union as a "secretive organization," and said that professors who sponsored it were "universally characterized as red, pink or so-called liberal." He added that, "according to common report," many leaders of locals of the American Federation of Teachers throughout the country were trying "zealously" to comply with instructions issued by the Communist party.

He listed six other methods which, he declared, were used by the party to spread its doctrines in educational institutions, these including free-speech and "peace" strikes, encouraging of students to picket and otherwise participate in off-campus industrial disputes, formation of so-called liberal clubs seeking the revamping of study courses "to show the glories of communism in Russia," and infiltration into paren-teacher associations and other school groups by party members.

Dr. George W. Hartmann, associate professor of educational psychology at Teachers' College, Columbia University, offered a picture of the way Communist members of teachers organizations worked to obtain control while in the minority, covering much the same ground later covered by Dr. Linville.

He testified that the party was "attempting to use the American Student Union" and that the students in it usually were "Charlie McCarthy's manipulated by an unseen hand."

In her press conference comment, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she would be "delighted" to testify before the committee, not in opposition to any one, but "in the interests of truth" and "to give information, if I have any in which the committee is interested." She added that she would "certainly not" volunteer nor request an opportunity to testify.

Denial for Student Union

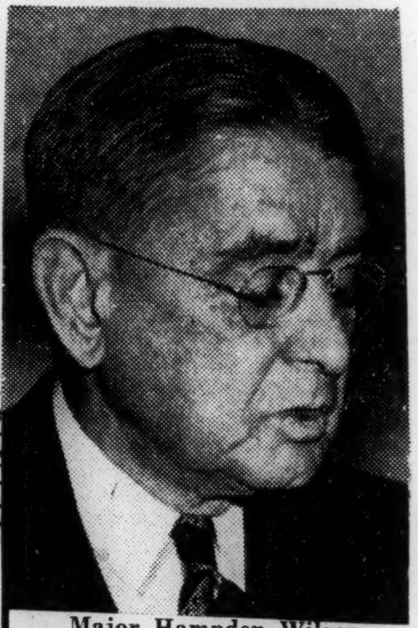
Joseph P. Lash, national secretary of the American Student Union, made the following statement in reply to testimony given before the Dies committee yesterday:

"The American Student Union is no more a transmission belt for communism than it is for Republicanism, New Dealism, or Moslemism. We are not dominated by Communists nor have we ever expressed any beliefs in, or sympathies for, communism.

"Our aim has been to voice the student's concern for his own and his country's welfare. With the world sick, deathly sick, this is the last moment to limit the rights of students to organize and discuss problems of social policy.

"The A. S. U. has time and again been mentioned by hostile witnesses before the Dies committee. We trust opportunity will be given us to present our side of the case."

AT DIES HEARING



Major Hampden Wilson

Dr. George W. Hartman

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Willing To Testify at Dies Hearing

Constitution 11-28-39

Alleged Communism in Youth Congress Causes First Lady To Express Herself; Will 'Answer Anybody's Questions Asked in the Interest of Truth.'

May Break Precedent Before Dies Grou

Acme Telephoto

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Cecil Jones, president of the Junior League, which Mrs. Roosevelt addresses yesterday in Washington after her press conference at which she expressed her willingness to appear before the Dies investigating committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(AP)—The unprecedented prospect of a President's wife testifying before a congressional investigating committee arose today.

Atlanta Ga.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told her press conference that she would be willing to testify before the Dies committee regarding the American Youth Congress, whose leaders she has often defended against accusations of Communism, and "would answer anybody's questions asked in the interest of truth."

Committee members immediately expressed eagerness to hear her. Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she would not volunteer to testify and Chairman Starnes, Democrat, Alabama, of the subcommittee now conducting the hearings, said that, "of course, we couldn't subpoena the First Lady of the Land."

May Issue Invitation.

It was distinctly possible, however, that the committee might invite her to appear. A decision probably will await a conference of committee members with Chairman Dies, Democrat, Texas, who was out of town today.

The First Lady's attitude toward testifying was brought out when she was asked about a suggestion by Alfred M. Lilienthal, of New York, that he and she should appear as opposing witnesses on the subject of alleged Communism in the Youth Congress. Mrs. Roosevelt ~~said she would~~ not care to take sides in opposition to Lilienthal, leader of a group which split with the congress.

Denial Is Prompt.

Meanwhile, the committee heard testimony that the American Student Union, an affiliate of the Youth Congress, was an instrument by which Communism had been spread through schools and colleges. Major Hampden Wilson an investigator lent to the committee by the Veterans' Administration, reported that the Student Union "is always a 'noisy' minority wherever it exists" and "invariably gets representation on the school paper, if not full control."

Wilson's testimony brought a prompt denial in New York City from Joseph P. Lash, national secretary, that the Student Union was dominated by Communists or had ever "expressed any belief in or sympathy for Communism." He said the union's aim was to "voice the student's concern for his own and his country's welfare."

Wilson asserted that, among other schools, he had contacted the city schools in Atlanta.

The committee also heard testimony from Professor George W. Hartmann, of Columbia University Teachers' College, and Dr. Henry R. Linville, executive director of the New York Teachers' Guild, that Communists are active in the American Federation of Teachers, an AFL affiliate, and control its New York City local.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS FAIL TO RECALL "RED" SURVEY

Officials of the Atlanta public school system yesterday were unable to identify anyone with a survey of alleged "Red" activities among local school students.

Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent, was out of the city, but Dr. H. Reid Hunter, M. E. Coleman and Thomas W. Clift, assistant superintendents, said they had never heard of any study of the attitude of students towards the Soviet.

"We have military training in our boys' high schools, have been honor schools in proficiency in this endeavor and have never had a serious objection from students or parents," Hunter, who is in charge of high schools, said. "Of course, our military activity is largely optional and those who take it volunteer to do so."

None of the officials could remember any conversations with any person seeking information regarding Red activities.

The Perkins Case

Age-Herald
1-26-39
Birmingham, Ala.

The technical issue in the proceedings against Secretary Frances Perkins aimed at impeachment appears to be whether aliens are deportable and should be deported if they belong to the Communist party.

The contention of Representative Thomas, who introduced the House resolution, seems to be that Bridges is an alien, that he is a Communist, that the Communist party advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence and that therefore Bridges should be deported under the immigration laws.

In reply, Miss Perkins asserts that a case now awaiting decision by the Supreme Court involves the question whether an alien Communist is deportable as belonging to an organization advocating the violent overthrow of the United States government. The deportation proceedings against Bridges, and other cases, she says, are being held up pending the court's decision. There is no charge of crime against Bridges, Miss Perkins continues, and the allegation that he is a Communist has not received the required hearing, cross examination and rebuttal.

It seems to us that Miss Perkins has much the better of this argument. If membership in the Communist party is legal in the United States—as it certainly is—why should an alien's membership in the organization subject him to deportation?

The Communists, insofar as they are typically represented by the Russian regime, have a horrifying record of force and violence. But the Russian terrorists are far from typical of all Communists. Some of the gentlest of persons sincerely believe in Communist doctrines. We believe they are very naive and unrealistic, that they are advocating a system that as a system contains far more opportunities for evil and abuse than our system of individual liberty, but we insist that the first fundamental of our own system is its guarantee of protection for the freedom of thought and convictions of all persons living under and abiding by the laws of this country.

So long as beliefs do not express themselves in violence or violation of the law, no interference by government is warranted or American. If an alien is to be deported merely for his beliefs, what guarantee is there against the invasion of the beliefs of American citizens?

Attempt To Halt Dies Seems Futile

House Members Favoring Move Are Outnumbered

Advertiser
2-1-39
Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—An outnumbered group of House members began a campaign today to kill a resolution continuing the life of the Dies committee on un-American activities.

They distributed to every House member a document signed by 130 lawyers from 11 cities assailing the committee as being un-American itself.

Both House leaders said the House was sure to continue the committee and that probably it would be given an opportunity to do so later in the week.

The petition of the lawyers, most of them New Yorkers, was sent around by Representatives Marcantonio (AL), New York, Keller (D), Illinois, and Coffee (D), Washington.

At hearings before the rules committee on a resolution for renewing the investigation which he headed, Representative Dies (D), Texas, asserted that Keller had used the same language against the Dies committee as had appeared in a Communist publication. He displayed a copy of Keller's speech, made over a radio network Jan. 20 and inserted in the Congressional Record Jan. 28.

Keller told reporters he never had seen the Communist pamphlet, adding:

"I stand right behind every bit of it (the speech). I'm going to hang it right on the nose of Mr. Dies. You wait and see."

Dies told the rules committee that foes of the inquiry were trying to discredit it with propaganda. He said Communists had passed the word that the "way to handle the Dies committee is by ridicule and laughing it out of existence."

He said the German-American Bund denounced the committee as pro-Communist and the Communists called it pro-Fascist.

Dies said he repeatedly had given assurance that anyone against whom charges were made before the committee could have a chance to refute them under oath.

Young Negro Girl Is Elected State Head Of Communist League

Age
2-25-39
New York
N.Y.

Claudia Jones, 23-year-old Negro girl and youth leader, was elected by acclamation chairman of the New York State Young Communist League at the second Empire State convention of the organization. Her nomination for the office was greeted with a spontaneous demonstration of 434 cheering Negro and white delegates, and the election by acclamation followed.

Miss Jones, an active member of the Coordinating Committee for Youth Action in Harlem, is also active in the Federated Youth Clubs. A member of the Young Communist League for the past three years, she was recently placed in charge of the Harlem regional organization of the League.

The state convention was held at the Odd Fellows Hall, 106 East 106th street, this city, during the past week-end, and had as its central theme the rallying of all youth for the defense of peace and the preservation and extension of democracy. This theme was emphasized by special decorations of the mammoth backdrop in the Odd Fellows Auditorium. In the center of this backdrop, stood a huge paper mache of a young girl holding aloft a sign reading, 'Build the YCL". To the right of this figure, a painting, dated 1863, depicted a slave breaking the chains that held him, with a scroll of the Emancipation Proclamation in the background. In the top foreground of the painting, the face of Abraham Lincoln looked forth.

There were panels on unemployment, work among the Negro people, student problems, peace, trade union work, and the convention received many concrete proposals from these groups. Resolutions passed by the convention included one favoring enactment of Federal anti-lynching legislation; another for the lifting of the Arms Embargo against Loyalist Spain, and a third demanding the release of the remaining imprisoned Scottsboro boys. Resolutions were also adopted calling for continuation of WPA and assailing the cut by Congress in relief appropriations.

John Little, state secretary, was re-elected along with Sam Banks, administrative secretary, and Seymour Schuster, secretary-treasurer. Four new posts, including chairman and three vice chairmen were added to the growth of the organization during the past year.

COMMUNIST HEAD CONFRONTS DIES WITH HATE IN U. S.

Pittsburgh
Courier
10-21-39

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The testimony of William Z. Foster, chariman of the Naional Committee of the Communist Party, before the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities, was in part as follows:

Dr. J. B. Matthews, research director. This statement is entitled "C. I. Resolution on Negro Question in U.S.A.," and 'C. I.' stands for "Communist Internationale?"

Mr. Foster: Correct.

Mr. Matthews. Reading one paragraph from this resolution of the Communist Internationale — paragraph 4 it is numbered—we find:

'It is the duty of the Negro workers to organize through the mobilization of the broad masses of the Negro population the struggle of the agricultural laborers and tenant farmers against all forms of semi-feudal oppression.

"On the other hand, it is the duty of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. to mobilize and rally the broad masses of the white workers for active participation in this struggle. For that reason the Party must consider the beginning of systematic work in the South as one of its main tasks, having regard for the fact that the bringing together of the workers for a joint struggle against the land owners and the burgeoisie is one of the most important aims of the Communist Internationale, as laid down in the resolutions on the national and colonial question of the Second and Sixth Congresses of the Comintern."

TRACES COMMUNISM AMONG NEGROES

Now, I ask you, Mr. Foster, if this resolution is not one which sets forth in some detail a program touching the Negro population of the United States.

Mr. Foster: Yes.

Mr. Matthews: To be carried out by the Communist Party in the United States; that is what it is, is it not?

Mr. Foster: That is correct.

Mr. Matthews: And was this program here, entitled "A Resolution," a program or resolution of the Communist Internationale, as stated in this title? Apart, now, from the process by which it was arrived at, it is so titled, is it not?

Mr. Foster: Yes.

Mr. Matthews: Why could not or did not the American Communist Party think up its own program and promulgate its own program among the Negroes in its own name? Why must the name of the Communist Internationale be brought in to give authenticity to this program?

WORSE OFF THAN JEWS

Mr. Foster: The fact of the matter is that it was all developed by the American delegates and about all there is "Comintern" about it is the name on it. As far as an explantaion of the thing, with regard to the reference to the Comintern policy, the Comintern all over the world has a settled policy and in its general line advocates the freeing of oppressed nationalities. And I do not think you will find anywhere in the world a nationality so deeply oppressed as the Negroes in America. They are worse off than the Jews under Hitler.

Chairman Martin B. Dies, of Texas: Are they worse off than the people of Russia?

Mr. Foster: The people of Russia are doing very nicely, thank you—they are doing very nicely, thank you.

Mr. Matthews: Do you think the Negro population of the United States would like to move to Germany and live under Hitler?

WOULD LIKE TO ABOLISH JIM CROW

Mr. Foster: Whether they would like to live under Hitler, I am not in position to say; but I certainly know they would like to abolish the jim crow system and the other outrages they are subjected to in the United States, and which is one of the blackest marks on the history of the American people. I know that much.

Race Workers Say Communists Use Pretty Girls To Lure Army Men

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 16—A Congressional investigating committee showed considerable alarm last week when it was learned that the Communist party was using cute little girls to soft-soap hard-boiled soldiers and sailors into joining the party.

According to Charles H. White, information writer for the Work Progress Administration, the army is focal point of attacks in Communist strategy. He said young girls were used to make the approach because many of the soldiers were tough and wouldn't listen to men.

It is feared that the lure of pretty girls has had a disastrous and weakening effect upon Uncle Sam's army. However, to what extent the Communist party has been able to worm its way into military ranks on the lying tongues of lovely hypocrits is not known.

The committee also learned from Mrs. Frankie Duty in probing relief agencies that the Workers Alliance is alleged to be a nursery for the Communist party.

Mrs. Duty, a member of the alliance for two years, said she quit the organization when she became disillusioned and thoroughly convinced that it was a farce and could in no way liberate members of the Race.

Controls Relief

She testified the Alliance "owns and controls" the home relief setup in New York City and that applicants for relief were advised to join the Alliance and "are put on relief immediately."

A former New York stage director told the committee that the WPA arts projects were a clever device "to sow the seeds of Communism."

Charles S. Bernard Dinsmore Walton, who said he was a stage manager on the Federal Theatre Project, made that statement. He said the Workers Alliance had dominated the theatre project until recently.

Back Hunger March

In furthering the activities of Communists White said he was a member of the Communist party from 1930 to 1936 and that when he was in Moscow for 18 months he studied the principles of Communism, military tactics, street-fighting ,sharpshooting and horseback riding.

In response to questions, White testified the so-called "national hunger march" staged in this country in the winter of 1932-33 was planned in Moscow. He said Herbert Banjamin, secretary-treasurer of the Workers' Alliance, an organization of relief workers, worked on the plans all the time he was in Moscow.

Benjamin, who previously testified he was a member of the Communist party for 18 years, was the leader of the march on Washington, White said, adding his own part was to help organize the Ohio delegation.

Defender

6-17-39

Chicago Ill.

A Profound Contribution To Civil Liberties

• The Tory red-baiters, with the war-mongering Dies Committee as the advance guard, try to create the impression that their present hysterical campaign is directed solely against the Communist Party and not against civil liberties.

But there never was a more dangerous illusion. Earl Browder, in a revealing address before the National Conference for Civil Liberties last Saturday, tore the husk from this reactionary propaganda and exposed its poisonous kernel. Said the General Secretary of the Communist Party:

"It might be stated as a law of modern political development, based upon observation of the experience of all countries, that the first attacks upon democracy by those forces determined on its complete destruction always take the form of denial or limitation of democratic rights to Communists, and that these attacks then quickly extend to those who cooperated in outlawing the Communists, until nothing whatever is left of popular liberties or civil rights."

Pointing out that the forces which are attacking civil liberties are the same ones which are seeking to drag America into the imperialist slaughter, Browder continued:

"The forces which are moving against American civil liberties are the same forces which want this war to go on as long as possible for the sake of the profits they expect to make out of it, and which are preparing to take this country into the war at an opportune moment. . . . The forces involving America in the senseless destruction and slaughter of the imperialist war strike first of all against the Communist Party because they see in it the leader and the symbol of all the deepest anti-war and peace sentiments of the masses, which they wish to silence and to crush.

"The American workers and farmers, all toiling people of the world, will understand that when the government of our country begins to move against the Communist Party, to limit or extinguish its right under the American Constitution and Bill of Rights, that it is taking decisive steps toward entering the imperialist war.

"But whatever your (the conference's) decision, remember that you are deciding not the fate of the Communist Party which may even grow stronger and more swiftly under persecution, but the fate of American democracy, which for good or ill, and whether you like it or not, will be determined by its ability to maintain its rights for all, even including the Communists."

The words of Earl Browder are a masterful guide to peace and democratic liberties in these trying times.

Daily Worker

10-16-39

New York, N.Y.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

James W. Ford Calls for Immediate Fund Aid; Harlem Rallies to C. P. Defense Appeal

By James W. Ford

Daily worker
11-17-39
New York NY

I want to add my appeal to the urgen requests already made by other comrade and committees of our Party for the mos self-sacrificing efforts in the $250,000 func drive.

Because of the special attacks upon the Communist Party and progressives, as part of the imperialist war hysteria, the fight to preserve civil liberties is crucial. Every comrade, section and branch of the Communist Party, every progressive, must aid the Party and the Daily Worker by contributing to the fund drive. The campaign against the Communist Party, centering around the persecution of Earl Browder, also demands the building of a special Bail Defense Fund for the protection of civil rights of Communists.

Last week, the Harlem Division of the Communist Party brought in $1,700. During the last two weeks, the Harlem Division jumped its quota from 27 to 46 per cent, from $3,700 to $6,300. Two professional branches, one in Lower Harlem and one in East Harlem, fully completed their quotas with splendid enthusiasm.

In Upper Harlem, the Hamilton Heights branch raised $97 for the Bail Fund within five minutes. Another Upper Harlem branch, in the 13th A. D., raised $200 for the Bail Fund. One of the comrades pawned her last family heirloom to help raise this sum. The Harlem Division, although economically the poorest section of the city, is doing a splendid job.

The people of Harlem know that the fight against imperialist war is a fight to maintain democratic rights and civil liberties. When civil liberties are attacked—whether under the guise of outlawing the Communist Party or persecuting Earl Browder—the Negro people and minority groups well know that the destruction of their liberties is inevitable.

They know that the antics of the notorious Dies Committee are assaults upon labor, the rights of Negro, foreign-born and other minority groups.

Let us rally around the Communist Party in its fight to preserve civil liberties and the Bill of Rights. Put the fund drive over for free speech and free assembly! Contribute a week's wage or a day's pay. Bring in loans to build the Bail Fund of the Communist Party.

JAMES W. FORD

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 2, 1939

GELDERS & COMPANY

Whenever Alabama newsmagazine gets its dander up it invariably is a jus cause, and just as invariably the publication goes to town. Following is an example, and it reflects the opinion of the people of this State:

The sanctity and inviolability of the right of free speech in this democracy and particularly in the South, cannot be better illustrated than by the tolerance and unconcern of Southerners over the appeal of the so-called "Southern Conference for Human Welfare" for funds with which to fight white supremacy in the South.

Over the signature of Communist Joe Gelders and under a letterhead studded with sponsors such as New Deal radical Maury Maverick; labor agitator Mollie Dowd; Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr, sister-in-law of Southern Conference decorated Justice Hugo Black, and Birmingham's own New Deal justice of the peace, Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, Southern people are asked to buy "Free America First" seals to defray expenses of a leftist campaign to abolish election laws that were the only means by which the South freed itself of the horrors of reconstruction and Negro-dominated government, and preserved the "white supremacy" that has been a cardinal principle of the Democratic Party of the South and the banner on its party emblem. Yet no one is escorted to the State boundary—and not even any general concern is expressed over such an ominous threat.

Russia may be ready for social equality. The "enlightened North" with its relatively small percentage of Negroes may be ready for it. But the South, sections of which are predominantly African, is not by many, many years. The renowned and universally respected Negro leader, President Patterson of Tuskeegee Institute, recognizes this and publicly deplores the unwarranted meddling of such wild-eyed groups as this "Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

Most of the agitation for universal suffrage in this section of America comes, not from the responsible Negro leadership, but from self-styled "social uplifters" who for the most part feed from the public trough and are willing to trust their tenure of office only to community charges and others to whom the privilege of voting is not worth $1.50 a year for education. Their appeal is to those who subscribe to the philosophy that government is only for the people, not by and of them. The "Southern Conference for Human Welfare" which condemned capitalism as opposed to Communism, our voting laws, segregation of races, and our Southern traditions, was led and sponsored by and composed of 99 per cent Federal officeholders and rabble-rousing radicals, few of whom ever thought of serving their community or country without pay.

Where was this crowd in the Community Chest appeals? The civil service campaigns? Who among them, not an officeholder seeking votes, serves on such payless jobs as small town council member, Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations, and school boards? How many of them work a day at the shop and attend a worthwhile civic meeting at night? How many give more to their government than they take?

This is the crowd that the Birmingham City Commission resolved against, that the Democratic Women's Clubs of Alabama condemned last year and again this week. "Free America First" indeed! Free it from the radicals and Communists who spawn discontent and seek to overthrow an order that has preserved democracy in a war-torn world —a system that has cerated peace, freedom and happiness unexcelled in the whole world.

What's holding the Dies Committee? The financing of the Southern Conference, the activity of its sponsors on government time and its renewed activity in the South appear to be appropriate subjects of inquiry. With the Conference's insult to the South left out of the question, its unAmericanism is right down the alley of the present day investigations of the Dies Committee. Certainly the American people have a right to know of the communistic activities of their employes. And none can doubt that this so-called Southern Conference is saturated with Communism.

One thing we know without an investigation. Southern people are not going to sit by idly much longer in the face of these attacks on our institutions about which we ourselves claim a superior knowledge and which we propose to defend at all costs. We are just getting tired of it, and we want no more cause to doubt the wisdom of freedom of speech, nor anything that might fertilize the ground for new seeds of the equally unAmerican Ku Klux Klan.

HALLENGES DIES COMMITTEE O INVESTIGATE REAL N-AMERICAN PRACTICE

Edward E. Strong, Executive Secretary Of The Southern Negro Youth Congress, Calls Attention To Revival Of Ku Klux Klan Lynching And Other Barbaric Activities Against Negroes

Congressman Martin Dies, the iairman of the House Commit- ee to Investigate Un-American ctivities, was requested in a tter today from the Southern egro Youth Congress to inves- gate the revival in the South the Ku Klux Klan and all her un-American activities that e directed against Negro cit- ens. The communication, sign- l by Edward E. Strong, execu- ve secretary of the Congress, ointed out that the Dies Com- ittee is supposed to have been vestigating for months those ganizations which carry on ac- vities that are contrary to the inciples of American democra- . The letter charged that "if ot through an oversight, it ould seem that your committee s deliberately failed to inves- gate the most barbaric hangov- from the Dark Ages known to e modern world—the lynching d burning to death of innocent egro men and women."

"As a Texan," the letter stat- l, "you must know how Negroes e jim crowed, lynched and seg- gated in clear violation of the nited States Constitution. As U. S. Congressman from Texas u also know that Negro citi- ns of Texas are not allowed to articipate in the primaries of ur own party. We call these actices un-American." Mr. trong concluded his letter by arging that "the failure of ur committee to investigate the -Americanism of mob-rule will ove to Negro Americans that ur committee in reality is orking to destroy the influence f those organizations in our untry which are fighting for e rights of Negroes . . . The st of democracy, Dr. Frank raham has pointed out, is how merica treats its Negro minor- y. This, Congressman Dies, is so the test of your committee."

A copy of the letter from the outh Congress was sent to resident Roosevelt, to Vice- esident Garner, Speaker of the ouse, to Wm. Bankhead and tty. Gen. Frank Murphy, with urgent request that they use eir influence to speed investi- tions of un-American discrim- ation against Negroes.

Informer 11-10-39 Houston

THE SIX HORSEMEN OF COMMUNISM

By GUS W. DYER

Professor of Economics and Sociology, Vanderbilt University

Socialism, in its broadest sense, represents a istinct theory of government, radically different rom the American constitutional theory. Socialsm is in no sense new. Its chief principles were xpounded and advocated by Plato twenty-five undred years ago. Aristotle, the profound leveleaded statesman of that day, told Plato if there had been any substantial foundation for his fanciful theory, the people would have adopted it long before Plato's day. The Greeks had sense enough to listen to the wisdom of Aristotle, and Plato's theory remained in the clouds where it belongs.

Telegraph – Macon Ga. 11-2-39

The socialist theory in substance is that business is a fundamental function of government, hence all means of production should be owned, controlled and operated by the government, and that all workers should be the employes of the government. In other words, everybody should be on the WPA.

Socialists care little for names. Sometimes they call themselves exponents of "industrial democracy." Other groups call themselves socialists, Communists, syndicalists, etc. All these radical groups hold the socialist theory of government. Communism represents the more radical, violent revolutionary type of socialism.

Socialism in all its forms and branches is antagonistic to the American constitutional theory of industrial freedom. The American theory is that business is not a proper function of government, that the qualities that fit men to direct business successfully are fundamentally different from the qualities that fit men to direct political activities. Hence the government should regulate business in the interest of fair play and freedom, but should neither own nor attempt to direct business activities. It is clear that any fusion of Communism with constitutional industrial freedom is impossible. Discordant, antagonistic elements cannot be fused. Soda and vinegar cannot be made to dwell together in peace.

Violent revolution of the Russian type is not the only way to bring a country under Communism. Communists have discovered that the process of evolution is more effective in leading them to this Communist objective in a country like ours than the violent, radical revolutionary method. Hence the evolutionary method has been adopted in this country.

Leading the Communist campaign in the United States we find at least six outstanding "horsemen," with Stalin in command by silent control. The groups represented by these six horsemen are as follows:

---

1. Those who have dedicated themselves to the task of destroying the constitution by holding to the form of the constitution, but destroying its substance by perverted interpretation.
2. Those who strive to set up a highly centralized government. Centralization is absolutely essential to Communism.
3. The exponents of the extension of government ownership. If it is demonstrated that certain commodities and services may be supplied to consumers at lower prices than they have been paying, it will be easy to convince many that the government should supply them with everything.
4. The exponents of the policy of huge gifts and subsidies to communities, schools, farmers and millions of voters from every sphere of life. This is a powerful factor in holding a majority loyal to any sort of a radical government.
5. The group that is leading the campaign against the so-called capitalistic system, and developing class antagonism.
6. Communist organizations throughout the land, operating under cover, directed from Russia, and co-operating with the other horsemen.

When the time is ripe it will be easy for the Communists to replace voluntary co-operation by force, and bring all under a dictator whose authority can not be questioned.

The great task before the American people is to unhorse these red, pink and deluded riders. This can be done.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

DETROIT RED LEADER TALKS BEFORE DIES COMMITTEE ON COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES

William Nowell Was Great Labor Organizer In Motor City and Former Director Of Workers' School

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

Call
12-15-39
Kansas City Mo

DETROIT. (ANP)—According to recent press dispatches bearing a Washington dateline, William Nowell of this city was among the first to be called to testify before the Dies committee which at this time is investigating un-American activities in Detroit, beginning with Communism. Nowell is well-known here in Communist and labor circles and had much to do with organizing and bringing Negroes into the Communist fold.

When it was first announced that Nowell was called to testify effort was made to contact him but he had already left for the Capital city. That this witness is well-qualified to testify and to give the real information as to Communistic activities in this community goes without saying.

Studied In Moscow

Being well-versed in Communistic philosophy, particularly since his study in Moscow, Nowell was at one time director of the Detroit Workers school which taught the principles of Communism, and more recently connected with the main officeof the U.A.W.-C.I.O. in organizing Negro workers. Since his split with the Communist party he would make an ideal witness—if the investigation means anything.

Nowell's pulling out from the Community party here, according to William V. Banks, who at one time was attorney for the party and closely associated with Nowell, was due to radical changes in the setup in Europe under which Stalin brought changes in the policies and principles of the organization with which changes Nowell would not co-incide. Being an independent thinker and one with a brilliant mind he could not resign himself to changes which, as he said, were against the principles to which he had subscribed and taught. Nowell leaped into labor prominence here a short time ago when he delivered a speech to an auedince of 19,000 at the Olympia. It was reported in the daily papers as a brilliant address and the best ever delivered to labor in this city.

Negro Republic In South

Nowell is reported to have told the Dies committee of the proposed establishment of a separate Negro republic in the south as a step toward the capture of the entire country by the Communist party a few years ago. This brings to mind a conference a few years ago with William Ford, Negro Communist leader and at that time candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Communist ticket, a Mr. Reynolds, white, who was candidate on the same ticket for governor of this state, William Nowell and your ANP correspondent when the question of "self-determination in the Black Belt" came up.

According to Ford, it had to do with the cutting off of a portion of several states in the South which area is predominantly populated by Negroes. The states were Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and possibly Georgia. The federal government was to form this area and hand it over to the Negroes living therein. A republic was then set up by the group, being self-governed, and independent of any other state but not with the same constitutional ties as other states. Provisions were to be made whereby any Negroes living in another part of the country could move in if they so desired. The whites living in the area could remain out only under the rule of the Negroes. Just how far the federal government would go in granting this proposal was not fully discussed at the time but the whole proposition met with considerable opposition from well-thinking Negroes.

There was at one time a great number of Negroes here connected with the Communist party, but, as Nowell is reported as having said, many may not have fully understood it. The two methods used in getting Negroes interested in the party here was the promise of equal opportunities in jobs, which brought in many older men, and the "social equality" ideas which found the younger fellows falling. True enough, they did socialize with the people of the other group in the party at dances, socials and picnics. The "Workers' camp" situated a few miles out of the city, found a fair intermingling of the groups at all night and next day picnics. Side by side they had Communism poured down their throats. That is not, however, an indictment against Communism, but it shows the gullibility of the race which falls so easily for anything that seems to ocer a wav out.

Fight for Civil Liberties

New Masses
11-7-39
New York

THE full significance of Earl Browder's arrest on a tissue-weight legalism is becoming apparent to hundreds of thousands of Americans. U. S. Atty. John T. Cahill may proclaim mellifluously from dawn to dusk that civil liberties is not the issue but thinking Americans know better. Just consider the sequence of events since the people's leader was arrested by the federal authorities at the behest of the Dies committee which in turn had responded to the pressure of the Republican National Committee.

Twenty-four hours after Browder's arrest the wild-and-woolly representative from Texas published, with malice aforethought, a list of federal employees in Washington who dared belong to an organization created to combat fascism in America and was committed to labors for peace. The attempt to smear was so flagrant that practically every tory publication in the country ran editorials warning Dies not to overreach himself. The President himself departed from customary procedure to brand the committee's action as a "sordid procedure."

Now remember Browder's warning: "If they can close my mouth, can silence the Communists by such methods, then no one in America will long feel secure in his civil liberties, and those who want to take America into the imperialist war will soon have a free hand."

But many liberals are not availing themselves of the warning. Some are content to consider the harassment of the Communist leader on its "technical" aspects *(New Republic* and *Nation)*. Others keep quiet, hoping to avoid the drive of reaction by their silence. But Dorothy Thompson, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, whose apocryphal word still carries weight with some liberals, provided the most shameful spectacle. She shrilled like Dickens' Miss Squeers who said, "I'm screaming out loud all the time I'm writing this." Miss Thompson put it in black and white: "In the case of Mr. Browder . . . false passports . . . are incidental to the main issue. . . ." The Dies committee, she said clearly enough, "is doing an unpleasant job, in the course of which a number of perfectly innocent people are bound to be smeared." She provided the apologia for the indigenous fascists and they read her column with an eager eye. The seismographic Miss Thompson, who can discern the faintest tremors of capitalist topography, had her say and it came from no crystal bowl. Reaction in America is out to destroy liberalism, and they don't care what stick they use to break its bones.

Browder's appeal for loans for a defense fund should be heeded by all honest Americans. "Let all people be on guard," he wrote. "This attack on the Communists is fundamentally an attack on the political rights of all labor groups and progressives generally, and is a prelude to an attack on the living standards of the masses."

Headquarters of the Defense Fund for Civil Liberties for Communists, headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Robert Minor, is in Rm. 428, 799 Broadway, New York City. Remember that address.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

Mr. Patterson Says Communists Are Red, Not Yellow, And Admonishes Mr. Huggins

Defender 10-21-39 Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor:

My attention has been called to what I regard as nothing less than a report to the Dies committee. It was made by Dr. Willis N. Huggins and carried in your paper, September 2, ostensibly as an article inviting Negro Communists to "come home."

I am sorry that I did not see it earlier. But a reply at any date to such an attack upon men and women who are making every effort to secure full and complete equality for their people is valuable, I believe.

Dr. Huggins calls his statement an appeal to Negro "reds" to come home. I call it a report to Martin Dies, and like all such reports, it is full of false statements and half-truths.

As the "learned" doctor does me the "honor" to mention my name, I shall deal with his misstatement in a few words. I did not return to the United States from the Soviet Union because I was sick. To the contrary, I returned exceedingly well, although I went there not expected to live. I was cured in one of the finest tuberculosis sanitaria in the Union—a palace on the Black Sea. That's just to get the doctor's report straight.

Perhaps, Willis brings in the names of such eminent fighters against the un-American and subversive attacks upon Negroes, as William L. Imes and Adam Powell, with the idea that they would be terrorized if called flirters with Communism. They are not Communists, but they will not be driven from the line of struggle for Negro rights by the sending of such misinformation to Mr. Dies.

Perhaps Mr. Huggins feels that Paul Robeson can be intimidated. He can't. Robeson has faith in the people. Although he is not a Communist, the attempt of the doctor to place him in that category will serve no purpose. Robeson will fight for his people, for that fight is the fight for American democracy.

Those of us who are Communists are not cowards; we are red and black, not yellow and black. We have been through some trials. We know American imperialism. We have seen its courts in action, in Scottsboro, the Herndon case and the great fight of the N.A.A.C.P. to get Negro students admitted into state universities. We know those courts to be weapons against the extension of democracy to Negroes. We have watched Wall street through the Hoover hunger days. We have seen the blows aimed at the American people in general, and at the Negro people in particular.

Black men will win complete equality through struggle, and that struggle must be merged with the struggles of white America fighting against speculative price raises, the manifold evils of sharecropping, wage cuts, the speed-up system and other forms of persecution.

The Negro is suffering from what Secretary Hull has found and condemned in fascism: "force used as an instrument of policy." That is what lynching, mob violence, segregation and the chain gang amount to.

The good doctor should analyze these social phenomena more closely. He will find them rooted in our system of economy and the political super-structure.

The Negro Communists reply to Huggins' invitation to "come home" by offering him a little enlightenment. Communism in America flows from the un-American practices of the Martin Dieses, the Garners and other lynch-supporters to whom the doctor swears allegiance.

We are home, Doctor. Our hearts and minds are rooted deep in American soil, and progressive American institutions. We will plow un-Americanism under, or we will root it out.

By the way, can you tell me, Doctor, how you reconcile your much vaunted Americanism and democracy with such a statement: "White men will go to white men, and black men must go to black men." I have no idea what that means, but I am satisfied it has nothing in common with Americanism.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

MRS. ROOSEVELT PEEKS IN AT DIES COMMITTEE QUIZ

Tribune
12-1-39

Heard Nothing New, She Tells Congressman.

Chicago, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, attired all in green, paid a flying visit to the Dies committee today, listened to 50 minutes of testimony, then went away.

"There's nothing that we don't already know," she told Acting Chairman Joe Starnes [D., Ala.] at the end of her visit. "I'm disappointed. I thought I would hear something new."

Mrs. Roosevelt had intended being present while officials of the American Youth congress, which she has defended against charges it was communist controled, testified. However, all the time she attended a Detroit Negro, William O. Nowell, was on the stand talking about communist activities in this country.

Pays a Second Visit.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Roosevelt came in again and indicated she was hoping to hear testimony from representatives of the Youth congress.

"Are they on yet?" she asked of reporters as she entered, presumably referring to the Youth congress witnesses. However, Nowell still was on the stand.

Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival caused quite a flurry of excitement in the committee room. She had said Monday that she would be willing to appear as a witness if she had any information—especially about the Youth congress—that the committee thought would be helpful.

However, she soon set at rest speculation over whether she might testify by saying she had dropped in merely as a spectator. She declined Starnes' invitation to sit at the committee table and chose a seat among officers of the Youth congress, with whom, from time to time, she exchanged whispers.

Later, asked whether she came to give moral support to the Youth congress leaders, she smiled and replied: "They don't need moral support."

Chats Outside Hearing.

Outside the room the Youth congress leaders gathered around Mrs. Roosevelt and Representative Jerry Voorhis [D., Cal.] joined them. He and Mrs. Roosevelt talked briefly before she started for the elevator with her young friends.

"I think I can take six of you in my car," she told William Hinckley, former chairman of the congress, whom the committee has summoned to testify.

Joseph Cadden, Youth congress secretary, said his group talked to Mrs. Roosevelt last night in New York after Hinckley received a wire saying he would be heard this morning if he desired. Cadden said he did not tell them at that time that she would attend the hearing.

Policy for Negroes Told.

Nowell told the committee the communist policy for his race was to establish a Negro republic in the south. He said, however, that he realized that could lead only to "race riots, victimization of the colored people of the south, and chaos.

"The program was not to help our people," he declared, "but to help carry out the proletarian revolution."

Nowell said he joined the communist party in Detroit in 1929 while employed by the Ford Motor company when he became convinced that it had the solution of labor, social, and other problems in which he was interested.

Recently, he said, the communist party has used a number of organizations to promote the new Russian foreign policy of alliance with Germany. He named among these the American League for Peace and Democracy, which he described as a major organization of the party; the National Negro Congress, and the National Students' League.

The party attempted to bore into the National Youth administration he testified, and the Young communist league was the "spearhead" of the drive.

Chicago Dean Testifies.

Dr. Leon P. Smith, dean of students at the University of Chicago, told the Dies committee earlier that the American Student Union at the University of Chicago was at least indirectly under communist party control. He said that he personally regarded the A. S. U. and the communist club as subversive and un-American groups at the university and he asserted that during one unidentified period prior to this year the Student Union "was in control" of the Daily Maroon, the university's newspaper.

Tribune 12-1-39

"Is the American student union under the control of the communist party?" Rhea Whitley, committee counsel asked.

"There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that indirectly it is under the control of the communist party," Smith replied.

Tells of Strike Threat.

Asked whether he had encountered "objectionable" activities in the A. S U. program, Smith said that the union advocated a student strike when the university found it necessary to increase tuition fees because of economic conditions.

Dies was not at the hearing today. Following a speech at Madison Square Garden in New York last night he canceled all speaking engagements and started home for Texas for a month's rest on the advice of physicians. He is suffering from a functional heart disturbance.

He does not feel that his absence will hamper the work of the committee since, he said, funds are running low and, in any event, there could only be a few more hearings before work of drafting the report is started. It must be in the hands of congress on Jan. 3.

Railway Workers Rap Dies Committee At Convention

Courier 11-4-39 Pittsburgh Pa.

Ku Klux, Vigilante Attacks On Race Are Skipped By U.S. Investigators—Called Enemy to Bill of Rights.

By FAY M. JACKSON

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 2.—The United States government was urged to dissolve the Dies committee because of its attacks against peace organizations, organized labor and for not conducting serious investigations into the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Vigilantes (California's very special brand of kluxers), by the convention of Dining Car Waiters, Local 465, of the Union Pacific system, in a special resolution sent to Attorney-General Frank Murphy.

In addressing the second biennial convention of Dining Car Waiters here, Secretary Rufus Long who reported for the resolutions committee, advocated that the body go on record as condemning any drive against the Bill of Rights and any violation of American Civil Liberties.

The resolution stated that general hysteria created by the Dies committee under the alleged investigations of so-called "un-American activities" was a part of definite preparations for America's entry into the present war.

"The committee has not conducted serious investigations into the activities of the Nazi Bund, Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts, the Knights of the White Camelia, Vigilantes and similar subver--sive groups which threaten the existence of the Bill of Rights and American democracy," the resolution read.

While this report was being read, news came to the convention that a Negro had been threatened with lynching in Modesto, "because he sat on the platform with white women." Vigilantes, armed with rope and fagot, went to the home of the man where he was told to leave town or "take his medicine." He left town.

Negroes On Dies' Red List

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

10-29-39

No Proof Given That They Are Communists

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Excitement prevailed in this city when the Dies Committee made public a list of members of the American League for Peace and Democracy, since Chairman Dies of the investigating committee has written a statement declaring "it has been established conclusively that the American League for Peace and Democracy was organized and is controlled by the Communist party." Chairman Dies stated he was not charging the government employes whose names were revealed as being members of the Communist party.

Prominent Negroes' names appearing on the list occasioned much comment concerning their connections with the league, and some of the better known school teachers and social leaders are included in this list.

Each department is taken and then names of those who had been members of the league are given. Following is a listing showing the Negroes who had contributed to the organization:

Dutton A. Ferguson of the WPA, special assistant senior clerk; Carol Williston, Freedman's hospital worker $1,800 per annum; Mrs. Jewell R. Mazique, assistant in the Library of congress, $1,260 per annum; Alice Lee Renfrow, assistant in the Library of Congress, $1,320 per annum; Mrs. Josephine Bentley, Dunbar High school, $2,800; Marcelle B. Brown, Dunbar High school, $2,800; Miss Fairfax N. Boten, Dunbar High school, $2,800;

Miss Wilhelmina Bullock, Lovejoy school, $2,200; Julian A. Cook, Supt of Maintenance, Howard university, $3,500; Mrs. Pearl Brown Curtis, librarian, Dunbar High; Capt. Eugene Davidson, Dunbar High, $1,800; Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the college of dentistry, Howard university, $4,250; Miss Ruby Duffey Howard teacher, $2,200; Dr. Dorothy C. Ferrenee Boulding, Howard clinic, $600; Mrs. Alice Bell Finlayson, Twining school $2,200; Daisy W. Frazier, Shaw Junior high school teacher, $2,400 Christopher Hoffman, Cardoza High school teacher, $2,200;

Eugene Holmes, Howard teacher; Mrs. J. Louise Lovett, Cardoza High school teacher, $3,100; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Armstrong High teacher; A. Walker, teacher, $2,200; Norma E. Boyd, Banneker Jr. high teacher, $2,800; James E. Scott, Armstrong teacher, $3,200; John Lovell Jr. Howard teacher, $2,300.

Many persons not so well known were listed from various departments as being members of the league, serving in various capacities in governmental bureaus.

Atlanta Ga

Much bitterness is being expressed against Chairman Dies in this action, inasmuch as members of the league who are outspoken in their beliefs declare that the office of the league was broken into and the mail files and lists were stolen from the office in purely an "unAmerican manner."

Daily World, 10. 28. 39

Whether or not these people will be called upon to defend their membership in the league remains to be seen, however, Congressman Dies was forced to publish the names of the members when challenged by another member of congress to do so.

Members and officials of the league declare the action is merely a method of attempted intimidation of government employes and has no bearing at all upon the positions held by the members of the League.

Considering that memberships—if memberships they are—range from assistant secretaries of big bureaus down to the humblest charwomen, the far reaching effect of this move is being keenly watched by many who are not members of the Communist party but who sympathize with the fight being made for bettering general conditions and attempting to insure a world peace movement

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

News 11-29-39 Birmingham, Ala.

A COMMUNIST RALLY—An American Communist rally and (inset) Earl Browder, head of the party. In Browder's clash with the Dies committee one of the chief questions was just how much influence the Russian Communist party has over the Communist party in the United States. A national survey by the Institute shows that most voters think the party in this country is largely a puppet of the Soviet government.

SENTIMENT SHOWN IN INSTITUTE POLL

News

Many, In Fact, Think Browder And Gang Take Orders Directly From Reds

11-29-39 Birmingham, Ala.

BY DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion, Copyright, 1939.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's charge that Earl Browder, American Communist leader, "seems to feel that his first allegiance is to another country," is in line with the attitude toward Communists held by many American voters at the present time.

In a national survey just completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion a majority of those polled expressed the belief that the Communist party in this country is merely an arm of the Soviet Union, being either controlled directly by Russia or working in close consultation with Russia. Only a small minority in the survey said they thought the Communist party was entirely independent of Russia.

These views, of course, represent opinions only. The actual facts regarding Russia's relation to the party have not definitely been established in detail. Whether those polled in the survey are right or wrong in their estimate of Russian control over the party, their sentiments may account in part for the slow growth of the party in this country.

To find the general attitude of the public toward the American Communists, the Institute put to a cross-section of voters a question containing four statements. The voters were asked: "Which of these statements best describes your opinion about the Communist party in the United States?"

The four statements, with the percentage vote on each, follow:

The Communist party in this country takes orders directly from Russia	**25%**
The policies of the Communist party in the United States are decided on by Communists in this country in consultation with Russia	**27**
The policies of the American Communist party are decided entirely by Communists in the U. S.	**9**
Know nothing about the Communist party	**39**

Some variation of opinion was found by income groups in the survey. More voters in the upper income level had opinions than in the

lower levels. But in each level the largest single group with opinions felt that the party was controlled either directly or indirectly by Russia.

The study also found a sharp difference in the no opinion vote between farmers and urban voters. Whereas only about one-third (35 per cent) of city dwellers in the survey said they knew nothing about the Communist party, one-half of the farmers (50 per cent) said they had no opinion answer.

In all of these groups—rich and poor, urban and farm—only small minorities, less than 10 per cent, felt that the Communist party was a purely American party, independent of Russian control. And, as previous Institute surveys have shown, Russia is one of the least liked foreign countries in the United States, polling only 1 per cent in a recent survey on favorite foreign nations.

* * *

Voters Estimate Communist Strength

Some anti-Communist forces in the United States have painted dramatic pictures of a so-called "red menace," professing to find a vast network of Communist party workers throughout the country. In order to get some idea as to what the public's views on the matter are, the Institute asked a second question in its survey. The question was:

"About how many members do you think there are in the Communist party in the United States?"

A large majority—60 per cent—said they did not know. Among the remainder who were willing to hazard a guess, the median average of all estimates was approximately 300,000.

In 1932 the Communist presidential candidates polled approximately 100,000 votes, and the Communist party vote in 1936 was approximately 80,000.

Largest Negro Newspaper Calls Dies-Hunt 'America's Most Un-American Institution'

• The Baltimore Afro-American, one of the largest Negro weeklies, calls the Dies Committee "America's most un-American institution," in a blistering attack upon Dies' witch-hunts into the American League for Peace and Democracy.

The statement was contained in an editorial appearing in the current issue of the paper.

Daily Worker

"We do not know whether the members of the American League for Peace and Democracy are Communists or not; and the truth is, we don't care. We do know, however, that the Communism of these people is much more democratic than the Americanism of Mr. Dies. It is a pity that there are not more Communists in Texas to help keep men of the stripe of Mr. Dies at home," the paper said.

11-2-39

The text of the editorial entitled "Thank God for 'un-Americans'," said:

"America's most un-American institution, the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, went on a Red hunt Wednesday that must have caused Old Man Reaction and Old Man Status Quo to turn over in their graves.

New York N.Y.

"Among the 'dangerous' Reds exposed were such harmless persons as a few unobtrusive government employes, some teachers, a YMCA secretary, and even a stenographer and a messenger or two.

"The list of persons supposedly engaged in subversive activities not only reveals how hungry the dogs of intolerance are for good Red meat, but also reveals how plain, everyday folk can get themselves into difficulties simply by identifying themselves with others who want to see the world just a little better.

"From what we can learn from the evidence introduced into the record, the 'culprits' were guilty of such un-American crimes as supporting the concert of Miss Marian Anderson after she had been barred from Constitution Hall because of her color, and of lending aid to the campaign being waged to force a large local chain store to employ colored clerks in its stores in colored neighborhoods.

"Such activities, in the opinion of Representative Martin Dies, who hails from the Lone Star State of Texas, where colored citizens are denied the right of franchise, and are jim-crowed, lynched and barred from institutions of learning, are un-American and may tend to undermine our beautiful 'Utopia.'

"We do not know whether the members of the American League for Peace and Democracy are Communists or not; and the truth is, we don't care. We do know, however, that the communism of these people is much more democratic than the Americanism of Mr. Dies. It is a pity that there are not more Communists in Texas to help keep men of the stripe of Mr. Dies home. Thank God for un-Americans!"

First Lady Raps Red Baiting

10-31-39

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

Urges Deeper Understanding Of Democracy

NEW YORK—(CNA)—An implied protest against the witch-hunting activities of the Dies Committee and a plea for a deeper understanding of democracy and for a more positive struggle to make it live was voiced by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt this week at the Herald Tribune's Ninth Annual Forum on "The Challenge to Civilization."

'The idea of democracy," she said, 'is not more extensive here than it is in some other countries, but we have more of it. Let us not be afraid. I am not afraid to talk to Communists. I believe in democracy and I believe that it can work.'

Discussing American democracy Mrs. Roosevelt said that she considered it to have "fallen short" in three serious matters, education, health and security.

She warned against efforts to suppress minority-opinion groups, declaring that suppressive trends were likely to lead to the destruction of some of our own liberties."

Harlem C. P. to Hold Meetings on USSR-Finland

Daily Worker

Beginning tomorrow, a series of meetings on the Finnish-Soviet situation, will be held throughout Harlem by sections of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party.

Jose Santiago, executive secretary of the Lower Harlem Section of the Party, Richard B. Moore, noted lecturer on the Negro question, and K. E. Heikkinen, associate editor of the Finnish newspaper, "Eteenpain," will speak at the Spanish Workers' Club, 1490 Madison Avenue, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

12-7-39

New York, N.Y.

The East Harlem section will hold its meeting tomorrow night at 8, at Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th St. Tony Ribaudo, Hubert Staten and T. Vuorela, editor of "Eteenpain,' will be the speakers.

BEN DAVIS, JR., TO SPEAK

Washington Heights will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Royal Manor, 157th St. and Broadway. Speakers will be: Lawrence Ryan, section secretary of the Communist Party; Ben Davis, Jr., associate editor of the Daily Worker; Henry G. Forbes, executive secretary of the N. Y. County Communist Party, and K. E. Heikkinen, associate editor of "Eteenpain."

The Upper Harlem section will hold its meeting December 11th at the Harlem People's Center, 306 Lenox Ave. Speakers will include Timothy Holmes, member of the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party; Audley Moore, head of the Women's Commission of the Harlem Division; Cyril Phillip, chairman of the Upper Harlem section; George Blake, administrative secretary of the Harlem Division; Richard B. Moore, noted lecturer on the Negro question, and H. E. Heikkinen, associate editor of 'Eteenpain."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 27, 1939

U. S. SCORED BY CUBAN

Negro Labor Delegate Says Good Neighbor Plan Dead

Havana, Nov. 26.—(U.P.): Lazaro Pena, negro Communist leader and Cuban workers delegate to the second inter-American labor conference, charged today that President Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy is dead" and asked workers to unite to "curb imperialistic thieves", in the Americas.

Four thousand workers, jammed into the beflagged National theater for a meeting called by the Cuban Workers Confederation to pay tribute to international labor office workers, heard Pena specifically assail the Electric Bond and Share company, the United Fruit Company, and the Stand Oil company, all American concerns with extensive holdings in Latin America.

Pena, who appears a likely winner of a seat in the constituent assembly elections held November 15, defended Mexican legislation and said that Latin America wos on the road to atttainment of social justice through the "teachings of Karl Mark and the Russian revolution".

James B. Carey, delegate of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, conveyed to the meeting the personal greetings of Chairman John L. Lewis of the C I O.

NEGRO GROUPS HIT DIES COMMITTEE, URGE DISBANDING

Daily Worker
11-6-39 New York

Chicago Conference Warns Negroes of Nation of Attacks on Organizations Which Have Been Staunch Defenders of Race

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Recognizing that abrogation of democratic rights in the nation will strike minority groups with telling force, Negroes in several parts of the country joined hands with other progressive groups this week to fight for preservation of civil liberties. extension of social legislation and dissolution of the Dies Committee.

The Negro's offensive against the Texas Congressman's un-American activities was understood to have been motivated by the fact that not only his unbridled assaults threaten their limited liberties, but also by a growing realization that the organizations against which he directs his main fire are the staunchest champions for equal rights for Negroes.

Two leading Negro papers, The Chicago Defender and The Baltimore Afro-American delivered blistering attacks upon the Committee's witch-hunting drive this week, and demanded a halt to its activities.

The campaign in Chicago was undertaken at a Defense Conference called by the International Labor Defense and attended by a large group of Negroes Chicago's South Side Negro Alderman, Earl B. Dickerson, was elected chairman of a permanent Executive Board that was set up to guide the work. Another Negro leader, William L. Patterson, Associated Editor of the Crusader News Agency. was also elected to the Board.

PATTERSON HITS WARMAKERS

Speaking at the conference, Patterson assailed the Dies Committee for its attack on constitutional liberties. He declared that the Committee's assaults on the Communist Party was the prerequisite for a general offensive upon all liberal organizations and individuals throughout the nation. He pointed to Germany and France as examples and showed that the beheading of the advanced defenders of the people's rights invariably preceds the general blacking out of all rights.

"This has been proven true here in America by the assault Dies now makes upon government employees who have the courage to connect themselves with the League for Peace and Democracy," he said.

"The defense of the Communist Party and its activities constitutes a defense of liberalism in America," he added.

The awakening of the Negroes to the Dies' menace was further observed by the action of the Southern Negro Youth Congress Pointing to the denial of opportunities to Negro youth which Dies and his class wilfully foster, as well as the renewed activities of the Ku Klux Klan in terrorizing the Negro people in the South, the Youth Congress sent a letter to Dies' Committee urging it investigate the un-Americanism of the hooded order.

"The failure of your committee to investigate the un-Americanism of mob rule will prove to Negro Americans that your committee in reality is working to destroy the influence of these organizations in our country which are fighting for the rights of Negroes," the letter stated.

DIES NAMES NEGROES IN 'RED' GROUP

Washington Aroused As Howard U. Teachers Are Included in List

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
11-3-39

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Excitement prevailed in this city when the Dies committee made public a list of members of the American League for Peace and Democracy, since Chairman Dies of the investigating committee has written a statement declaring "it has been established conclusively that the American League for Peace and Democracy was organized and is controlled by the Communist party." Chairman Dies stated he was not changing the government employes whose names were revealed as being members of the Communist party.

Prominent Negroes' names appearing in the list occasioned much comment concerning their connections with the league, and some of the better known school teachers and social leaders are included in this list.

Each department is taken and then names of those who had been members of the League are given Following is a listing showing the Negroes who had contributed to the organization:

Dutton A. Ferguson, of the WPA, special assistant senior clerk; Carol Williston, Freedman's hospital worker, $1,800 per annum; Mrs. Jewell R. Mazique, assistant in the Library of congress, $1,260 per annum; Alice Lee Renfrow, assistant in the Library of Congress, $1,320 per annum; Mrs. Josephine Bentley, Dunbar High school, $2,800; Marceile B. Brown, Dunbar High school, $2,800, Miss Fairfax N. Btoen, Dunbar High school, $2,800.

Miss Wilhelmina Bullock, Lovejoy school, $2,200; Julian A Cook, Supt. of Maintenance, Howard University, $3,000; Mrs. Pearl Brown Curtis, librarian, Dunbar high; Capt. Eugene Davidson, Dunbar High, $1,800; Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the college of dentistry Howard university, $4 250; Miss Ruby Duffey, Howard teacher, $2,200; Dr. Dorothy C. Boulding Ferrebee, Howard clinic, $600; Mrs Alice Bell Finlayson, Twining school, $2,200.

Daisy W. Frazier, Shaw junior high school teacher, $2 400; Christopher Hoffman, Cordoza High school teacher, $2,200; Eugene Holmes, Howard teacher; Mrs. J. Louise Lovett, Cardoza high school teacher, $3,100; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Armstrong High teacher; A Walker, teacher, $2,200; Norma E Boyd. Banneker Jr. high teacher $2,800; James E. Scott, Armstrong teacher, $3,200; John Lovell Jr., Howard teacher, $2,300.

Call 11-3-39

Many persons not so well known were listed from various departments as being members of the league, serving in various capacities in governmental bureaus.

Much bitterness is being expressed against Chairman Dies in this action, inasmuch as members of the league who are outspoken in their beliefs declare that the office of the league was broken into and the mail files and lists were stolen from the office in purely an "un-American manner."

Chicago Negro Youth Club Hits Browder Arrest

Daily Worker
11-6-39
New York

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (CNA).—Condemning the indictment and arrest of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, as a war move the Harriet Tubman Club this week urged all Negro youth to protest the growing threat to civil liberties in this country.

"We appeal to all Negro youth not to be misled by the cry of Communism," declared a statement issued by the club, "but to speak out against the growing threat and persecution of Communists as expressed in the indictment of Browder."

"All progressive people and particularly the Negro masses are opposed to all attempts to outlaw the Communist Party," the club stressed, citing the Communists' fight for Negro rights in the Scottsboro case the Angelo Herndon case, the share-croppers' struggle in the Deep South and the struggle for relief and against eviction on Chicago's South Side.

The Guest Writer

Mobism Entirely Silly

(From The Des Moines Register)

Commercial Appeal
12-10-39
Memphis, Tenn

Communists are now looked upon more contemptuously—and as a militant minority are therefore more harmless, probably—than ever before in the United States. Most of their claims have been thoroughly discredited!

To be sure, Communists have never really been "popular" in the United States. During the brief "front" period from 1935 to 1939, when for strategic reasons they abandoned all their main doctrines and used their energy for the same goals as the many groups of "liberals," they won their largest following among nonparty members. But even then, the vast majority of Americans regarded them with suspicion and distrust.

The pact with the Nazis, the joint partition of Poland, and now the brutal attack on Finland have torn the last shreds of international reputation from the Soviet Union, and the labored defense of these moves by Communist Party members elsewhere in the world has torn the veil from their touted "brotherhood."

Shortly after the Nazi-Soviet pact, indignant rowdies self-righteously broke up a Communist-sponsored meeting. Shortly after the invasion of Finland, a mob broke up a Communist dance and smashed the hall where it was held in Aberdeen, Wash. The emotions behind these outbursts are understandable enough, but the acts themselves are quite pointless. They serve no conceivable good purpose. They are essentially exhibitionist attacks upon an utterly impotent ogre.

Indeed, they remind us of nothing so much as the "Outrage at Utiky," an Artemus Ward story with which Lincoln once entertained his cabinet at a grave moment in the Nation's history.

Artemus was on tour with his "grate moral show" of waxworks. One group represented the Last Supper. At Utica, a sprout from one of the best families pounced on the figure of Judas and literally jumped all over it, crying, "Judas Iscarrot kain't show his face in Utiky with impunerty, not by a darn site."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

National Negro Congress Head Nails Dies' Witness

Daily Worker 12-1-39
N. Y. City

Nowell Described as Stoolpigeon, Expelled by Detroit C. P. in 1936; Is Stooge of Silver Shirts, Ford Service Dep't

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—John P. Davis, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, today described as "a monstrous lie" testimony by William Nowell of Detroit before the Dies Committee.

"The National Negro Congress is not a Communist front organization," Davis said. "It has never been dominated by the Communist Party or any other political party."

"Nowell's statement that he 'collaborated with me' in forming the Congress is a monstrous lie," he declared. "I have never even discussed the Congress organization with Nowell. He had no more to do with the National Negro Congress than Charlie McCarthy or Donald Duck.

"And even more significant than my denial of his statement is the fact that Nowell—although he claims to have been a guiding brain in forming the Congress—has never held an office in the Congress either locally or nationally, has never served on any Congress Committee either locally or nationally, and, was not even a delegate to either the first or second National Negro Congress meetings.

"I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party. I am not and have never been the leader of or associated with any group that could possibly be called a 'Communist fraction' of the National Negro Congress or any other organization.

"Noweil's statement is a lie made out of whole cloth. The Dies Committee in permitting this wanton character assassination of individuals and organizations is engaging in a disservice to the American people. I am ready and willing to appear before this committee at any time it desires."

EXPELLED BY COMMUNISTS IN 1936

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT. Nov. 30. — William Nowell described by Martin Dies as his "most valuable witness" and reported in the New York Times yesterday as having "broken with the Communist Party as a result of the Soviet-Nazi pact," was publicly expelled from the Communist Party here as a stoolpigeon in 1936.

Almost three years before the pact leaflets issued by the Communist Party and widely distributed to Negro people here, among whom he was known as a Communist, described Nowell's despicable role in promoting factionalism among the workers as a Ford agent.

Nowell then worked with Don Marshall, head of the Ford Negro service department and with the Lovestoneites in Homer Martin's wrecking group.

Nowell's trail towards labor's enemies began in 1934 when he was severely condemned by the Communist Party for attempting to develop a dangerous position on policy related to work among Negroes designed to disrupt Negro-white unity.

Refusing to correct his position for three years while still a member, he continued his activities under cover until he was expelled.

Today he is associated with Gerald L. K. Smith, the Silver Shirter, whose center in the past year has been Detroit. He serves Smith as an "expert on Communism." His most recent "job" was an effort to promote a strike-breaking back-to-work movement among Negro workers in the Chrysler lockout.

The scheme, apparently prearranged to promote race riots to split strike ranks, failed only because of the discipline among the pickets and heed given to the warning of the union's leaders.

When he worked with Marshall Nowell's main activity was to promote an anti-CIO sentiment among Negro workers and as a sop promised the mjobs at Ford. Marshall has for years been Ford's medium for hiring Negro workers.

Nowell has been the cause of the arrest of active Negro Communists whom he "spotted" for the police and made them the object of the usual anti-Negro police terrorism in Detroit's east side.

Recently Nowell was seen standing with a group of Ford servicemen at a plant gate through which applicants for jobs were passing.

Several weeks ago Nowell was the principal speaker at an "Americanization" meeting arranged by Gerald Smith. He took the occasion to slander Communist Negro leaders.

Nowel is now thoroughly discredited among the Negro people as a "Ford man" and is no longer effective in rallying anybody for reactionary aims.

His part in bringing this city dangerously near race riots as a result of his and Marshall's recruiting of scabs in the Chrysler strike, has earned him the hatred of every progressive Negro person in this city.

DENOUNCE DIES COMMITTEE AS RACE BAITER

Say Group Not Interested In Questioning The Ku Klux Klan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Branding the Dies committee as a vicious investigating set-up, more interested in throttling and killing any organization that has among its aims opposition to race prejudice and proscription than it is Communism and un-American activities, Race leaders here are denouncing it because the Ku Klux Klan isn't brought up for questioning.

They point out certain other organizations which are famous for their persecution of Jews and members of the Race and yet Representative Martin Dies seems to be blind to their activities.

Local citizens express the belief that the American League for Peace and Democracy has been placed on the Dies list because it cooperated with the Marian Citizens committee in protesting the barring of the singer from the public school building and the D.A.R. hall. They also picketed and otherwise supported the fight of the New Negro Alliance in its effort to obtain Race clerks in the Peoples Drug store chain and has joined hands with the National Negro Congress in all of its activities including its fight for the anti-lynch bill.

However, the Dies committee has caused quite a stir among Howard university professors and government employees in announcing that it has a list of 536 names of persons on the federal payroll who belong to the Communist organization.

The list included names of officials in the government service from administrators to a charwoman, and some 23 public school teachers, among which all except two or three are members of the Race.

No Action Expected

Representative Hoffman of Michigan declared on the floor of the House that he would introduce a bill prohibiting any members of the association from receiving pay from the government.

In a clash on the floor of the House several representatives denounced the publication of names, including a member of the Dies committee.

Among the most vehement opposers of the procedure was Representative Coffey who sponsored a civil rights bill in the House at the last session of Congress, although it did not come up for action in committee or on the floor.

Since it is apparent that the administration frowns on the publication of the list or the branding of the organization as communistic, it is the general belief in government circles that no drastic action will come of the matter, although Dies declares that he has evidence to show that these persons have been the agent of a foreign government, namely Russia, and are therefore violating the Registration Act recently passed, requiring all such agents to register with the government.

Race Members Named

Among the Race persons whose names appeared on the list, although it is generally known that many more who are members had their names skipped over for unknown reasons, are:

Dutton Ferguson, public relations man in the federal colored set-up, whose salary was listed at $2,000; Major Campbell C. Johnson, Howard university instructor, executive secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; Capt. Eugene Davidson, Howard university alumni secretary and officer of the New Negro Alliance, formerly a military instructor at Dunbar high school;

Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the college of dentistry of Howard university, $4,250; Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, Freedmen's hospital clinic, $600; Eugene Holmes, Howard university English teacher, who was an editor on the Writers' project; John J. Lovell Jr., Howard university teacher and secretary of the local N.A.A.C.P., $2,300; Mrs. Carol Carson Williston, Freedmen's hospital social worker and daughter of Dr. Simeon Carson, $1,800; Jerone B Osborne, government clerk and civic association president, $1,740;

Mrs. Bethune's Aid Involved

Mrs. Harriet West, secretary to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA executive, $1,800; Mrs. Corrinne Robinson, secretary to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, housing administration official, $2,220; Mrs. Myra Callis, supervisor U. S. Employment service, D. C. branch, $2,300; Charles H. Duke, architect, U. S. Housing Authority, $1,620.

Public school teachers listed are Mrs. Minnie Bell, Mrs. Josephine Bentley, Miss Marcelle Brown, Miss Fairfax Brown, Miss Wilhelmina Bullock, Mrs. Merrill Curtis, Miss Dorothy Brown, Miss Ruby Duffey, Mrs. Alice Bell Finlayson, Miss Daisy Fracier, Christopher Hoffman, Mrs. J. Louise Lovett, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Miss Norma Boyd, Mrs. Barbara Scott, and others.

Others named included elevator operators, messengers, workers i the Library of Congress, the navy yard, and one charwoman in the Capitol.

One high school principal said that he considered the list an honor roll; another school teacher said, "Why pick on the American League?" Another said, "What do you expect to do, have us run and ide? We have done nothing rong."

HARLEM C.P. BRANCH TO HOLD AFFAIR TO MARK FINE ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Daily Worker 12-4-39 New York, N.Y.

The Milton Herndon branch of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party is giving an affair Dec. 9 in recognition of outstanding work done by its members on election day. The work of the branch in getting votes for Amter is a real example of how Communists hold their posts in the face of bitter attacks from the enemy.

Daily Worker

Every member was assigned to his post in relays of two at P.S. 5 and P.S. 139. They turned out without exception and exactly on time.

There were domestic workers who took their posts before they went out to their various jobs. There was a porter who had to be at his job at 9 A.M. and who had the barrels in readiness at both schools at 6 A.M. when the polls opened. Housewives who had their homes and children to attend to were also on the job.

This was a new experience for many of the members but most of them had done this work before. It is interesting to hear these comrades relate their experiences.

They went about their work of getting write-in votes for Amter with such vigor and enthusiasm that they captured the admiration of the electioneers of the rival candidates, and many of them spoke for the Communist candidate. One co-captain heartily endorsed Amter and vigorously denounced the Dies Committee. They were all surprised to learn that the comrades were not being paid but after a little explanation, they understood.

A voter who had just cast his vote remarked that it was the first time he had seen a political party show interest in a voter after he had cast his vote. He expressed his desire to know more about the Communist Party and regretted that he had not voted for Amter.

Many of the voters showed great interest in the Communist Party candidate and several of them attended the Branch meeting the following week.

The members of the Milton Herndon Branch feel that they were able to do this work because of the capable leadership of their organizer, Audley Moore. They want this Party to serve also as a farewell to Audley Moore as she is being released as organizer to carry on other important work. At the same time, they want to welcome their new organizer, Charlotte Rucker.

The Milton Herndon Branch has many important victories to its credit. It conducted several successful rent strikes in 1935. In 1936 it led the Schoenshen case at P.S. 5 and forced the ousting of the Nazi principal for beating a Negro child. The branch organized a Defense Committee and prevented the extradition of John Ryals, a Negro share-cropper, to Georgia to face a lynch mob.

In the 1939 Election Campaign, the members of the branch displayed their growing ability to conduct a political campaign. They have not been able to fulfill their quota in the Fund Drive but, are trying their best to go over the top, even if a little late.

You can meet the members of the Milton Herndon Branch at their party on Saturday night, Dec. 9 at the Montserrat Hall, 207 West 137th St.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
November 30, 1939

American Youth Congress Called 'Red' Organization

Ex-Communist Says, However, Majority Not Party Members

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—William G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, who described himself as a former Communist party member, repeated before the Dies committee yesterday his contention that the American Youth Congress was a Communist party "front" organization.

This assertion, previously made by several committee witnesses, and also denied by some, was described by Ryan as "a generally accepted fact."

"All Communists know it," he testified. He said he had not worked in the Youth Congress, but had talked to Communists who had.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has addressed the Youth Congress and has asserted—although not before the committee—that she knew it was not Communist controlled. This week she offered to testify, provided the committee thought she had any information of value. The committee has not acted on the offer.

Ryan said that the majority of members of the Congress were not Communist party members.

"The Communists exercise control through small minorities," he said.

The same was true, he declared, of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American Negro Congress, the American Students Union, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and Friends of the Soviet Union.

He said the situation was different with the International Labor Defense.

"It's more than a front organization," he declared. "It's the defense arm of the party."

As Rhea Whitley, committee counsel, called off a list of organizations previously mentioned in testimony, Ryan said the case of the International Workers Order was "somewhat different," too.

"I don't believe it's under the complete control of the party," he asserted. He said he gave this opinion in spite of the fact that he knew Max Bedacht, IWO secretary, to be a member of the Communist party executive committee.

Ryan added that the prominence of Communists in the organization gave them "disproportionate control," but that they did not dominate.

The witness, who had appeared before the committee earlier this month, was recalled to complete unfinished testimony.

At the adjournment of the previous hearing, he was in the midst of telling his experiences as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. That war service, he declared, caused him to break with the party.

Briefing what he said was "a long story," he told the committee that he escaped from a prison cell in Spain for fear of being shot on a charge of being a fascist.

He later made his way to England, he said, and broke off his connection with the Communist party forthwith.

Ryan's wife, Mrs. Alba Novac Ryan, testified that she accompanied her husband to New York from Milwaukee, and went to Spain as a practical nurse and cook.

Arrangements for the trip were made by Communists, first in Milwaukee, and then in New York, she testified. In the latter city, she said, Earl Browder, Communist party general secretary, "told us that talk about democracy (in Spain) is not so", and the Communist party was in power there.

Browder admonished Mrs. Ryan and a group of 13 other women who were about to sail for Europe to follow the party's instructions and discipline without asking questions, she said.

In Spain, she related, she was placed in charge of a kitchen and dining room in an army camp, but obtained a transfer because she objected to the morale and discipline.

Although she and her group went to Spain ostensibly to defend Spanish democracy, she said, she found none there.

LABOR *- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

YouthCongress Urges Texan to Try Committee

Tribune

Asks Legislators to Come South to Find Un-American Acts

11-11-39

Washington D.C.

Congressman Martin Dies, chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, was requested in a letter, this week, from the Southern Negro Youth Congress to investigate the revival in the South of the Ku Klux Klan and all other un-American activities that are directed against Negro citizens.

The communication, signed by Edward L. Strong, executive secretary of the Congress, pointed out that the Dies Committee "is supposed to have been investigating" for months those organizations which carry on activities that are contrary to the principles of American democracy.

The letter charged that "if not through an oversight, it would seem that your committee has deliberately failed to investigate the most barbaric hangout from the Dark Ages known to the modern world — the lynching and burning to death of innocent Negro men and women."

"As a Texan," the letter stated, "you must know how Negroes are jim crowed, lynched, and segregated in clear violation of the United States Constitution. As a U. S. Congressman from Texas you also know that Negro citizens in Texas are not allowed to participate in the primaries of your own party. We call these practices un-American."

Mr. Strong concluded his letter by charging that "the failure of your committee to investigate the un-Americanism of mob-rule will prove to Negro Americans that your committee in reality is working to destroy the influence of those organizations in our country which are fighting for the rights of Negroes . . . The test of democracy, Dr. Frank Graham has pointed out, is how America treats its Negro minority. This, Congressmaan Dies, is also the test of your committee."

Copy to President

A copy of the letter from the Youth Congress was sent to President Roosevelt, to Vice President Garner, to Speaker of the House, William Bankhead, and Attorney General Frank Murphy, with an urgent request that they use their influence to speed investigations of un-American discrimination against Negroes.

11-11-39

The complete body of the letter follows:

"We are writing to you, Chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, to call your attention to the treatment accorded Negroes in the Southern states. Negroes who live in the South are denied their constitutional rights to vote, to serve on juries, to set in the legislative halls, to have equal educational opportunities. As a Texan you must know how Negroes are jim crowed, lynched, and segregated in clear violation of the United States Constitution. As a United States Congressman from Texas you also know that Negro citizens in Texas are not allowed to participate in the primaries of your own party. We call these practices un-American.

"For months now you and your fellow committeemen have been traveling about the country for the expressed purpose of investigating organizations which carry on activities that are contrary to the principles of American democracy. If not through an oversight, it would seem that your committee has deliberately failed to investigate the most barbaric hangover from the Dark Ages known to the modern world — the lynching and burning to death of innocent Negro men and women.

"If you are sincerely interested in Americanism, we ask that your committee come to Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas and Florida to investigate lynching and the denial of the fundenmetal democractic rights to Negro citizens. We ask that you come to Florida and Louisiana where you will witness in turpentine camps and on sugar plantations the forced enslavement of workers. We ask that you investigate the ruthless extermination of the sharecroppers and the tenant farmers.

"As for myself I was born in Texas at the beginning of the last World War. The first vivid impression of my childhood was the lynching of a fellow countryman of ours in my native home of Texarkana, Texas, as a reward for his participation in the war which had just been fought 'too make the world safe for democracy.' A second most vivid and unforgetable childhood memory is of the huge Texarkana mob which gathered around the home of our family for the purpose of lynching my brothers.

Cites Cases

"I cite my personal experiences merely to indicate that almost any Southern Negro can speak with accuracy about un-American activities and to let you know that the liberties of Negroes are very much more threatened by Klan-ism in America than by foreign "isms" from abroad.

"Representative of the Southern Negro Youth Congress will be glad to present to your committee living testimony to corroborate the contents of this letter. We are a movement of young men and women in the South dedicated to work for the realization of democracy for all of the Southern people. We are seeking to achieve the constitutional rights of Negro citizens to vote, serve on juries, to have equal educational opportunity, sit in the legislative halls, and to

"The failure of your committee to investigate the un-Americanism of mob rule will prove to Negro Americans that your committee in reality is working to destroy the influence of those organizations in our country which are fighting for the rights of Negroes.

"The test of democracy, Dr Frank Graham has pointed out, is how America treats its Negro minority. This, Congressman Dies is also the test of your committee

"Sincerely yours,
EDWARD E. STRONG

Radicalism in the Colleges

Telegraph 11-28-39

The wife of the President, who makes a practice of appearing on the programs of various radical organizations and only recently insisted that the American Youth Congress is not Communist-controlled, will have some difficulty in explaining away the testimony before the Dies committee on Monday by Major Hampden Wilson, an investigator for the committee on un-American activities, as to the infiltration of Communism in the schools and colleges of the United States.

Maj. Wilson's testimony was particularly significant because he was loaned to the Dies committee by the executive department of the government. He is connected with the Veterans' Administration.

It is also recalled that his aid to the committee is the only assistance the Washington administration has yet given this probe of radicalism. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt has delivered a blast at the committee, first, for showing how Frank Murphy, as governor of Michigan, let the Communists stage a campaign of violence and also when the committee published a list of federal employes in Washington who are members of the League for Peace and Democracy.

Major Wilson made an extensive tour of the country in the course of which he visited 50 institutions of higher learning and had conferences with numbers of school superintendants.

He told the committee that these colleges and schools are infected with Communism to an alarming degree and that one of the leading instrumentalities was the American Students' Union, an affiliate of the American Youth Congress which Mrs. Roosevelt finds so pure.

The fact that the American Federation of Teachers is a Communist organization has been well established and thus in many states the educational system is poisoned at its very fountain head.

In the current issue of Liberty magazine, George E. Sokolsky produces the evidence that the American Writers Congress is a Communist organization and has had the blessing of organs of the Communist party.

Mr. Dies is now attempting to get a substantial appropriation from congress to carry on the work of his committee for the next year and he will need a substantial amount.

He could get along with less if he could get the cooperation of the Roosevelt administration, but that is too much to hope.

Mrs. Roosevelt Tells of Check on Youth Group

Not 'Duped,' She Says of Youth Congress; Has Studied Its Program

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UP).— Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today refused to say whether she felt the Dies Committee should be continued. She repeated her criticism of the attitude of J. B. Matthews, committee investigator. She added that Matthews later became courteous.

12-5-39

"I know a great many of the young people working as officers of the American Youth Congress, or working with the officers," she said. "I know a great many of the young people who belong.

New York

"I have read all the literature published in the last year. I have read all the resolutions passed in every congress except the first.

"I have watched with great care all the programs of work as proposed and as carried out. While I do not always agree with them, I find nothing which indicates any outside control. I find nothing in their scope of action which any American citizen cannot take with propriety.

"I have gone over all their financial reports. I know who contributes, and how the very limited budget is spent.

"What else can one do to safeguard one's self from being duped?"

Vassar president Henry Noble MacCracken is not a Communist but students there probably run the gamut from extreme conservatism to extreme radicalism he said in response to queries about Communism on the Vassar campus.

THE WHITE HOUSE AND RED BEHAVIOR.

Daily Tribune
12-7-39
Chicago
Ill

Mr. Roosevelt was asked by the reporters whether Stalin's attack on Finland, which has "profoundly shocked" the White House, would lead to the recall of the American ambassador from Moscow and the severance of relations between the United States and soviet Russia. Mr. Roosevelt is said to have pondered a moment and then to have remarked that there was no news on that question at present, but that he did not know about the future.

Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, with Mr. Hull out of town, has notified several Latin American nations of the willingness of the United States to participate in a joint Pan American condemnation of Russia. As a more practical testimony of sympathy the United States treasury, on the instruction of Mr. Roosevelt, will earmark the Dec. 15 payment on Finland's debt for future disposal in Finland's interest, and Mr. Roosevelt said that possibly four or five other instalments which have been paid by the only European country honoring its obligations would be returned to the Finnish government, if any good could be done that way.

Mr. Roosevelt's new opinion of the Red brotherhood, showing a weakening in his belief that all is felicitous under Comrade Stalin, is not as yet as abrupt and complete as the American communist party's change of opinion regarding him. Mr. Browder and his associates, who were the most ardent third termers until late August, have broken diplomatic relations with a bang. Until the Hitler-Stalin embrace Mr. Browder was supporting Mr. Roosevelt as the greatest friend of the people since Abraham Lincoln.

Jefferson, Lincoln, Stalin, and Roosevelt were the pictures on the communist wall. Mr. Browder in the happier days said that the Dies committee activities were intended to ruin Mr. Roosevelt, the New Dealers, democracy, and democracy's true friends, the American communists, and that the liberal hope of the country would be fulfilled only by the reëlection of the present occupant of the White House, who was the people's champion against Wall street, plutocracy, Fascism, and the exploitation of the masses.

Stalin changed all this by making a deal with the Nazis which permitted him to go looting. "World imperialist politics," says Clarence Hathaway, Mr. Browder's editor, "with the profits of America's Wall street empire at stake—these are the real reasons for Roosevelt's deep involvement in the affairs of the Finnish rulers."

The deterioration of the friendship between the White House and the American communist party is interesting and even amusing. The recall of the American ambassador would be an act of confusion forced by villainous behavior to which the eyes of the administration have been conveniently closed ever since the recognition of the Red devils in 1933. But such action, arising from injured pride and wounded self-esteem, will have less importance to the American people than the procedure of Mr. Roosevelt's administration with regard to policies here in this country which carry out the will of American collectivists who avoid the name "communist" and follow the communist line.

A break with Moscow and with Mr. Browder will not have much meaning unless the communist undertakings to which the New Deal is committed are abandoned. It isn't of much consequence that the White House should be willing to call Stalin names if everything the Reds have been working for in government is promoted as if there had been no open disclosures of what the Moscow purposes are. When Mr. Roosevelt breaks with the policies which aim at an American imitation of communist dictatorship, the "profound shock" caused by the villainies of the Reds will be of some value here.

Youth Group Is Defended By First Lady

Advertiser

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Sure It Isn't Red, She Tells Reporters

12-5-39

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told reporters today that she had investigated the American Youth Congress long before the Dies committee had undertaken the job and had found nothing "to indicate any outside control."

Montgomery
Ala

Witnesses before the Dies committee have contended that the organization is dominated by Communists.

"I know a great many of the young people working as officers or with the officers, as well as many young people in many other organizations who belong to the Congress," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I have read all the literature put out by the Congress in the last few years. I have read all the resolutions passed at every meeting since the first Congress, including the last one.

"I have watched the programs of work as they were proposed and as they were carried out under a limited budget. I found nothing to indicate any outside control and I found nothing that was not within the actions which any American citizen could take with propriety."

The First Lady explained that she did not always agree with the young leaders, but that she had read all their financial statements, which are audited and knew the sources of income and how it was spent.

Worked With Group For Years

Her investigation, Mrs. Roosevelt said, was made when she first lent her name to the Congress and began working with it several years ago.

"What else," she asked her listeners "can one do to keep from being duped?"

The First Lady, who was a spectator at Dies committee hearings last week when Youth Congress leaders were on the stand, commented today that committee members and the committee counsel, Rhea Whitley, seemed to be very courteous and helpful in putting their questions. Eventually she said, J. B. Matthews, committee investigator, put his questions very helpfully.

Asked if she thought the Dies committee should be continued, Mrs Roosevelt said it was not up to her to say, but up to Congress. The committee which held its last scheduled meeting Saturday, expires in January.

The subject of Russia's invasion of Finland came up and Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought it a very sad situation. She told questioners she thought bombing of civilians was a very terrible thing and wished we could become more civilized.

Hope For Yule Visitors

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she and the President hoped to be joined at Christmas by at least three of their children and their families — Anna Roosevelt (Mrs. John) Boettiger, of Seattle; Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., and his wife, the former Ethel du Pont, of Charlottesville, Va.; and John Roosevelt and his wife, the former Anne Clark, of Boston.

Reporting to her press conference regarding the price of sugar, as she had promised last week, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had learned only that the wholesale price was at its pre-war level. Retail prices are ten per cent higher than at the beginning of the war, she said, but still coming down. She said that experts could give no real answer for the difference, but suggested that some small stores bought sugar at the high wholesale price and were still selling that sugar

---

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds a New Way

Daily Worker
12-15-39
New York
N.Y.

- The people are beginning to see through the Dies Committee, what with all its lies and irresponsible smearing of everything decent and progressive. The Federal Department of Justice, therefore, finds it necessary to use some other tactic in its underhanded campaign against the Bill of Rights—a tactic designed to avoid the condemnation that has met the Dies outfit.

This is where Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt comes in. She has found a new way. Trying hard to hold on to those labor and liberal forces which the New Deal has practically abandoned, she has made several attacks upon the Dies Committee. She has even reminded it of the Bill of Rights.

But is that because the Administration is at odds with the Dies Committee? Not on your life. What is the main song of the Dies gang? First, that the Communists are "foreign agents," and that everyone who opposes the un-American Dies Committee, or who wants to keep this country out of war is either a "foreign agent" or under the influence of one. And to give his subversive activities the color of Americanism, Dies says he believes in the Bill of Rights—that is, for everyone except the Communists.

The fundamental policy of the Administration, and its unofficial spokesman, Mrs. Roosevelt, is the same. Attorney General Murphy, in fact, is carrying out the orders of the Dies gang with his flimsy passport pretexts, his energetic peddling of the contemptible "foreign agent" scare throughout the country. In words, the administration and Mrs. Roosevelt are for the Bill of Rights for everyone, except the Communists.

Mrs. Roosevelt has it down to a science. She manages to "defend" such progressive organizations as the American Youth Congress and to slap the Dies Committee, and at the same time rail against Communists as "foreign agents." The real significance of this is that it is plain red-baiting. In other words: "Get rid of the Communists and the progressives will be saved." This is an attempt to split the progressive organizations, weaken them and chain them to the Administration's war program.

If the Administration can outlaw the Communists, it only makes it easier to attack all other labor and progressive forces.

As the 62 prominent Americans declared yesterday in their statesmanlike call to the defense of civil liberties:

"We have before us the example of many European countries where suppression of the Communist Party was but the beginning, followed by a campaign against trade unions, cultural groups, Jews, Catholics, Masons and ending with the destruction of all freedom."

Mrs. Roosevelt is playing a very sinister and crafty game. She seeks to drug the American people before the insidious "foreign agent" drive of the Department of Justice—a drive which is itself an attack on the Bill of Rights and against which attack Mrs. Roosevelt is completely silent. As important as it is, it is not enough to utter words against the Dies Committee. The real test is to fight the actions of the Department of Justice which are Dies-inspired.

The "refined" methods of Mrs. Roosevelt against the Communists is to disarm the entire people and to make it easier for the Administration to sneak America into war

THE WHITE HOUSE AND RED BEHAVIOR.

Daily Tribune
12-7-39
Chicago
Ill

Mr. Roosevelt was asked by the reporters whether Stalin's attack on Finland, which has "profoundly shocked" the White House, would lead to the recall of the American ambassador from Moscow and the severance of relations between the United States and soviet Russia. Mr. Roosevelt is said to have pondered a moment and then to have remarked that there was no news on that question at present, but that he did not know about the future.

Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, with Mr. Hull out of town, has notified several Latin American nations of the willingness of the United States to participate in a joint Pan American condemnation of Russia. As a more practical testimony of sympathy the United States treasury, on the instruction of Mr. Roosevelt, will earmark the Dec. 15 payment on Finland's debt for future disposal in Finland's interest, and Mr. Roosevelt said that possibly four or five other instalments which have been paid by the only European country honoring its obligations would be returned to the Finnish government, if any good could be done that way.

Mr. Roosevelt's new opinion of the Red brotherhood, showing a weakening in his belief that all is felicitous under Comrade Stalin, is not as yet as abrupt and complete as the American communist party's change of opinion regarding him. Mr. Browder and his associates, who were the most ardent third termers until late August, have broken diplomatic relations with a bang. Until the Hitler-Stalin embrace Mr. Browder was supporting Mr. Roosevelt as the greatest friend of the people since Abraham Lincoln.

Jefferson, Lincoln, Stalin, and Roosevelt were the pictures on the communist wall. Mr. Browder in the happier days said that the Dies committee activities were intended to ruin Mr. Roosevelt, the New Dealers, democracy, and democracy's true friends, the American communists, and that the liberal hope of the country would be fulfilled only by the reëlection of the present occupant of the White House, who was the people's champion against Wall street, plutocracy, Fascism, and the exploitation of the masses.

Stalin changed all this by making a deal with the Nazis which permitted him to go looting. "World imperialist politics," says Clarence Hathaway, Mr. Browder's editor, "with the profits of America's Wall street empire at stake—these are the real reasons for Roosevelt's deep involvement in the affairs of the Finnish rulers."

The deterioration of the friendship between the White House and the American communist party is interesting and even amusing. The recall of the American ambassador would be an act of confusion forced by villainous behavior to which the eyes of the administration have been conveniently closed ever since the recognition of the Red devils in 1933. But such action, arising from injured pride and wounded self-esteem, will have less importance to the American people than the procedure of Mr. Roosevelt's administration with regard to policies here in this country which carry out the will of American collectivists who avoid the name "communist" and follow the communist line.

A break with Moscow and with Mr. Browder will not have much meaning unless the communist undertakings to which the New Deal is committed are abandoned. It isn't of much consequence that the White House should be willing to call Stalin names if everything the Reds have been working for in government is promoted as if there had been no open disclosures of what the Moscow purposes are. When Mr. Roosevelt breaks with the policies which aim at an American imitation of communist dictatorship, the "profound shock" caused by the villainies of the Reds will be of some value here.

Youth Group Is Defended By First Lady

Advertiser

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Sure It Isn't Red, She Tells Reporters

12-5-39

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told reporters today that she had investigated the American Youth Congress long before the Dies committee had undertaken the job and had found nothing "to indicate any outside control."

Montgomery
Ala

Witnesses before the Dies committee have contended that the organization is dominated by Communists.

"I know a great many of the young people working as officers or with the officers, as well as many young people in many other organizations who belong to the Congress," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I have read all the literature put out by the Congress in the last few years. I have read all the resolutions passed at every meeting since the first Congress, including the last one.

"I have watched the programs of work as they were proposed and as they were carried out under a limited budget. I found nothing to indicate any outside control and I found nothing that was not within the actions which any American citizen could take with propriety."

The First Lady explained that she did not always agree with the young leaders, but that she had read all their financial statements, which are audited and knew the sources of income and how it was spent.

Worked With Group For Years

Her investigation, Mrs. Roosevelt said, was made when she first lent her name to the Congress and began working with it several years ago.

"What else," she asked her listeners "can one do to keep from being duped?"

The First Lady, who was a spectator at Dies committee hearings last week when Youth Congress leaders were on the stand, commented today that committee members and the committee counsel, Rhea Whitley, seemed to be very courteous and helpful in putting their questions. Eventually she said, J. B. Matthews, committee investigator, put his questions very helpfully.

Asked if she thought the Dies committee should be continued, Mrs Roosevelt said it was not up to her to say, but up to Congress. The committee which held its last scheduled meeting Saturday, expires in January.

The subject of Russia's invasion of Finland came up and Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought it a very sad situation. She told questioners she thought bombing of civilians was a very terrible thing and wished we could become more civilized.

Hope For Yule Visitors

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she and the President hoped to be joined at Christmas by at least three of their children and their families — Anna Roosevelt (Mrs. John) Boettiger, of Seattle; Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., and his wife, the former Ethel du Pont, of Charlottesville, Va.; and John Roosevelt and his wife, the former Anne Clark, of Boston.

Reporting to her press conference regarding the price of sugar, as she had promised last week, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had learned only that the wholesale price was at its pre-war level. Retail prices are ten per cent higher than at the beginning of the war, she said, but still coming down. She said that experts could give no real answer for the difference, but suggested that some small stores bought sugar at the high wholesale price and were still selling that sugar.

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds a New Way

Daily Worker
12-15-39
New York
N.Y.

• The people are beginning to see through the Dies Committee, what with all its lies and irresponsible smearing of everything decent and progressive. The Federal Department of Justice, therefore, finds it necessary to use some other tactic in its underhanded campaign against the Bill of Rights—a tactic designed to avoid the condemnation that has met the Dies outfit.

This is where Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt comes in. She has found a new way. Trying hard to hold on to those labor and liberal forces which the New Deal has practically abandoned, she has made several attacks upon the Dies Committee. She has even reminded it of the Bill of Rights.

But is that because the Administration is at odds with the Dies Committee? Not on your life. What is the main song of the Dies gang? First, that the Communists are "foreign agents," and that everyone who opposes the un-American Dies Committee, or who wants to keep this country out of war is either a "foreign agent" or under the influence of one. And to give his subversive activities the color of Americanism, Dies says he believes in the Bill of Rights—that is, for everyone except the Communists.

The fundamental policy of the Administration, and its unofficial spokesman, Mrs Roosevelt, is the same. Attorney General Murphy, in fact, is carrying out the orders of the Dies gang with his flimsy passport pretexts, his energetic peddling of the contemptible "foreign agent" scare throughout the country. In words, the administration and Mrs. Roosevelt are for the Bill of Rights for everyone, except the Communists.

Mrs. Roosevelt has it down to a science. She manages to "defend" such progressive organizations as the American Youth Congress and to slap the Dies Committee, and at the same time rail against Communists as "foreign agents." The real significance of this is that it is plain red-baiting. In other words: "Get rid of the Communists and the progressives will be saved." This is an attempt to split the progressive organizations, weaken them and chain them to the Administration's war program.

If the Administration can outlaw the Communists, it only makes it easier to attack all other labor and progressive forces. As the 62 prominent Americans declared yesterday in their statesmanlike call to the defense of civil liberties:

"We have before us the example of many European countries where suppression of the Communist Party was but the beginning, followed by a campaign against trade unions, cultural groups, Jews, Catholics, Masons and ending with the destruction of all freedom."

Mrs. Roosevelt is playing a very sinister and crafty game. She seeks to drug the American people before the insidious "foreign agent" drive of the Department of Justice—a drive which is itself an attack on the Bill of Rights and against which attack Mrs. Roosevelt is completely silent. As important as it is, it is not enough to utter words against the Dies Committee. The real test is to fight the actions of the Department of Justice which are Dies-inspired.

The "refined" methods of Mrs. Roosevelt against the Communists is to disarm the entire people and to make it easier for the Administration to sneak America into war.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Why the lugubrious denunciations of Stalinist policies by disillusioned liberals, erstwhile Fellow Travelers and brethren who but recently bowed with reverence toward the Kremlin and hugged Communist membership books to their breasts? It is rather tiresome to hear and read the indignant and embittered charges of "duplicity," "double-crossing," "lying," "brutality" and "ruthlessness" leveled at Dictator Joe, as if his policies were unprecedented in Russia or the world. If these people actually loath the things that Stalin and his colleagues have done in the past few weeks and months, why did they not denounce him and communism long ago? Their sudden indignation reveals their gullibility; reveals that they were actually taken in by the Russian bumble-jumble; reveals that until recently they swallowed the propaganda about Russian utopia and, the promise it supposedly held out to a suffering world, as avidly as they devoured the "New Freedom" hokum of Woodrow Wilson and the "New Deal" nostrum of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Courier · 10-21-39

The only thing that has actually changed has been the so-called minds of those who formerly snoozed on the Bolshevik bandwagon. Stalin is no bloodier now than he was when he liquidated the Georgian Social Democratic leaders nearly 20 years ago. Stalin is no more given to duplicity now than he was when he double-crossed his party members and associates long before the revolution. He is no more ruthless in "liberating" the Poles than he was when he "pacified" Soviet Russia's colonial peoples who stubbornly refused to see eye to eye with the Kremlin. In blackening the names of his opponents and luring them to destruction, he is consistently carrying out a policy he started when as a young revolutionary in a church school he "ratted" on his comrades and got them expelled.

Pittsburgh, Pa -

The Community Party Line is no less rigid and undeviating than it has been throughout its history. Like all successful political parties, the Red group has followed a policy of expediency, tossed principles overboard when necessary and never blinked at the worst crimes in order to further its interests.

Why, then, this great wave of indignation because Russia sold oil to Italy to conquer Ethiopia; because it double-crossed the Spanish Loyalists after getting their gold reserve because it led the gullible liberals and radicals (sic) of the world into a Quixotic attack on Fascism and war, and then made an alliance with Fascism and gave Hitler the green light on aggression?

• • •

The disillusioned liberals and radicals (sic) who now bay indignantly over Stalinist policies are merely revealing their political immaturity and characteristic naivete. They are like small town wiseacres who get clipped in a gambling game and yowl to high heaven because they thought it wasn't "fixed."

It gives me, I confess, a great deal of grim satisfaction to hear the current bleats of the baffled, because what they are saying against the Kremlin Camorra now, they severely criticized me for saying years ago.

I was denounced as a tool of the Interests because I saw through the Scottsboro racket, the "self-determination for the Black Belt" hokum, the phony "United Front" against "War and Fascism" and the general illusion that Communism was destined to make U.S.A. a heaven for black folk. I said that when the Reds had attained power or were about to get it, they would dump the Negro if expedient. It was obvious that people who would slaughter their own kith and kin for selfish motives would not hesitate to sacrifice a few million Negroes across the globe.

• • •

Fortunately I have lived to see the Reds confound their stooges and supporters by the most amazing and cynical somersaults. The spectacle has afforded me many a chuckle and the supreme solace of leaning back and chortling, "I told you so."

The inconsistency between Red principles and practices has not shocked me at all at any time during the years since the October Revolution. Politicians have to be inconsistent, and the Reds are politicians *par excellence.* The politician, regardless of color, religion or nationality comes to power by promising everything to everybody. Since it is obviously impossible to satisfy everybody, somebody is bound to be double-crossed. The politician pretends omniscience and omnipotence in order to get the following of the mob which believes that an administration or regime without mistakes, without sins and without sorrows, is to follow immediately upon its accession to power. This means perfection, and of course, no man nor any man-made system is perfect. So there is bound to soon be disillusionment, disgruntlement, perhaps treason and revolt.

• • •

Since the fundamental desire of every politician is to stay in office where he can grow rich without exercising great talents or taking the ordinary risks, he suppresses the growing revolt following the mass disillusionment. This suppression may take the mild form of giving jobs to the more influential agitators or the drastic form of imprisonment, exile or murder.

Stalin is a great politician. He came to power because he was surrounded with weaklings, scatter-brained "theoreticians" and unrealistic agitators who did not possess his deep knowledge of the arts known to every ward politician. They had spent their time writing pamphlets in Switzerland while he was replenishing the Party treasury by highway robbery. He was the first of them to see the impossibility of world revolution and so turned to building one strong redoubt of Bolshevism—Russia.

This required a strong stomach and an iron will. It called for the highest (or lowest) expressions of political chicanery and gangsterism: murder, double-crossing, bogus treason trials and diligent lying. Stalin saw more clearly than the others that only a hair divides the political world from the underworld; that the ethics of both are almost identical. It is significant that while he was in prison and later in exile he associated almost exclusively with criminals. Among them he learned the real secrets of government.

• • •

The intelligent Communists understand all this clearly, which explains why such adventures as the Hitler-Stalin pact, the Soviet invasion of Poland, the imperialistic bulldozing of the Baltic republics, the cynical sale of China's share of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan's stooge state of Manchukuo, the callous abondonment of revolutionary work in the French and British colonies to curry Allied favor, do not turn the stomachs of the loyal Comrades. They have no idealistic illusions. Their ethics are those of the gang member. They obey the Boss and execute his orders promptly. They lie and "cover up" for him. They stop at no deed to further the interests of the gang. They have *esprit de corps,* a sort of Jesuitical loyalty and fidelity, a grim and humorless conviction of Manifest Destiny. With them Right and Wrong are mere bourgeois prejudices to be juggled expediently for the good of the gang.

Naturally there are relatively few of these realistic Comrades. The rest are but revolutionary Milquetoasts quibbling over minutae of form and quailing at the sight of blood.

• • •

I confess a certain admiration for these tough fellows who day in and day out can defend, with successive breaths, murder and mercy, pilferage and philanthropy, war and peace, black and white, good and bad with equal facility and earnestness. But their erstwhile comrades and stooges who lift shocked and shrill voices in denunciation of a little chicanery, double-crossing or murder, and are ready to desert the gang as soon as an orphan is robbed, a blind man misled or a cripple kicked, inspire nothing but scorn and disgust, tempered perhaps with a slight pity. They reveal that they didn't know what it was all about and couldn't "take it" when they found out.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

COMMUNISTS

VIEWS and REVIEWS

by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Why the lugubrious denunciations of Stalinist policies by disillusioned liberals, erstwhile Fellow Travelers and brethren who but recently bowed with reverence toward the Kremlin and hugged Communist membership books to their breasts? It is rather tiresome to hear and read the indignant and embittered charges of "duplicity," "double-crossing," "lying," "brutality" and "ruthlessness" leveled at Dictator Joe, as if his policies were unprecedented in Russia or the world. If these people actually loath the things that Stalin and his colleagues have done in the past few weeks and months, why did they not denounce him and communism long ago? Their sudden indignation reveals their gullibility; reveals that they were actually taken in by the Russian bumble-jumble; reveals that until recently they swallowed the propaganda about Russian utopia and, the promise it supposedly held out to a suffering world, as avidly as they devoured the "New Freedom" hokum of Woodrow Wilson and the "New Deal" nostrum of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Courier. 10-21-39

The only thing that has actually changed has been the so-called minds of those who formerly snoozed on the Bolshevik bandwagon. Stalin is no bloodier now than he was when he liquidated the Georgian Social Democratic leaders nearly 20 years ago. Stalin is no more given to duplicity now than he was when he double-crossed his party members and associates long before the revolution. He is no more ruthless in "liberating" the Poles than he was when the "pacified" Soviet Russia's colonial peoples who stubbornly refused to see eye to eye with the Kremlin. In blackening the names of his opponents and luring them to destruction, he is consistently carrying out a policy he started when as a young revolutionary in a church school he "ratted" on his comrades and got them expelled.

Pittsburgh, Pa -

The Community Party Line is no less rigid and undeviating than it has been throughout its history. Like all successful political parties, the Red group has followed a policy of expediency, tossed principles overboard when necessary and never blinked at the worst crimes in order to further its interests.

Why, then, this great wave of indignation because Russia sold oil to Italy to conquer Ethiopia; because it double-crossed the Spanish Loyalists after getting their gold reserve because it led the gullible liberals and radicals (sic) of the world into a Quixotic attack on Fascism and war, and then made an alliance with Fascism and gave Hitler the green light on aggression?

• • •

The disillusioned liberals and radicals (sic) who now bay indignantly over Stalinist policies are merely revealing their political immaturity and characteristic naivete. They are like small town wiseacres who get clipped in a gambling game and yowl to high heaven because they thought it wasn't "fixed."

It gives me, I confess, a great deal of grim satisfaction to hear the current bleats of the baffled, because what they are saying against the Kremlin Camorra now, they severely criticized me for saying years ago.

I was denounced as a tool of the Interests because I saw through the Scottsboro racket, the "self-determination for the Black Belt" hokum, the phony "United Front" against "War and Fascism" and the general illusion that Communism was destined to make U.S.A. a heaven for black folk. I said that when the Reds had attained power or were about to get it, they would dump the Negro if expedient. It was obvious that people who would slaughter their own kith and kin for selfish motives would not hesitate to sacrifice a few million Negroes across the globe.

• • •

Fortunately I have lived to see the Reds confound their stooges and supporters by the most amazing and cynical somersaults. The spectacle has afforded me many a chuckle and the supreme solace of leaning back and chortling, "I told you so."

The inconsistency between Red principles and practices has not shocked me at all at any time during the years since the October Revolution. Politicians have to be inconsistent, and the Reds are politicians *par excellence*. The politician, regardless of color, religion or nationality comes to power by promising everything to everybody. Since it is obviously impossible to satisfy everybody, somebody is bound to be double-crossed. The politician pretends omniscience and omnipotence in order to get the following of the mob which believes that an administration or regime without mistakes, without sins and without sorrows, is to follow immediately upon its accession to power. This means perfection, and of course, no man nor any man-made system is perfect. So there is bound to soon be disillusionment, disgruntlement, perhaps treason and revolt.

• • •

Since the fundamental desire of every politician is to stay in office where he can grow rich without exercising great talents or taking the ordinary risks, he suppresses the growing revolt following the mass disillusionment. This suppression may take the mild form of giving jobs to the more influential agitators or the drastic form of imprisonment, exile or murder.

Stalin is a great politician. He came to power because he was surrounded with weaklings, scatter-brained "theoreticians" and unrealistic agitators who did not possess his deep knowledge of the arts known to every ward politician. They had spent their time writing pamphlets in Switzerland while he was replenishing the Party treasury by highway robbery. He was the first of them to see the impossibility of world revolution and so turned to building one strong redoubt of Bolshevism—Russia.

This required a strong stomach and an iron will. It called for the highest (or lowest) expressions of political chicanery and gangsterism: murder, double-crossing, bogus treason trials and diligent lying. Stalin saw more clearly than the others that only a hair divides the political world from the underworld; that the ethics of both are almost identical. It is significant that while he was in prison and later in exile he associated almost exclusively with criminals. Among them he learned the real secrets of government.

• • •

The intelligent Communists understand all this clearly, which explains why such adventures as the Hitler-Stalin pact, the Soviet invasion of Poland, the imperialistic bulldozing of the Baltic republics, the cynical sale of China's share of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan's stooge state of Manchukuo, the callous abandonment of revolutionary work in the French and British colonies to curry Allied favor, do not turn the stomachs of the loyal Comrades. They have no idealistic illusions. Their ethics are those of the gang member. They obey the Boss and execute his orders promptly. They lie and "cover up" for him. They stop at no deed to further the interests of the gang. They have *esprit de corps*, a sort of Jesuitical loyalty and fidelity, a grim and humorless conviction of Manifest Destiny. With them Right and Wrong are mere bourgeois prejudices to be juggled expediently for the good of the gang.

Naturally there are relatively few of these realistic Comrades. The rest are but revolutionary Milquetoasts quibbling over minutae of form and qualling at the sight of blood.

• • •

I confess a certain admiration for these tough fellows who day in and day out can defend, with successive breaths, murder and mercy, pilferage and philanthropy, war and peace, black and white, good and bad with equal facility and earnestness. But their erstwhile comrades and stooges who lift shocked and shrill voices in denunciation of a little chicanery, double-crossing or murder, and are ready to desert the gang as soon as an orphan is robbed, a blind man misled or a cripple kicked, inspire nothing but scorn and disgust, tempered perhaps with a slight pity. They reveal that they didn't know what it was all about and couldn't "take it" when they found out.

Foster Says We Are Worse Off Than Jews

Afro-American 10-21-39 Baltimore, Md.

Tells Dies Committee U.S. Oppression More Severe Than Hitler's

WASHINGTON

The testimony of William U. *Foster, chairman of the National Committee of the Communist party, before the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities, was in part as follows:*

Dr. J. B. Matthews, research director. This statement is entitled "C. I. Resolution on Negro Question in U.S.A.," and "C. I." stands for "Communist Internationale?"

Mr. Foster. Correct.

Mr. Matthews. Reading from this resolution of the Communist Internationale — paragraph 4 — we find:

Must Organize

"It is the duty of the colored workers to organize through the mobilization of the broad masses of the colored population the struggle of the agricultural laborers and tenant farmers against all forms of semi-feudal oppression.

"On the other hand, it is the duty of the Communist party of the U.S.A. to mobilize and rally the broad masses of the white workers for active participation in this struggle. For that reason the party must consider the beginning of systematic work in the South as one of its main tasks, having regard for the fact that the bringing together of the workers for a joint struggle against the land owners and the burgeoisie is one of the most important aims of the Communist Internationale, as laid down in the resolutions on the national and colonial question of the Second and Sixth Congresses of the Comintern."

The Answer Is "Yes"

. . Now, I ask you, Mr. Foster, if this resolution is not one which sets forth in some detail a program touching the colored population of the United States.

Mr. Foster. Yes.

Mr. Matthews. To be carried out by the Communist party in the United States?

Mr. Foster. That is correct.

Mr. Matthews. And was this program a resolution of the Communist Internale?

Mr. Foster. Yes.

Mr. Matthews. Why could not or did not the American Communist party think up its own program and promulgate its own program among the colored group in its own name? Why must the name of the Communist Internationale be brought in to give authenticity to this program?

Only the Name

Mr. Foster. The fact of the matter is that it was all developed by the American delegates and about all there is "Comintern" about it is the name on it. As far as an explanation of the thing, with regard to the reference to the Comintern policy, the Comintern all over the world has a settled policy and in its general line advocates the freeing of oppressed nationalities.

And I do not think you will find anywhere in the world a nationality so deeply oppressed as the colored group in America. They are worse off than the Jews under Hitler.

Chairman Martin B. Dies, of Texas. Are they worse off than the people of Russia?

Doing Very Well

Mr. Foster. The people of Russia are doing very nicely, thank you.

Mr. Matthews. Do you think the colored population of the United States would like to move to Germany and live under Hitler?

Mr. Foster. Whether they would like to live under Hitler, I am not in position to say; but I certainly know they would like to abolish the Jim Crow system and the other outrages they are subjected to in the United States, and which is one of the blackest marks on the history of the American people. I know that much.

Mr. Matthews. And you think the colored group in the United States would like to have the same privileges, opportunities and rights that the Jews living in Germany now have?

Mr. Foster. I do not speak about the Jews in Germany.

Mr. Matthews. You did speak about the Jews in Germany.

Worse Off than Jews

Mr. Foster. I say the colored group in America is worse off than the Jews in Germany, bad off as they are.

Mr. Matthews. In other words the colored group in the United States would like to have the same privileges, opportunities and rights that the Jews now have in Germany.

Mr. Foster. You will have to ask the colored group that, and you can draw such conclusion as you please from it.

JAMES W. FORD

Interest of Negro People Is Keep U.S. Out of War--Ford

Daily Worker 10-25-39 New York

Communist Leader Stresses Fight to Wipe Out Lynching, Jim Crow Practice in Address Before Harlem Membership

"The Negro people of the United States can best fulfill their duty to themselves and to the democratic and peace forces in the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa and the West Indies, by fighting to keep America out of this imperialist war," James W. Ford, executive secretary of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, declared before a general membership meeting at the Renaissance Casino last night.

The meeting consisting of members of all Communist sections o

Harlem was built around the theme of how the Negro could help kee America out of war.

"The Negro people want to preserve and extend their meager democratic rights," Ford said. "They want jobs and security.

"They want to put an end to lynching and the thousands of insults and humiliations which they are forced to suffer under the infamous system of Jim Crow, the living relic of Southern slavery, almost four score years after emancipation. . . . "

Ford said that only by joining hands with the advance workers and democratic forces in the struggle to keep the United States out of this imperialist war, could the Negro people truly advance the cause of Negro rights, and become an effective force in stopping this imperialist war.

Preceding Ford, Israel Amter Manhattan Communist councilmanic candidate spoke on the need of intensifying election activity as the campaign draws to its conclusion.

Both speeches were received with high enthusiasm in the packed hall.

Capital C. P. to Celebrate Negro Rights Victory

Daily Worker

7-5-39

Washington D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The Communist Party of the District of Columbia, announced today its first anniversary celebration of the victory against police shootings of Negroes. A mass demonstration is scheduled to be held on Friday, July 7th, 7:30 P.M. at the corner of 10th and U Street North West.

The Party announced that there has not been any Negroes shot by police officers in Washington since its victory of a year ago.

The celebration will be the occasion for the launching of a vigorous campaign to stop illegal searches and wholesale round-ups of Negroes. All citizens of Washington are urged to cooperate in making the demonstration a success.

Speakers at the mass meeting will be Martin Chancey, City Secretary of the Communist Party, Henry Thomas of the YCL, and William Taylor, Director of Negro Affairs for Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Pickens Asks Reds To Please Explain

Daily Worker

9-5-39

[illegible]

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Explain why Stalin could do anything to favor Fascism against Democracy—to abet and aid fascist powers against democratic states Please explain! The one deadly enemy of Russia and everything Russian for the last six years or so has been the fascist and nazi power of the world. Hitler and Mussolini have been frothing at the mouth, spitting poison and filth every time they called the name of the Soviets.

They so bluffed the domocratic states that Russia had even to be left out of the "Munich peace," in order for Chamberlain and Daladier to be able to get a little temporary "peace" from Hitler and his big stooge of Italy. Hitler said plainly that he would not even confer with England and France if they brought Russia along Most of us, of course, disagreed with the acquiescence of France and England in this shameful ultimatum—but at least they acted from a sense of fear and a desire for world peace.

They did what those of us who called ourselves the "men in the streets" would never have done: they tried to "appease" a bully. Those of us who have done battle on public school grounds know that a bully is never appeased by a sense of fear in those whom he wants to bully. But perhaps both Daladier and Chamberlain were brought up in private schools—among the "select."

WHAT ABOUT FRANCE

But Russia, which the fascists made the bete noir of the whole business, and who ever compelled Russia's friends and allies to appear to snub Russia—this Russia and all its friends and supporters have something to explain; why they ran out on France. At least France has been a very consistent friend of Russia, and an honorable ally.

England has been wavering, but (Oh, ye God!) England has been infinitely more human to Russia than either Mussolini or Hitler. The "man in the street" disagreed with Chamberlain's wisdom when he let Hitler bully him, even if London and Paris would suffer in the beginning of a war—the man in the street said: Fight now, for you will have to fight soon and against greater odds if you yield.

And now this same man in the street says that Russia and Stalin are unwise, even very foolish, to put any trust in fascism, in fascist pledge or honor. Japan has learned within the week the European nations are not to be trusted as allies. Perhaps Japan knew that already. Perhaps Japan was simply trying to get all she could get while Eurrope was in turmoil. Perhaps Nippon was trying to play the Italians and Germans for suckers. Perhaps the mikado meant to rid Asia of the whole European lot, as soon as all Europe got tangled up in war. Perhaps—and perhaps.

EXPLAIN THIS

The communists of the United States have explained and explained—excusing Stalin for what seemed to the rest of us his many sins and wickednesses: for his purges and murders and executions—for killing even his friends who were in his way—for being too darned much like Hitler and Goering.

Of course, many of us have not accepted these explanations, but we have heard them. Murder in Moscow is no better than murder in

---

'RED TEA' EXPLAINED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Times

She Has Never Inquired as to Politics of Her Guests, She Declares

10-11-39

DIES COMMITTEE ASSAILED

New York N.Y.

Communist Leader Calls It Lawless, Terroristic in Plea for Federal Inquiry

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Mrs Roosevelt said today, in connection with reports made to the Dies Committee that she gave a Communist tea party at the White House, that the group consisted of half a dozen members of the Youth Congress then holding its first session in Washington. Very few, if any, of them, she added, could have been Communists, and none had, as alleged, imposed on her hospitality, since it was not her practice to inquire as to political affiliations of any guest.

The tea party took place about three years ago, Mrs. Roosevelt said, and she could not remember the names of all present, nor state positively that some were Communists.

However, she added, she did know that of the members of the Youth Group with whom she had become well acquainted since, including William Hinckley and Joseph Cadden, none were members of the Communist party, and only one, a Puerto Rican, could be "even remotely" regarded as a radical. "Bill" Hinckley, she said, had been at the first White House tea.

Youth Bill Was Discussed

Reviewing the tea "incident" at her press conference this morning, Mrs. Roosevelt said that the subject of discussion was a proposed "youth bill," some of the proposals of which she disapproved as involving "too large expenditures for plans which, she believed, the members of the group had not sufficiently "thought through."

Previously, she said, she had addressed a meeting of the congress, and, finding herself in disagreement with some of the members on matters she did not wish publicly to discuss, offered to go into them in "off-the-record" talks with any one who cared to come to tea with her for the purpose.

She said the invitation was a general one and the guests came by selection of the group, none being personally known to her at the time.

It would have made no difference, Mrs. Roosevelt added, in reply to a question, if she had known any or all to be Communists. She said there could be "no objection whatever" to the inclusion of Communists in invitations to the White House, the Communist party being a legal political group privileged to offer candidates for election to office.

It was suggested that she often had Republicans to tea, and Mrs. Roosevelt smilingly reiterated that the political beliefs of her guests were never matters of inquiry or concern.

At this tea, however, she said specifically, that neither communism nor any philosphy of government was included in the discussion, which was confined exclusively to the provisions in question of the youth bill.

Communist Assails Committee

The Dies committee was denounced as "lawless and terroristicc" and an investigation of its action by the Department of Justice was requested in a letter addressed to Attorney General Murphy by Martin Chancey, secretary of the Washington unit of the Communist party.

Mr. Chancey, who was called before the committee last week, was questioned about documents concerning party activities which subsequently were seized by committee investigators.

Six agents of the committee, he reported, "raided" his office last week and "left the place a shambles." He said they had no warrant and relied "solely on physical force in carrying out their pogrom."

He protested also to the Attorney General the "star chamber" procedure of the committee in excluding the press and public, and conducting these hearings in executive session, declaring in this connection there had been put into his mouth statements he never made.

A. F. L. SPEAKERS ASK END OF NAZI, RED PROPAGANDA

Tribune
10-4-39

Demand Communist Party Be Liquidated.

Chicago Tel.

BY ARTHUR EVANS.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3.—Communism and Naziism were assailed today before the national convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Lewis G. Hines, secretary of commerce and labor of Pennsylvania, roused the delegates by declaring "the Nazi bund and the communist party should be liquidated immediately." Hines is a former organizer for the A. F. of L. He declared that Harry Bridges, chief of the longshoremen's union in San Francisco and C. I. O. director on the west coast, should be deported.

"We've had the spectacle," said Hines, "of Harry Bridges, with a sneer on his face, denying he is a communist and giving us a lecture on communism. In Pennsylvania a man has derided the President of the United States and extolled Hitler.

"If I were secretary of labor, I'd immediately deport Harry Bridges and find a way to strip Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American bund, of his citizenship and send him back to the mad man of Germany."

Applause greeted Hines' remarks.

Reviews Hitler War on Unions.

A previous speaker, Gerhart H. Seger, described Hitler's destruction of organized labor in Germany. He said German labor has been reduced to a "nation-wide chain gang." Seger formerly was a member of the German reichstag and its committee on foreign relations. He now edits a weekly paper in New York City. He addressed the delegates in behalf of the newly formed German labor delegation in the United States, of whose sponsoring committee William Green is chairman.

Green, in introducing Seger, said the story of the liquidation of trades unionism in Germany brought into high relief the blessings of freedom, justice, and democracy enjoyed in America.

"Show me a totalitarian state," said Green, "and it is a state from which liberty and freedom have departed. We are against all dictatorships—Communism, Naziism, Fascism—we are against all."

Tells Plight of Workers.

Seger told the delegates that labor in Germany has been condemned to serfdom.

"No German worker," he said, "is permitted to leave his job or even change his residence without the consent of Nazi authorities. Strikes and picketing are just as outlawed as collective bargaining. Moreover, if any one individually asks his employer for a raise, he can be given three months in jail.

"Labor was the first and foremost victim of the Nazi dictatorship. Hitler was only three months in power when he dissolved all labor unions in Germany and had thousands of union officials arrested and thrown into concentration camps. He confiscated their funds and assets—even the funds from which widows of old union members drew their pensions, leaving many destitute.

"Any collection made among fellow workers in behalf of a victim of Nazi persecution is regarded as an attempt at high treason, and therefore is punished severely.

One Big Company Union.

"Unions in Germany have been replaced by the 'labor front., However' it has nothing to do with any sort of labor organization in the American sense of the word. It is nothing but a nation-wide compulsory company union.

"The labor front has been used as a source for financing the rearmament of Germany. Since this organization is compulsory and collects its dues by deducting them from wages and salaries, its net income amounts to $10,000,000 weekly.

"Aside from using a respectable percentage of the labor front income for armament purposes, the Nazis are using the labor dues to pay tens of thousands of spies whose task is to supervise all affiliations and activities of the workers."

Seger said the German labor delegation, consisting of former officials of the German labor movement, has been formed to publicize the destruction of unionism under Hitler.

Roosevelt Pleads for Peace.

A message from President Roosevelt, urging that the A. F. of L. prepare to renew negotiations with the C. I. O. and continue them until a settlement is reached, was read by President Green. The White House message said these are trying days for the world.

"Perhaps the highest service we Americans can render at this time is to demonstrate that our personal liberty, our democratic ways of life, our free representative government make it possible for us to disagree among ourselves over many things without bitterness and find quickly the means of settlement and adjustment of controversy when it has gone far enough," the President wrote. "A world emergency such as the present gives us new realization of the blessings of democracy and liberty."

The message dwelt upon the desire for peace in the labor movement, and continued: "And so I ask you, as I shall ask the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its convention a little later, to continue wholeheartedly and generously the search for an accord."

Green Reads Reply.

Green read portions of the reply he sent to President Roosevelt. He gave its substance in his address yesterday. He quoted a paragraph on the report of the executive council of the federation which says:

"Our committee still stands clothed with authority to function ready to resume negotiations when it is accorded an opportunity to do so. We have opened the door of the American Federation of Labor wide and completely. We have invited those who left the American Federation of Labor to return. We have urged them to come back home and settle differences within the family of labor in a sensible, honest and fair way.

"In doing this we have been inspired by a genuine desire to establish here in America a solid united labor movement through which the economic, social and industrial interests of the workers of the nation can be fully and completely served."

Both the message and the reply were sent to the resolutions committee.

The convention has not taken any action concerning the International Typographical union, which was suspended by the executive council for failing to pay a special assessment. Delegates of this union were invited to present their case before the credentials committee tonight.

Communist Party Will Be Outlawed In U. S.. Dies Says

Prediction After Quizzing Of Red Leader Is Cheered By Spectators

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER TELLS ORGANIZATION'S POLICIES

Says He Wouldn't Fight If Nation Aided Allies

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Chairman Martin Dies (D., Texas), of the House Committee on unAmerican Activities received an ovation from spectators at a committee hearing late today when he predicted that the United States would disband and outlaw the Communist Party.

His prediction was made to William Z. Foster, chairman of the United States Communist group and today's chief committee witness who had contended that Soviet Russia's occupation of Eastern Poland was "100 per cent" justfied because it meant giving the people in the area a free government such as they never had previously.

Reveals Red Policy

Chairman Dies said that his committee would force the issue on disbanding the Communist Party in this country and declaring it illegal "just as you (speaking to Foster) are in France and as you are going to be throughout the world." Spectators rose and applauded.

Foster, pallid-looking and described by his attorney, as a sick man suffering from a heart ailment, spent most of the day on the witness stand replying to questions on Communist policy in the United States and Europe.

Asked at one point whether he would bear arms for the United States if it entered the European War on the side of Great Britain and France, Foster replied that he wouldn't.

9-30-39

Clash With Counsel

Also shortly before Chairman Dies' outburst Foster clashed with committee counsel Rhea Whitley, by refusing to admit whether he ever traveled abroad on a false passport. Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, admitted before the committee that he had traveled on passports bearing an assumed name.

Foster's objections followed the advice of his counsel who said that such testimony might serve to incriminate the Communist chairman.

Highlights of Foster's testimony

That the Communist Party lin in America is identical with that o the Communist International "because they grew up together."

That Poland was not a democracy but was dominated by a system of "feudalism."

Lauds Soviet Union

That because of the danger of total extinction of democratic governments the Communist Party ha been forced to defend actively th "capitalistic-democratic system — bad as it is."

That he had reversed a previou judgment of C.I.O. Chieftain John L. Lewis—subject of a bitter attack in a book which he wrote in 192 —and now considered the union head as a "progressive leader who sees the wisdom of organizing the workers in the mass industries."

That Russia is not co-operating with Germany but instead had acted to stop the Nazi advance in the East and to smash the Axis powers.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt said at his press conference that he knew nothing of Dies' announcement that the Government now had developed plans to remove 2850 alleged Communists and Fascists purportedly on the Federal pay roll.

SILVER SHIRT' CHIEF TO FACE TAX PROBE AT REQUEST OF DIES

8-29-39

Committee Investigator Claims Pelley Got $174,014 From 'Enterprises'

Memphis Tenn.

PRESS OPERATIONS BARED

Chairman Says Leader Got His 'Inspiration' From Hitler

Commercial-Appeal

BANK ACCOUNTS CHECKED

Counsel To Study Whether Bund, Communists Violate Law By Not Registering As Agents Of Foreign Nations

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(AP) — The House Committee on Un-American Activities directed its investigators today to turn over to income tax authorities the information it has collected about the financial affairs of William Dudley Pelley of Asheville, N. C., leader of the "Silver Shirts' 'and publisher of antiSemitic literature.

Chairman Dies (D., Texas) also instructed Rhea Whitley, committee counsel, to determine whether Mr. Pelley, the German-American Bund and the Communist Party have violated the law requiring agents of foreign principals to register with the State Department.

Spreading Propaganda

He said Mr. Pelley and the Bund were disseminating propaganda originating in Germany and that the Communist Party also was engaged in propaganda activities.

The committee information concerning Mr. Pelley's financial affairs was ordered turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue after Robert B. Barker, a committee investigator, had testified that at least $174,014 was received by Mr. Pelley and the corporations he controls in the last eight years.

Mr Barker said he determined this by checking Pelley's bank accounts at Washington and Asheville and the money order record at the latter city's postoffice. He added that there was another bank account in New York which had not been checked. The period covered was Oct. 1, 1931, to June 30, 1939.

Taxes Checked

For the five years 1934 to 1938 inclusively, Mr. Barker said, Mr. Pelley paid a total Federal income tax of $216.36 on behalf of himself, his wife and Pelly Publishers of Asheville. He said the returns were filed in Vermont, although Mr. Pelley was "operating" in North Carolina.

The investigator, who spent most of the day discussing the financial history of the "Silver Shirt" leader, also accused Mr. Pelley of diverting $100,000 of assets of one of his publishing companies, Galahad Press, which he described as a religious publishing house operated variously in New York, Washington and Asheville.

The money, the investigator reported, was converted to Mr. Pelley's "own personal use" and to the "Foundation For Christian Economics," described by Mr. Barker as a Pelly organization chartered as an "elemosynary institution." As a result, he said, Galahad Press become bankrupt, and preferred stockholders and creditors lost between $35,000 and $40,000.

Visited "Eternity"

Mr. Barker departed from testimony regarding Mr. Pelley's financial affairs long enough to relate that the "Silver Shirt" head is the author of "19 Feet of Books," including one entitled "Seven Minutes in Eternity."

8-29-39

In this work, Mr. Barker declared, the author said he had died and spent seven minutes in Heaven while living in Pasadena, Calif., a few years ago.

Mr. Barker began his testimony after Chairman Dies had asked whether Mr. Pelley was in the room. When there was no answer, the chairman announced that "every effort" had been made to find him.

Memphis Tenn

Later, when it was announced in the hearing that Mr. Pelley had been denied a restraining order against the committee in Asheville Federal Court today, Representative Thomas (R., N. J.) expressed the opinion that the committee should be "a lot more hardboiled about getting this man."

No Small Fellow

Mr. Pelley was described by Chairman Dies at the start of the day's inquiry as "no small time fellow," and Mr. Barker related that during a 19-month period in 1933-38 the publisher shipped out 3½ tons of literature by express from Asheville.

Commercial Appeal

Chairman Dies said one of Mr. Pelley's books, "The Door To Revelation," was biographical and contained "admissions by him he was trying to organize a military organization to resort to force if necessary to resist the Communist threat."

Another passage, the chairman continued, attributed the inspiration for the Silver Legion to Mr. Pelley's reading of a news dispatch that Adolf Hitler had been made Chancellor of Germany in 1933. In other publications, Chairman Dies asserted, Mr. Pelley expressed admiration for Hitler and had used verbatim articles from German "news' 'agencies

---

Attention Civil Liberties Division, Department of Justice

• Protests have been lodged with United States Attorney General Murphy by the Civil Liberties Committee of Chicago and the International Labor Defense against the high-handed disregard by the Dies inquisitors of civil rights.

Daily Worker

Attorney General Murphy has asserted recently that rising war hysteria should not be permitted to sweep away the American people's constitutional rights.

10-6-39

This seems to have made no impression at all on the Dies Committee gang which raided the offices of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Chicago.

Isn't this the most pressing and immediate occasion when the Civil Liberties Division of the Department of Justice should get into action against the wanton invasion of civil rights in Chicago?

New York

Let us not overlook the fact that these raiding antics of Martin Dies arise not alone from war hysteria, but they are intended themselves to whip up a war spirit.

When civil liberties, which are dearer to the American people faced with the menace of being dragged into war, than ever, are being so wildly attacked under the most monstrous pretexts, it is time the Civil Liberties Division of the Department of Justice acted.

Civil liberties have been attacked. They should be defended immediately.

Ford Speaks Tonight on Negroes and War Crisis

Daily Worker

James W. Ford, executive secretary of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, said in an interview yesterday that his address at the general Party membership meeting tonight in Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138th St., will deal with the role of the Negro people in helping to keep American out of the imperialist war.

Tonight's meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

10-9-39

This open membership meeting, the most important called in Harlem since the outbreak of the present struggle, will be concerned with the meaning of current international events as they relate to the Negro people and the various national groups residing in the territory of the Harlem Division.

New York

These groups represent not only the Negro people but Jewish, Irish Catholic, 21 nationalities of Spanish speaking people, a "little Italy," and thousands of people of Baltic and Scandinavian origin.

"This war threatens the people of America, both Negro and white," Ford said, adding that, as a matter of fact, it threatens the peoples of the whole world, as witness the millions of colonials of Britain and France that had already been drawn into it.

"Hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers face the danger of having to shed their blood for the greater glory, the greater profits, of the bloated money kings of London and Paris in this imperialist war, the purpose of which is to tighten the yoke of oppression more closely around the necks of all toilers."

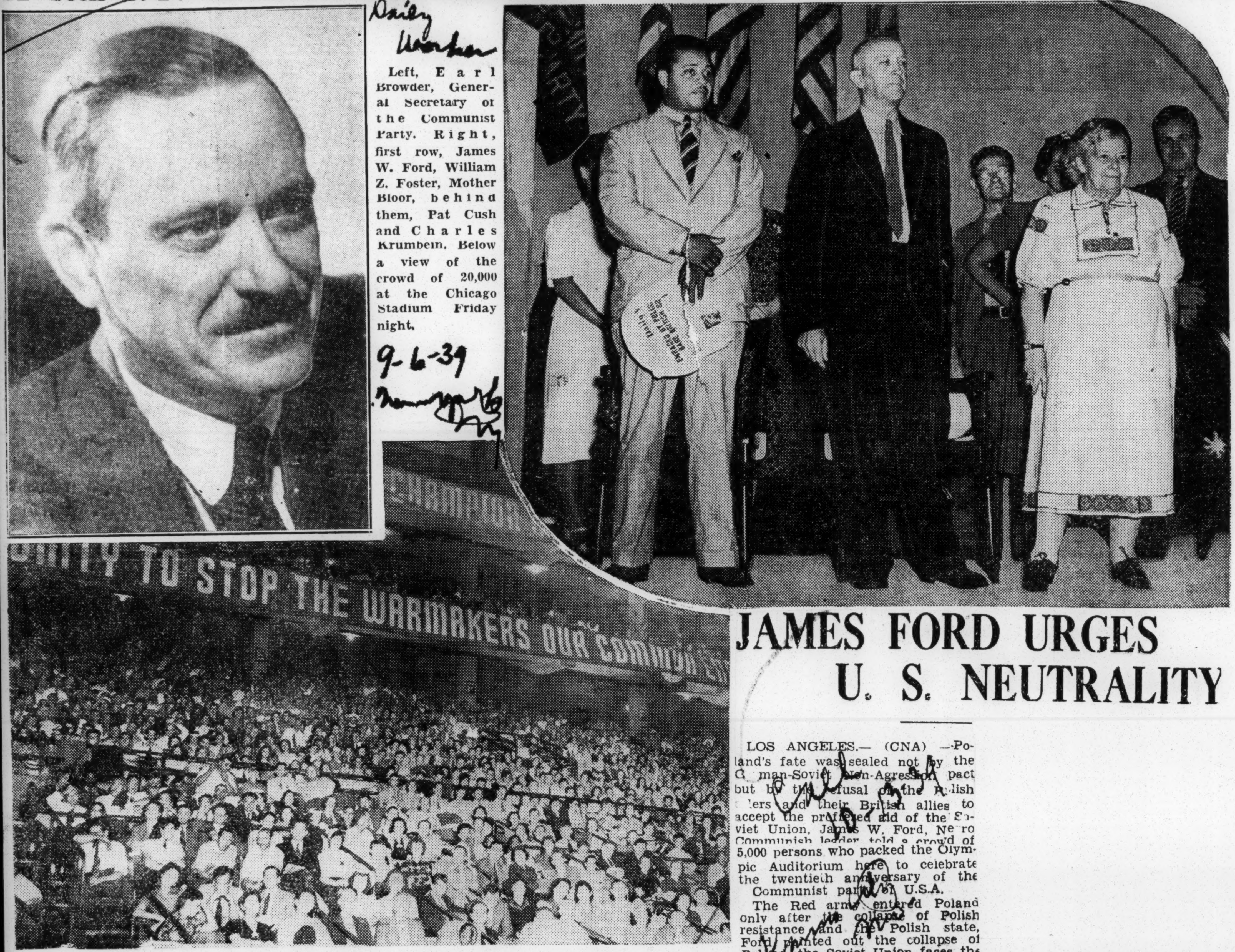
The Negro peoples of the world, Ford said, want peace, and the Negro people of the United States are particularly concerned about the fate of their brothers in Asia, Africa and the West Indies, whom the war mongers hope to use as fuel for their imperialist war mcahine.

There is exceptional interest among the sections and branches of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party in tonight's general membership meeting. Sections are challenging one another as to which of them will bring out the largest number of members and visitors. The branches themselves, it is said, have not allowed the challenge to go unheeded.

Territorial branches tonight will have their banners with them, as will also the sections. Members will be seated under their banners.

AT 20th C. P. ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN CHICAGO

Daily Worker


CHAMPION
UNITY TO STOP THE WARMAKERS OUR COMMON

Left, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party. Right, first row, James W. Ford, William Z. Foster, Mother Bloor, behind them, Pat Cush and Charles Krumbein. Below a view of the crowd of 20,000 at the Chicago Stadium Friday night.

9-6-39

JAMES FORD URGES U. S. NEUTRALITY

Call

10-5-39

Kansas City

LOS ANGELES.— (CNA) —Poland's fate was sealed not by the German-Soviet Non-Agression pact but by the refusal of the Polish rulers and their British allies to accept the proffered aid of the Soviet Union, James W. Ford, Negro Communish leader, told a crowd of 5,000 persons who packed the Olympic Auditorium here to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Communist party of U.S.A.

The Red army entered Poland only after the collapse of Polish resistance and the Polish state, Ford pointed out the collapse of Poland, the Soviet Union faces the necessity of taking steps to protect its borders because of the chaotic conditions in Poland, he said.

The Soviet action, he continued saved millions of minority people from Nazi rule, with its theori-

CIO SOUTHERN MEET CHEERS RACE DELEGATE

Urge President to Run for 3rd Term

Chicago Bee
1-7-39
Chicago, Ill.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 5 — (CNA) — Negro delegates to the convention of the CIO in Arkansas and Oklahoma were [illegible] a tumultuous welcome by Southern white unionists this week. The Negro delegates were introduced by CIO Regional Director David Fowler, chairman of the convention.

Another inspiring feature of the convention, presaging labor unity, was the seating of a number of delegates from American Federation of Labor unions.

A number of native white Arkansas delegates commented that one of the most stimulating aspects of the convention was the appropriation of the need of unity workers of the country."

This was also stressed in the speech of Chairman Fowler who declared that the "great lever for better economic conditions for all workers is the need to organize all the unskilled and low-paid workers of the country.'

"If the unskilled are not organized the skilled workers will not be able to move ahead," he pointed out.

Repeal of the poll tax to permit all workers and farmers to vote was called for in the speeches of Fowler and Tob Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union.

The convention, by a unanimous vote, urged President Roosevelt to declare himself for a third term."

CIO Ready To Accept Peace Plan

FDR's Proposal Approved By John Lewis

Daily World
3-1-39
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(S N S)—President Roosevelt's proposal for a peace conference between warring labor factions was accepted Tuesday night by President John L. Lewis, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The American Federation of Labor has already accepted "with reservations."

Lewis notified the President that he had appointed a three-man committee consisting of himself, Philip Murray, CIO vice president, and Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to represent this organization in an attempt to end the three-year battle between the labor groups.

THREE ON COMMITTEE

President Green's already appointed group consists of Daniel J. Tobin, AFL vice president and president of the teamsters' union; Matthew Woll, AFL vice president; and Harry C. Bates, AFL vice president and president of the bricklayers' union.

The conference will probably be at the White House shortly after March 4, when the President returns from viewing naval maneuvers in the Caribbean. Mr. Roosevelt proposed the conference in almost identical letters to the labor chieftains. The chief executive told the labor chieftains, that their rivalry is a deterrent to recovery and that there is ample evidence that the rank and file of labor wants peace.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 8, 1939

CIO And Notes On The South

AT a recent meeting of the new Textile Workers Union of America in Philadelphia, a special "Southern Textile Day" was held and the organization voted the completion of the unionization of the South--by the CIO, of course—as its "No. 1 Task."

"Textile Labor," the organ of this CIO union, tells us what happened at the convention.

A Georgia delegate got up on his feet and said this of a Southern state: "I saw the Liberty Bell but when I looked at it I thought that if I took it with me it would be smashed to pieces the minute I crossed the Georgia state line."

The convention went on record as opposing the poll tax (now a purely Southern institution). It also declared, with an engaging frankness, that the organization of Southern textile workers is essential not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of their "brothers in the North" as well.

Pointing to the position taken by the "Southern Conference of Human Welfare," the convention rose up in defense of the Southern negro, and adopted a stirring resolution in support of a federal anti-lynching bill. Ignoring the fact that such a state as Alabama, with 2,600,000 people, had not a single lynching in 1938 and has had none in 1939, it adopted the following resolution with a fine flourish—and please notice that it singles out the South and mentions the South alone when it speaks of lynchings, apparently not caring about lynchings which take place in other parts of the country:

"Whereas:

"1. The Wagner-Gavagan anti-lynching bill has been pending in Congress for a number of years, but its enactment has been blocked by the bitter opposition of the reactionary Southern senators who have not hesitated to sabotage this important legislation by conducting disgraceful filibusters which have affronted the negro people and all lovers of liberty and democracy;

"2. Legislation to free the Negro from lynch-terror is necessary not only in the name of simple humanity but to assist in preventing the economic debasement of Southern negro workers, the improvement of whose living standards is essential to the betterment of conditions of white workers in the South;

"3. The Southern Conference on Human Welfare as well as many labor and progressive groups and outstanding citizens from both the North and the South have urged the enactment of this legislation;

"Resolved: That the Textile Workers Union of America gives its full support to the Wagner-Gavagan anti-lynching bill and demands its enactment at the present session of Congress."

The convention hall was thrown "into ecstasy" by the singing of the following song, to the tune of "Dixie":

"But the CIO's in Dixie,
Hurray, Hurray,
The CIO is going to grow
Away down South in Dixie;
Oh, oh, oh, oh, the CIO's in Dixie.
Oh, oh, oh, oh, the CIO's in Dixie."

All of which was perfectly lovely for Dixie, but the payoff came when the convention, after formally pointing out that 75 per cent of the American cotton textile industry is located in the South, elected officers. And whom did it elect? It elected a president from the North, and 15 out of the 19 presidents whom it elected come from beyond the Mason and Dixon line. How they love the South—when the South is on the paying end. When the South is on the receiving end, it's another story.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 17, 1939

Mr. Lewis and Southern "Labor"

To the Autumn number of The Virginia Quarterly Review Mr. John L. Lewis contributes an article entitled "Labor Looks South" containing this expression and, in part, its truth is beyond dispute:

"The South, predominantly agricultural, has been the victim of what might be called a mercantilist policy. It has suffered for many years from the fact that its raw materials must be shipped away from the area, manufactured afar, and returned to be sold in the South for profits that have never stayed there. The result has been a constant drain on the South and its people, so that now this region is held in financial bondage to other sections of the nation."

That a "mercantilist policy," the essence of which is that the South must sell in the markets of the world and buy in tariff protected markets of the United States impoverishes the South is no more than Southern publicists have been saying since the "tariff of abominations" was enacted more than a century ago.

That Southern railroads, factories and other kinds of wealth are in large part not owned in the South is unfortunate, but The News and Courier does not join in the new and popular outcry that Northern men who have invested money in the South are its enemies. We have been and still are glad to welcome new capital no matter whence it comes and do not grudge the investors a fair return on their money. The newcomers are about as honest and decent as are we noble natives.

Mr. Lewis proceeds to assert that Northern capital "seeks to exploit the poverty of the South by calling its poverty-stricken millions to work in factories at sweatshop wages which any decent man ought to be ashamed to pay." That is the nonsensical eruption of ignorance.

Where are the "sweatshop" factories? Are the textile factories of South Carolina that pay a minimum wage of $13 to workers for a forty-hour week and provide them with homes and a plot of ground for four and five dollars a month "sweatshops"? How would Mr. Lewis, president of the C. I. O., account for the garages in the [illegible] ges? One does not hear of the texti[illegible] atives giving up their jobs to return to the farms.

Aye, there's the rub. The South is "predominantly agricultural", most of its labor is on the farms. Does a wage-hour bill help farm labor? The fact is that it leaves to the factory worker 128 hours in the week outside of the mill and makes him, as a gardener or small farmer, a competitor of the farm laborer, enabling him to raise his chickens and keep his cow. The improvement of the factory worker's condition is gratifying but it is not contributing to the welfare of the plowboy and hoe hand who are allowed to work sixty or seventy hours a week.

Does Mr. Lewis observe employing farmers amassing wealth? If they are, what is the argument for government's granting them subsidies?

Would Mr. Lewis "socialize" the Southern farms? To organize their labor would require the introduction of a Russian system.

The important truths are over-looked by Mr. Lewis and other critics of the South. One is that a great part of Southern labor is negro which is and always has been a drag on Southern white labor. While a part of the negro population is efficient, the vast bulk of it is unproductive by comparison with white labor and there is white "race prejudice" against it. The proof? One finds it in every Northern state and city. Are the waiters in the great city's hotels and restaurants, the clerks, the barbers, black or white?

It is tragic but it's factual that in the South negroes have been steadily crowded out of skilled trades. We remember when there was not a white barbershop in South Carolina, when a white waitress was never seen in a hotel, when every family sent for a negro carpenter and to a negro blacksmith. The motorcar came and put the blacksmith shop out of commission—are the garage mechanics white men or black men?

In this "race prejudice" has been a factor but not the larger factor. Just as negro slave labor disappeared from American states where it could not be worked in gangs, in cotton and rice fields, so, with the rise of Southern industrialism, white labor has nearly monopolized the jobs at machines. In this the South learned its lesson from the North.

Does Mr. Lewis imagine that the white operatives, men and women and girls, in Southern factories, will consent to labor by the side of negroes? If that be his thought he would better beware of speaking it out loud in a South Carolina mill village whether or not the interest of the two races is common and they should recognize no color line in industry. Facts are facts, and sometimes they are grim.

"In modern civilization the right to vote must be broad as the right to citizenship," writes Mr. Lewis. Is he revealing purpose to combine political and labor organization in the South? Is that the plan of the C. I. O.? Do not Mr. Lewis's words bear that interpretation?

We inform Mr. Lewis that negroes are not prevented by force or intimidation from voting in the South. There is political separation of the races in the South; the white citizens control government by maintaining exclusive white primaries, and, if Mr. Lewis like the term, negroes are "jimcrowed" from the white man's party. Remains the same right for a white Democratic club to close its doors against negroes as for a social club of white persons to refuse entrance to them.

Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. can help Southern labor by encouraging and assisting the Southern negroes to scatter throughout the country. They like to migrate, migration is easy, and what they want is a Northern and Western welcome. Let Mr. Lewis and his friends prepare it for them. Let them break down the barriers to employment of negroes in the villages and on the farms of Iowa and Indiana. Let the C. I. O. declare strikes against every mercantile and manufacturing Northern concern that refuses to hire negroes. When 7,000,000 Southern negroes shall leave the South and go to work in Northern shops and on Northern farms, white labor in the South will be freer of chains than it has been since African slaves came to its shores, and the remaining 1,000,000 negroes will share in a new and real freedom.

The negro race is, except in a few great cities, jimcrowed from the North and by the North. Except in politics it is jimcrowed in them.

Mr. Lewis will not induce the white labor in Southern shops and fcatories to strike against employers who refuse admittance to negroes. He will not effect a voting partnership between Southern white and colored labor in order to effect an industrial partnership. "Race prejudice" in the South is far more intense in the ranks of white labor than among employers. Nor is it by any means all "prejudice."

The simple way for Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. to help labor in the South is to put an end to industrial and commercial jimcrowing of the negroes in the North and West so that there will no longer be a race problem in Southern states. End the jimcrowing and the negroes will scatter from the South.

CIO Launches Drive To Organize the South

Daily Worker 12-21-39

Conference of Union Leaders from Dixie Meets at Lewis' Call to Map Plans; Emil Rieve Named to Head Campaign

New York

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The CIO's most important step in the drive to organize the unorganized since the San Francisco convention set the 10,000,000 goal by 1944, was taken here over at a conference of leaders of Southern unions for a general campaign in the South.

The conference was called by Allan S. Haywood, national organization director of the CIO.

Following a discussion during which delegate after delegate pointed to the opportune time to spread organization to millions of southern workers, a committee was set up to meet with President John L. Lewis of the CIO on final plans and financing of this great undertaking.

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union was named chairman of the committee. Others are S. H. Dalrymple, president of the Rubber Workers; John L. Coulter, leader of the Oil Workers; William Mitch, head of the Southern District, United Mine Workers; and Lucy Randolph Mason of the Textile Union.

The go-ahead signal for a drive that is expected to resemble the CIO's famous march in 1936-37, will come just as soon as the committee completes arrangements, it was announced.

Closing the conference, Haywood stressed that the maximum result will come if all the CIO's forces are in the South properly coordinated.

"When we have organized still more, our enemies will respect us even more than they do today," Haywood said. "I know we can organize the South, in spite of the obstacles we have to face. We've done it in other sections. With hard work and cooperation we can do it anywhere we try."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 17, 1939

Mr. Lewis and Southern "Labor"

To the Autumn number of The Virginia Quarterly Review Mr. John L. Lewis contributes an article entitled "Labor Looks South" containing this expression and, in part, its truth is beyond dispute:

"The South, predominantly agricultural, has been the victim of what might be called a mercantilist policy. It has suffered for many years from the fact that its raw materials must be shipped away from the area, manufactured afar, and returned to be sold in the South for profits that have never stayed there. The result has been a constant drain on the South and its people, so that now this region is held in financial bondage to other sections of the nation."

That a "mercantilist policy," the essence of which is that the South must sell in the markets of the world and buy in tariff protected markets of the United States impoverishes the South is no more than Southern publicists have been saying since the "tariff of abominations" was enacted more than a century ago.

That Southern railroads, factories and other kinds of wealth are in large part not owned in the South is unfortunate, but The News and Courier does not join in the new and popular outcry that Northern men who have invested money in the South are its enemies. We have been and still are glad to welcome new capital no matter whence it comes and do not grudge the investors a fair return on their money. The newcomers are about as honest and decent as are we noble natives.

Mr. Lewis proceeds to assert that Northern capital "seeks to exploit the poverty of the South by calling its poverty-stricken millions to work in factories at sweatshop wages which any decent man ought to be ashamed to pay." That is the nonsensical eruption of ignorance.

Where are the "sweatshop" factories? Are the textile factories of South Carolina that pay a minimum wage of $13 to workers for a forty-hour week and provide them with homes and a plot of ground for four and five dollars a month "sweatshops"? How would Mr. Lewis, president of the C. I. O., account for the garages in the [illegible]ges? One does not hear of the texti[illegible]atives giving up their jobs to return to the farms.

Aye, there's the rub. The South is "predominantly agricultural", most of its labor is on the farms. Does a wage-hour bill help farm labor? The fact is that it leaves to the factory worker 128 hours in the week outside of the mill and makes him, as a gardener or small farmer, a competitor of the farm laborer, enabling him to raise his chickens and keep his cow. The improvement of the factory worker's condition is gratifying but it is not contributing to the welfare of the plowboy and hoe hand who are allowed to work sixty or seventy hours a week.

Does Mr. Lewis observe employing farmers amassing wealth? If they are, what is the argument for government's granting them subsidies?

Would Mr. Lewis "socialize" the Southern farms? To organize their labor would require the introduction of a Russian system.

The important truths are over-looked by Mr. Lewis and other critics of the South. One is that a great part of Southern labor is negro which is and always has been a drag on Southern white labor. While a part of the negro population is efficient, the vast bulk of it is unproductive by comparison with white labor and there is white "race prejudice" against it. The proof? One finds it in every Northern state and city. Are the waiters in the great city's hotels and restaurants, the clerks, the barbers, black or white?

It is tragic but it's factual that in the South negroes have been steadily crowded out of skilled trades. We remember when there was not a white barbershop in South Carolina, when a white waitress was never seen in a hotel, when every family sent for a negro carpenter and to a negro blacksmith. The motorcar came and put the blacksmith shop out of commission—are the garage mechanics white men or black men?

In this "race prejudice" has been a factor but not the larger factor. Just as negro slave labor disappeared from American states where it could not be worked in gangs, in cotton and rice fields, so, with the rise of Southern industrialism, white labor has nearly monopolized the jobs at machines. In this the South learned its lesson from the North.

Does Mr. Lewis imagine that the white operatives, men and women and girls, in Southern factories, will consent to labor by the side of negroes? If that be his thought he would better beware of speaking it out loud in a South Carolina mill village whether or not the interest of the two races is common and they should recognize no color line in industry. Facts are facts, and sometimes they are grim.

"In modern civilization the right to vote must be broad as the right to citizenship," writes Mr. Lewis. Is he revealing purpose to combine political and labor organization in the South? Is that the plan of the C. I. O.? Do not Mr. Lewis's words bear that interpretation?

We inform Mr. Lewis that negroes are not prevented by force or intimidation from voting in the South. There is political separation of the races in the South; the white citizens control government by maintaining exclusive white primaries, and, if Mr. Lewis like the term, negroes are "jimcrowed" from the white man's party. Remains the same right for a white Democratic club to close its doors against negroes as for a social club of white persons to refuse entrance to them.

Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. can help Southern labor by encouraging and assisting the Southern negroes to scatter throughout the country. They like to migrate, migration is easy, and what they want is a Northern and Western welcome. Let Mr. Lewis and his friends prepare it for them. Let them break down the barriers to employment of negroes in the villages and on the farms of Iowa and Indiana. Let the C. I. O. declare strikes against every mercantile and manufacturing Northern concern that refuses to hire negroes. When 7,000,000 Southern negroes shall leave the South and go to work in Northern shops and on Northern farms, white labor in the South will be freer of chains than it has been since African slaves came to its shores, and the remaining 1,000,000 negroes will share in a new and real freedom.

The negro race is, except in a few great cities, jimcrowed from the North and by the North. Except in politics it is jimcrowed in them.

Mr. Lewis will not induce the white labor in Southern shops and fcatories to strike against employers who refuse admittance to negroes. He will not effect a voting partnership between Southern white and colored labor in order to effect an industrial partnership. "Race prejudice" in the South is far more intense in the ranks of white labor than among employers. Nor is it by any means all "prejudice."

The simple way for Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. to help labor in the South is to put an end to industrial and commercial jimcrowing of the negroes in the North and West so that there will no longer be a race problem in Southern states. End the jimcrowing and the negroes will scatter from the South.

CIO Launches Drive To Organize the South

Daily Worker 12-21-39

Conference of Union Leaders from Dixie Meets at Lewis' Call to Map Plans; Emil Rieve Named to Head Campaign

New York

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The CIO's most important step in the drive to organize the unorganized since the San Francisco convention set the 10,000,000 goal by 1944, was taken here over at a conference of leaders of Southern unions for a general campaign in the South.

The conference was called by Allan S. Haywood, national organization director of the CIO.

Following a discussion during which delegate after delegate pointed to the opportune time to spread organization to millions of southern workers, a committee was set up to meet with President John L. Lewis of the CIO on final plans and financing of this great undertaking.

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union was named chairman of the committee. Others are S. H. Dalrymple, president of the Rubber Workers; John L. Coulter, leader of the Oil Workers; William Mitch, head of the Southern District, United Mine Workers; and Lucy Randolph Mason of the Textile Union.

The go-ahead signal for a drive that is expected to resemble the CIO's famous march in 1936-37, will come just as soon as the committee completes arrangements, it was announced.

Closing the conference, Haywood stressed that the maximum result will come if all the CIO's forces are in the South properly coordinated.

"When we have organized still more, our enemies will respect us even more than they do today," Haywood said. "I know we can organize the South, in spite of the obstacles we have to face. We've done it in other sections. With hard work and cooperation we can do it anywhere we try."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. (C.I.O)

LEWIS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CIO BY ACCLAMATION

Constitution

10-14-'39

Atlanta, Ga.

Warns AFL To 'Beware' of His Union's Growth; Six Vice Presidents Also Chosen; Others Named.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—(AP) John L. Lewis warned the AFL to "beware" of the CIO's growing strength in a new defy to the old labor organization shortly after he was re-elected president of the CIO by acclamation.

"Yesterday the American Federation of Labor listened for an hour to some individual . . . accusing your president of being ruthless and ambitious," Lewis told the second convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. "He told the American Federation to beware."

Re-elected by Acclaim.

He was re-elected after a 32-minute demonstration in which singing, shouting delegates serpentined about the hall to the accompaniment of a brass band, a drum corps, cowbells, whistles and shoes of stocking - footed delegates pounding on tables.

Six vice presidents also were elected by acclamation in a change of organization. Heretofore the CIO has had only two international vice presidents.

James B. Carey, 28-year-old president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, was re-elected secretary by acclamation. This time Carey steps into a paid job, breaking the CIO precedent of paying none of its officers.

New Officers Listed.

All of the international vice presidents are heads of their unions or organizing committees. Sidney Hillman, New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Philip Murray, Pittsburgh, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, were re-elected.

New vice presidents are Emil Rieve, Philadelphia, Textile Workers' Union; Roland J. Thomas, Detroit, United Automobile Workers; S. H. Dalrymple, Akron, Ohio, United Rubber Workers, and Reid Robinson, Denver, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Cleveland and Philadelphia extended bids for the 1940 meeting.

A huge six-by-nine-foot "telegram" was brought in by striking Western Union messengers parading behind their own drum corps. The telegram said "We are striking against the most anti-labor organization in the country."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

CONNECTICUT

Cooks, Waiters' Strike Dropped In New Haven

Daily World

11-24-39

Atlanta Ga.

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—A. F. of L. Local 370's dining car cooks and waiters' strike on the New Haven Railroad has petered out, and the organization's attention now absorbed with the move to oust head local leader Chester Eatom, according to reliable information available here. Eatom is a chef on the Boston and Albany line, whose dining car folk are also in the same local, as are those on the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and other railroads. He is opposed by President Jackson of 370, a Pennsylvania waiter, with administration backing. The balloting will take place November 28.

Purpose of the strike was to force obedience of the New Haven management to an adjustment board decision to supplant white waitresses with colored waiters, a victory won by 370 last June. The Railway Labor Act empowers the President of the United States to create a fact-finding board, when and if an ordered strike of rail employes threatens to substantially interrupt rail traffic.

The 370 leaders said their move for a walkout simply meant a gesture at making a threat, thereby forcing creation of a fact-finding board. But what they had overlooked, as pointed out at the local's Yarmouth Street headquarters, was the word "substantially." And inasmuch as the New Haven management was fully prepared to use strikebreakers, amply protected by Railroad and city police there could not have been any substantial threat to interruption of trains or dining car service. And colored waiters are still off the grille cars.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

D.C.

Union Row Causes Show To 'Blackout'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—Howard theatre, the city's only stage-show house, has remained closed since last May due to employment conflicts between the theatrical union, Local 224-A and the Litchman Theatre corporation which took over the theatre last year.

Defender

The union, through its president, Edward Underdown, charges the Litchman corporation with refusal to negotiate with union representatives, and the management blames the union for the failure of the theatre to open.

The two main issues involved in the labor disputes are the number of weeks the Howard will present stage shows in the event of adoption of a policy of presenting double feature pictures with stage shows at irregular intervals, and the wage stagehands rates to be paid operators and

9-16-39

If the double feature policy is adopted, the Howard will keep open the year round, instead of closing during the summer as has been the case in the past. Such a policy, however, would remove from consideration the clause in the contract which required the theatre to pay its operators their regular wages during the weeks that the theatre is closed.

Chicago Def

At the request of Litchman, the union spokesman said, sometime ago the union submitted a proposal providing for a new wage scale of $57.50 a week for motion picture operators and $68 a week each for five stage hands. Rates in effect last year were $47.50 for the former and $35 to the latter. The $35 weekly wage was a concession to the Litchman chain, Underdown explained, in order to help the management keep the theatre open throughout the year.

Laundry Workers Condemn Actions Of Dies Committee

Tribune

11-11-39

Washington D.C.

The executive board of the Cleaners and Laundry Workers' Union at its meeting, Friday, went on record condemning the Dies Committee which is investigating un-American activities. The following resolution was adopted to be sent to the President of the United States, to the Attorney General Murphy and to the press:

WHEREAS, the Dies Committee was set up to investigate un-American activities.

AND WHEREAS, instead of carrying out its functions, this committee has assumed the job of terrorizing and persecuting unions, labor and progressive organizations.

AND WHEREAS, under the guise of a war emergency, this committee is endeavoring to curtail the civil rights of labor organizations and constitutes a grave threat to the entire trade union movement, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that 188-B of the A. C. A. condemn the witch-hunting procedure and assert our readiness to fight with all our strength against any effort to destroy the hard-won civil liberties of the American people and to combat any reactionary threat to the trade unions of America.

Communists to Celebrate Anniversary at the Murray Casino

The Communist Party of the District of Columbia will hold a meeting celebrating the twenty-second anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Friday, November 24, at 8 p.m., at the Murray Casino, 920 U Street, Northwest.

The speakers at the meeting will include Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, outstanding American woman labor leader, and William L. Taylor, who is well known in Washington for his active work among the Negro people.

The speakers will discuss the character of the present war; the threat to civil liberties in America and the role of the Soviet Union in the world today. Mr. Taylor will discuss the effects which the present war will have on the Negro people.

The District Communist Party has announced that this meeting will demonstrate to Mr. Dies and his committee, that far from stopping its activity, the Communist Party is increasing its efforts "to bring the truth" to the people of Washington.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS TECHNICIANS

Washington, (C)—The fourth annual convention of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the C.I.O., with headquarters at 116 E. 16th street, New York, has just released resolutions affecting Negro labor, passed by the body. The organization, which is composed of white and colored members, pledged itself to "uncompromising opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic based upon race, color, creed or nationality."

Jackson Advocate 7-1-39

A. F. L. PLANS ORDER ON TEACHERS' UNION TO BAN RED LOCALS

Council Move Carries Threat to Revoke Its Charter Unless Federation 'Cleans House'

Times

WOLL CITES ACTION HERE

2-6-39

Central Labor Body's Ousting of Three Groups an Example to National Union, He Says

Miami

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5.—Communism within the American Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, will be discussed during the second week of the meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which opens tomorrow.

The Executive Council may challenge the Federation of Teachers "to clean house immediately" and expel allegedly Communist-dominated locals under threat of revoking the national organization's charter and granting it to another group.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the A. F. of L. Committee on Education, said today that the federation was prepared to help the teachers' union wage an effective fight against the Communists within its ranks who, he asserted, were a constant threat to the trade unions.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., made public a resolution adopted by the Executive Council favoring appropriation of adequate funds for the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities. The House voted Friday to continue the committee a year but an appropriation for it has not yet been passed.

For Action on Associated Farmers

Another resolution by the executive council called for a Congressional investigation of the Associated Farmers on the Pacific Coast and its alleged anti-labor campaign in Oregon, Washington and California.

Mr. Green said that, if the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee was continued, it would be the logical agency to make the investigation. Referring to Senator Schwellenbach's motion that the La Follette committee be continued, in order to investigate the Associated Farmers, Mr. Green said that the A. F. of L. would be glad to cooperate in investigating the nature of that organization.

"I do not believe that there are any farmers in it," he added.

Mr. Woll issued a statement recalling the efforts made by the A. F. of L. to have the American Federation of Teachers purge itself of Communist-dominated locals. He asserted that the union had failed to heed all warnings.

While it was true that the A. F. of L. had no jurisdiction over the locals and cannot compel expulsion of any, Mr. Woll warned that if the Federation of Teachers permitted itself to remain "a breeding ground for Communists" it should withdraw from the A. F. of L.

He noted that the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York had ousted three teachers' union locals, two of them recently, because of "subversive activities."

"By this action organized labor in New York City has again brought to public attention the reprehensible developments which have taken place among the organized teachers," said Mr. Woll.

"By this action organized labor in New York City has again pointed out the questionable character of the leadership that dominates the affairs of the organized teachers. It has likewise stimulated a movement for a housecleaning of the American Federation of Teachers."

Sees Need of A. F. of L. Action

If those in control of the national teachers' organizations do not pay heed to the wishes of the A. F. of L., continued Mr. Woll, "then the various city central bodies, State federations of labor and A. F. of L. are clearly within their rights if they no longer permit or tolerate the affiliation of a body that declines to adhere to the rules of common decency and that fails to respect the will of the majority."

"It is a growing belief in some quarters that the A. F. of L. may ultimately be required to disassociate itself from the American Federation of Teachers unless that body cleans its house of Communists," he went on.

"This, of course, would bring about a complete reorganization and make it possible for all those local unions of teachers that have protested and voted all of these years against being associated with Communist-controlled local unions, under the banner of their present national organization, to continue their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and be freed from the stigma that now attaches to them by reason of Communist affilation.

"Indeed, the action of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York is only the beginning. That was not so much an attempt to inject itself in the affairs of the teachers' local unions as much as it was to prevent those Communist-controlled teachers' unions invading the house of labor whose rules and requirements they so flagrantly disregard and treat with such utter contempt.

"But of deeper significance is the growing demand that the American Federation of Labor give encouragement and support to all of those thousands and thousands of fine teachers throughout the land who desire organization and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, but who are growing tired and weary, discouraged and disgusted with the un-American tenents, practices and strategy of the Communist leaders in control of a number of these local teachers' unions. As a matter of fact, a number of these misleaders of the teachers' fraternity are not qualified teachers, but may be said to be qualified Communists.

Confident of Teachers' Fealty

"Then, too, it is of utmost importance we arouse ourselves to the dangers of the attempt being made to communize the teaching fraternity.

"We are not fearful that the Communists can or will succeed in communizing the teachers in our American educational institutions. We have every confidence in the loyalty and fealty of American teachers.

"We know full well that our determined attack on the Communists, especially at this time, when fascism threatens the entire world, will be loudly condemned by the pseudo-liberals. We shall be called red-baiters We know that and are ready for it.

"As a matter of fact, there are two groups of citizens who are a terrible menace to this country; a menace as great as fascism and communism combined. The two loud irresponsible groups are (1) the people who call every one a Communist who believes in social legislation, and (2) the people who call every one a red-baiter who fights the tactics and the program of the Communists.

"When Communists and Fascists damn the tactics of the other, both are right; for they are alike and both are against our democratic government and our free trade-union movement. The A. F. of L. will, I am sure, help its unions fight both. Thousands of fine teachers have appealed to us for help in this fight and I, for one, will do all I can to give it to them."

A. F. Of L. Organizer Sent Into Florida To Probe Union Jim Crow

Age

The first step in the conductiong of an investigation by the American Federation of Labor into Jim Crow practices of its affiliated unions in Tampa, Fla., by means of which 500 Negro pioneer union men in the shipbuilding industry were frozen out of their jobs, has been taken, William L. Green told the N. A. A. C. P. here this week.

9-23-39

The A. F. of L. president made the statement in a letter to the association dated September 11 in which he said that he was assigning George L. Googe, Atlanta, Ga., A. F. of L. organizer to investigate the Tampa situation personally. The N. A. A. C. P., which has been investigating the case since early in July when Walter White made a trip to Tampa, urged Green to investigate the case while the latter was in Atlantic City at the A. F. of L.'s executive council meeting during August.

New York

The association immediately sent a list of prominent Tampa citizens to Green urging him to make use of these inviduals in getting at the facts. These individuals were also notified by the N. A. A. C. P. to be prepared to aid the investigation.

The unions involved are local 1,207 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, which was formed after twelve Negro and one white worker went out on strike at the Tampa Shipbuilding Company sometime prior to June 1, 1938; and a local of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

WILL INVESTIGATE A. F. OF L. JIM CROW IN TAMPA SHIPYARDS

NEW YORK.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will undertake an investigation of two lily-white A. F. of L. construction unions in Tampa, Fla., whose jim crow tactics enabled them to "freeze" more than 500 Negro pioneer union members out of their jobs, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here this week.

Green's promise to investigate the Tampa situation, which involves more than $9,000,000 in government ship-building contracts, was contained in a letter sent to the association from Atlantic City, where the A. F. of L. executive council was in session.

The letter came in response to a report sent to the president of the federation by the N. A. A. C. P. last fortnight by Walter White, who made a special trip to Florida to investigate the situation. Green's letter said in part:

"I promise you that I will go into the complaint you make. I will take it up with the officers of the Building and Construction Trades department and will endeavor to have it investigated and adjusted if it is possible to do so."

The unions involved are Local 1,207 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, which was formed after 12 Negro and one white worker went out on strike at the Tampa Shipbuilding company prior to June 1, 1938; and a local of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron shipbuilders and Helpers of America. The latter union, formed after jim crow tactics were inaugurated in the hod carriers local, refuses to admit Negroes at all.

Organized Unit

Negro workers at the Tampa Shipbuilding company, who did the bulk of the spade work in organizing these formerly unorganized workers, found themselves shunted into a jim crow unit of the union, under the lead of a white business agent, as soon as the union had secured a closed shop agreement with the shipbuilding company.

As a result of this they are now employed in only two skilled jobs and 116 unskilled jobs. Before the signing of the closed shop agreement Negroes occupied half of the 1,200 skilled and unskilled jobs at the shipbuilding plant.

Maritime Commission Has No Power to Act

NEW YORK.—The United States Maritime commission has no power to act in the situation involving the displacing of more than 500 Negro union men from jobs at the Tampa Shipbuilding company in Tampa, Fla., according to Thomas M. Woodward, vice chairman of the commission.

Woodward made the statement in a letter addressed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The association had sought to tie up the contract of the Tampa Shipbuilding company with the Maritime commission, amounting to more than $9,000,000, until the union's discrimination policy against employment of its Negro members, under a closed shop with the shipbuilding company had been changed.

The association had also sought a hearing of the matter before the commission, and a change in the language of the commission's contract with the Tampa Shipbuilding company protecting the Negro union members in a closed shop agreement.

Pointing out that the Maritime commission's contract with the Tampa Shipbuilding company did not include a closed-shop provision, Woodward stated that the shipbuilding company's legal rights were involved in a manner to preclude the commission's acting in the matter.

Seek to Drop Negroes

At the same time that the Maritime commission's statement was made public, the association also announced that a report had been received which makes it clear that Local 1207 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, the union involved, is seeking to drop its Negro membership altogether.

According to the report H. L. Sanders, white business agent for the jim-crow unit of the union, is seeking endorsement from the union's white membership to have a substitute auxiliary charter given to the Negro unit, thus displacing them from the mother charter entirely. Failing in this, the report states, Sanders will seek an independent charter for the white union membership, a move that is contrary to the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Although discredited by the Negro membership, Sanders's activities have resulted in tying up the funds of this branch of the union.

Call
9-1-39
Kansas City
Mo.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

FLORIDA

A. F. L. DELAYS STEP ON 'RED' TEACHERS

It Gives A. F. of T. 3 Months in Which to Discipline 3 New York Locals

GREEN DERIDES THE C. I. O.

He 'Welcomes' Its Opposition to Labor Act Changes as Helpful in Congress

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIAMI, Feb. 13.—The American Federation of Teachers will have a three months' respite in which to discipline its three allegedly Communist party dominated locals in New York City, it was learned here today after William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the charges of communism against these three locals would not be taken up at the session of the executive council which closes here tomorrow.

At the same time Mr. Green repudiated the interpretation placed by Jerome Davis, president of the teachers' federation, on a telegram sent by Mr. Green to John Fewkes president of the Chicago teachers union. In this telegram Mr. Green explained to Mr. Fewkes that he (Fewkes) erroneously concluded from press reports that the executive council had already considered the teachers' situation.

The council, Mr. Green explained in his telegram, had not taken any action and did not contemplate doing so. The published statement on the situation, he added, had been made by Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. L.

In forwarding copies of Mr Green's telegram to all his local unions, Mr. Davis, national president of the teachers' organization, added his own comment as follows:

"This is the way Green puts Woll in his place."

"Mr. Davis was not justified in making such a statement," said Mr. Green, commenting on Mr. Davis's addition. "The telegram I sent Mr. Fewkes was a message of explanation. Mr. Davis's comment was his own speculation."

Adjustment Predicted

It was learned that Mr. Green's representative, who had investigated the teachers' situation, had suggested to Mr. Woll that he refrain from making any further public statement on the situation at this time. This emissary, who is said to concur with Mr. Woll's sentiments respecting the New York City teachers' unions, indicated to Mr. Woll that the situation would probably be adjusted to his satisfaction in the next three months without any further publicity. If, at the end of that period, the situation has not been adjusted to Mr. Woll's liking, it was said that he could then take up the matter with his associates on the executive council.

Although the teachers' controversy was not placed on the agenda of the present session by Mr. Green, it had been Mr. Woll's hope that the matter would be taken up, inasmuch as the national teachers' organization has for three years refused to discipline the New York City locals, as demanded by the A. F. L.

The three New York City teachers' locals, in telegrams which they said they sent to Mr. Green, denied charges of "Communist domination" which were made by an A. F. of L. committee two years ago after a long investigation. Mr. Green explained today that the committee, composed of Mr. Woll, Thomas Burke and John P. Frey, had found that Local 5 in New York City was Communist-dominated and had recommended to the national teachers' organization that its charter be revoked and the local reorganized. At the national teachers' convention, he said, the delegates refused to carry out the suggestion and the A. F. of L. was reluctant to take drastic action against an autonomous organization.

Local 5 Denies Charges

Charles J. Hendley, president of Local 5, in his telegram to Mr. Green declared that the charges of Communist domination were "without foundation." He said that his local was "functioning democratically as a trade union" and that it was suspended by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council because of a meeting "of exclusively A. F. of L. locals to discuss means of achieving unity in labor movement."

"You will recall that you personally appointed mediator to effect our reinstatement in Central Trade (and Labor Council)," Mr. Hendley's telegram added.

When Mr. Green was asked today concerning the work of his mediator, he said he could not recall having named a mediator. He was told that it had been reported in New York that he had asked William Collins, his New York City representative, to confer with the central labor body and the local teachers' spokesman. His comment was that he did not recall having mentioned the teachers' matter to Mr. Collins.

The other teachers' locals which protested to Mr. Green against "unfounded statements" that they were Communist dominated were Local 537, known as the College Teachers Union, and Local 453, the WPA teachers' union. The former organization, in a telegram signed by its president, Edwin D. Burgum, stated:

"Our local is not dominated nor is it controlled by Communists or any other group. Union policy is decided at open fortnightly board meetings, at monthly membership meetings, and publicized in our regular fortnightly publications."

Professor John L. Childs recently resigned from the college teachers' local after, he said, he was told to discuss union policy with Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist party.

Green "Welcomes" C. I. O. Stand

Mr. Green derided the announcement of the C. I. O. that it would appeal to the rank and file of the A. F. of L. over the heads of its leaders to oppose the Wagner act amenments proposed by the federaation.

"The opposition of the C. I. O. as set forth in its statement will operate to unite our national and international unions, State Federations of Labor and Central Labor bodies in support of the federation amendments," he declared.

"The analysis which the C. I. O. has made of our amendments is incorrect and its conclusions are untrue. We will make those facts plain to the five million members of the A. F. of L.

"We believe that members of Congress will vote for our amendments largely because of the opposition of the C. I. O.

"We welcome C. I. O. opposition because it will help rather than hurt us."

The executive council directed Mr. Green to convene the representatives of all the maritime unions in the A. F. of L. for the purpose of discussing which organizations should be included in the soon-to-be-created maritime department. The last A F of L. convention decided to organize such a department.

The maritime department is expected to include seamen, longshoremen, teamsters, warehouse men, clerks, firemen and oilers, radio operators, electrical workers, and masters, mates and pilots.

The maritime department will be a rival to a similar organization which was created by mandate of the recent C. I. O. convention.

The executive council today formally awarded jurisdiction over mural artists to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America. This union informed the council that it had succeeded in enlisting 1,000 of these artists into its union and asked for formal recognition of that fact.

Among the artists, the union announced, were the following: Rockwell Kent, Willy Pogany, Winnold Reiss, Tony Sarg, George Biddle, Frank and Marion Greenwood, Stuyvesant Van Veen, Hugo Gellert and Burgoyne Diller.

Martin Foes Claim 268,422

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—R. J. Thomas, acting president of the C. I. O. faction of the United Auto Workers of America, said today that his faction had the support of 268,422 members of the union, on the basis of votes taken at local meetings.

A clash between a supporter of Homer Martin and a C. I. O. faction follower occurred at the gate of the Motor Products Company plant today when the C. I. O. man knocked papers from the arms of the Martin partisan, who had been distributing them to workers filing out of the plant.

A spokesman for the C. I. O. faction asserted today the vote supporting Mr. Martin at the Illinois-Minnesota-Wisconsin District council meeting yesterday in Rockford, Ill., was taken after delegates representing several large locals had left the meeting.

A C. I. O. faction spokesman asserted that four locals indorsed the C. I. O. conventiontoday. He listed them as 65 of Murray, Ohio, composed of 600 members; 490, Chrysler, 3,000 members; Reo, 650, Lansing, 3,000 members, and Oldsmobile, 652, Lansing, 3,900 members.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

Un-American Elements In South

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

SOUTHERN reaction, steeped in the theory of its false racial gods, has turned with viciousness of a Hitler at bay against the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Lynch landlord and open shop industrialist, twin enemies of all that smells of progress, linked together in the City Commission of Birmingham, have called for aid. Their citadel of hate is threatened. Their chain gang system is in danger. The deep bay of the bloodhound tracking down some hopeless Negro youth may sound no more in their ears. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has launched a call for the unity of justice loving people.

Journal and Guide

The City Commission of Birmingham has launched a call, too—it has sent for the Dies Committee. Weigh that, those of you who, clinging to your illusions, look to the Dies Committee to uproot the un-American and to drive out the subversive.

1-21-39

The mint julep colonels loll in the shadows of veranda of the plantation manor. They survey their ancient domain. White and black sharecroppers pass in review. They are debt-racked and [illegible]. Their children are tortured with the rickets and the hookworm. Pellagra and infantile paralysis are as common as the fleas and bed bugs that infes[illegible]ir dirt-floored shack[illegible] The col[illegible]s look them over and bemoan the "fact that all 'poor whites' and 'niggers' are lazy."

And let us not be mindless of the words of President Roosevelt, Labor Day, in Maryland. Let us not be heedless of the fact that that minority, the landlord and the industrialist, "is trying to make the farmer forget that the people in the cities are his own people—Americans just like him," and vice versa.

Particularly is this true if the one is black and the other white, if the one is native-born and the other a foreigner, if the one is a Catholic or a Jew and the other a Protestant or a Gentile.

These gentlemen who have ruined the South have called in the Dies Committee to prevent its redemption. What a recommendation for the Dies Committee. And it is to this Committee, let the Negro people remember, hat Judge James A. Cobb, a Negro, came voluntarily to testify against the subversive and un-American conduct of a Negro college president who wanted full and complete equality.

I will let the Southern Conference tell what it has adopted as its aims.

1. Promote general welfare.
2. Improve the economic, social and cultural standards of the Southern people.
3. Advance Southern functional growth in accordance with safeguarding American democratic institutions and ideals.
4. Initiate and support progressive legislation in Congress and in the States, in harmony with the principles and program of the Southern Conference.
5. Continue and expand activities started at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
6. Secure the cooperation and coordinate the activities of other organizations now existing in the Southern States.

And the Dies Committee has been called in to smash this program.

But do not deceive yourself. This is not the only step that will be taken by the gentlemen who swear allegiance to landlords rather than to their starving tenants. These gentlemen are masters of the use of "rope and faggot." They are masters of mob violence and organized terror. My proof is not alone the more than 5,000 lynchings recorded in history.

My proof is the abysmal poverty of 'poor white' and poorer black.

It is against this terror that we must be fore-armed. This terror will descend on the Negro people. It will descend upon the white as well, unless there is prepared the one preventative—unity on struggle of an oppressed people and the oppressed groups from among the oppressor nation.

A. F. OF L. AND C. I. O.

Is the President's effort to reconcile the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations likely to prove successful where previous peace negotiations have failed? One of the most powerful factors in favor of its success is, of course, the very fact that the initiative now comes from the President himself, with all the prestige of his office, and his great personal prestige, behind it. It is apparent, also, that the President's action has come after several meetings among officials of the two organizations, and after other intimations of a strong desire for peace among many of the rank and file of labor. It is unlikely that the President would have addressed his letters to John L. Lewis and William Green, asking each of them to appoint committees to negotiate terms of peace unless he felt that at last a favorable time had come to act.

Times

But the obstacles to peace must not be underrated. Many persons naively imagine that it is merely the personal antagonism of Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis, the presidents of the two organizations, that has kept the organizations apart. Whatever may have been the truth when the split occurred more than three years ago, the problem has now gone much beyond any merely personal differences between the two leaders. The principles of craft and industrial unionism are not easy to reconcile. The one form of organization is "horizontal," the other "vertical," and in the absence of a complicated series of compromises and special agreements, the two forms of organization tend to slice through each other.

2-27-39

The powers of both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green, moreover, have been exaggerated in popular conception. Though either can influence, neither can force the constituent unions in his organization to carry out any agreement at which they arrive. The hundred or so national unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are autonomous organizations. The charters are a sort of franchise fixing the boundaries of a union's jurisdiction, and within these boundaries a union governs its own policies. Autonomy is less among the unions forming the C. I. O., but great enough to create practical problems in connection with peace.

Each central organization, in addition, has established unions in the other's jurisdictions. Dr. Leo Wolman, in a study of the question, recently cited rival unions of carpenters, coal miners, packing-house workers, telegraphers and shoe and textile workers among other instances of overlapping jurisdiction, and called attention to the great difficulty of persuading any established organization voluntarily to surrender a substantial part of its jurisdictional rights to another. Mr. Green emphasizes this difficulty now by declaring: "The re-absorption of the groups which left the American Federation of Labor and the new unions which said groups created will present a problem more difficult of solution now than it was when committees representing the two organizations carried on negotiations for several weeks about one year and a half ago."

Finally, there are the important differences in political viewpoint between the leaders of the two organizations, as reflected in the A. F. of L.'s opposition to members of the Labor Board and aspects of the Wagner act, its opposition to the C. I. O. practice of running its own candidates for political office, and its charges of Communist influence in the C. I. O. Though peace between the two organizations is possible, it is clear that it must surmount serious obstacles.

Coal Strike Summary

If the President's mediation does not effect a settlement of the coal strike before this New Republic reaches its readers, the following brief summary of the issues should be held in mind. (1) The employers are solely responsible for the coal shortage, since they have declined three successive offers by the miners to continue at work pending the negotiation of a new contract. (2) The union consented to continuation without change of wages, hours and other terms of the old contract, *provided* the operators would agree either to the union shop, or to the abolition of fines imposed for strikes under the contract. (3) These new demands are prompted by the danger that some of the employers, in collusion with the AFL, will try to force the jurisdiction of a competing union upon sections of the miners. An agreement to employ only members of the UMW would be a safeguard against this danger; in default of that, the union wants freedom to strike against such possible invasion. (4) Operators controlling 70 to 80 percent of the tonnage are willing to accept the union's terms; the Association as a whole is bound, however, by a unit rule. A minority are holding out. There seems to be no good reason for their position, unless they want to disrupt the union, a fact which lends credence to Mr. Lewis' charge that their attitude is "being dictated by the remote control of financial and industrial interests opposed to the United Mine Workers, to the CIO (of which the United Mine Workers is the key unit), to collective bargaining and to Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

New Republic

5-17-39

New York, NY

AFL as Charlie McCarthy

Last week we reported that, according to John L. Lewis, the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act favored by the AFL had been prepared with the "aid, advice and counsel of representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers and of several of the most reactionary and anti-labor corporations of the country." Now the CIO comes forward with substantiation in the shape of a letter from Gilbert H. Montague, prominent corporation lawyer and counsel for the Electric Boat Company when it got into trouble with the Labor Board, to Colby M. Chester of the General Foods Corporation, formerly head of the NAM. The letter reads in part, "Judge Padway has now asked me confidentially to prepare for him draft amendments of the act covering the points on which he has now received instructions from the AFL executive council." Judge Padway is Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the AFL. The letter also says that Montague had "supplied confidentially to Judge Padway various legal memos and data he requested regarding certain National Labor Relations Act questions, and during the AFL convention in Houston this month I responded to his hurry calls for additional legal memos and data." Padway, when asked by a United Press representative, declined to comment on the letter. The CIO says it has more documentary evidence to come.

We pause to note that this sensational news was not printed by The New York Times—at least not in the late city edition of May 9, the morning after the release.

New Free Speech

"Certainly I am for free speech. I believe in free speech for people who do not abuse it. I am for free speech for Americans who stick to American topics. I don't want any second and third generation foreigners spouting out Communism, Fascism or other kind of radicalism. I don't want them to preach un-Americanism." So said a typical American citizen.

Age Herald

2-24-39

In other words free speech for those we like so long as they say what we like. But to those with whom we cannot agree, to those whose doctrines we hate, to those who think differently from us, we would deny that privilege of free speech—for the common good.

Birmingham

Ala.

On such "patriotic" doctrines are built the thrones of tyrants and are welded the chains of intellectual bondage—not merely for those we hate and distrust but for those in whom we believe, and for ourselves.

Future Investigations Of The Dies Committee

Social Conditions

As Representative Dies makes plans for resuming the investigation of un-American activities, he appears to have been somewhat impressed by the widespread criticism of the methods employed in the past by his committee. He has declared his intention to conduct a "fair, impartial and thorough investigation."

News

2-17-39

Birmingham Ala.

The expressions of misgivings as to the fairness of the tactics of the committee should have a sobering effect upon its future activities. Furthermore, any disclosures made by the committee during the coming year will be subject to careful examination on the part of the public.

If the rules of evidence are followed, if care is taken to guard against giving irresponsible persons an opportunity to smear the reputation of innocent people, and if persons against whom charges are made are given an opportunity to defend themselves, a worthwhile purpose can be served in bringing to light the activities of Communists and similar groups.

The committee has devoted considerable attention to German Nazis, Italian Fascists and Communists in the past. It has also made charges against so-called Communist sympathizers. So far it has ignored the presence of large groups of persons in this country who are not allied with any of these groups and who consider themselves patriotic citizens, but who have little understanding of the fundamentals of democracy. We have in mind irresponsible persons such as Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, who takes delight in labeling those with whom she disagrees as "Communists"; Mayor Hague, of Jersey City, whose denial of the rights of free speech and freedom of assembly have already been condemned by the courts, and Father Coughlin, whose subtle anti-Semitism violates the principles of racial and religious tolerance.

It does not matter whether un-American activities happen to be inspired and supported from foreign sources, or whether they happen to be of our own native brand. The effect is the same. There have been people living in the United States since its founding who have not believed in the principles of representative government, freedom of religion, of speech and of assembly, and the right of trial by jury. The fact that such persons are frequently convinced of their own patriotism does not make them any less objectionable.

LABOR-1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

New York Age 3-25-39

About four years ago I went to a luncheon prepared by members of the League for Industrial Democracy for the benefit of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The luncheon held in the 110th street Unitarian Church was one of the most unusual I ever attended. The menu consisted of typical sharecropper fare-black-eyed peas, greens, corn bread without butter and tea, sweetened with molasses.

My neighbor and I, who were the only colored people there besides some of the visiting sharecroppers, both had roots in the South and were accustomed to these foods, but we were apprehensive how sophisticated white New Yorkers would regard them. I looked about to see the reaction to this plain fare but could discover no dissatisfaction. On the contrary the diners ate heartily and with apparent relish, for in addition to enjoying the food they had the satisfaction of eating for a good cause. They were helping to make life easier for the disinherited of America.

Most readers are familiar with the evils of sharecropper-ing and tenant farming, which are on the increase throughout the country; long days of back-breaking toil, meager supplies of food usually purchased at excessive cost in landlord owned stores, limited equipment, burdensome debts which must be paid off with the crops. As a result the farmer often finds that after all his hard labor he still is indebted to the landlord—or at least the landlord claims that he is. It has been found that many lynchings of Negroes occur during the "settling up time" after cotton harvesting for the whites resent any questioning or argument about their dis- system of bookkeeping.

The seed of organizing Negro farmers was sown at Elaine, Arkansas, just twenty years ago and many Negroes paid with their lives for their effort. Now their martyrdom has made possible another more successful organization—the Southern Tenant Farmers Union which developed five years ago during the time when the disastrous crop reduction program of the New Deal enriched the landowner but drove the worker from the soil. At that time the work of Norman Thomas of the L.I.D. attracted attention to the misery of the sharecroppers and aided them enormously in unionizing.

The organizing has been easier than in 1919 but not without violence and terror. If one wants to know just how much fascism there is in the United States just listen to a member of the union tell of his experiences or better still go travelling in the sharecropper country and make an open protest about conditions here. No wonder Germany can tell us to sweep our own doorstep.

The program of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union or STFU as it is generally known is in two parts: its immediate objective and its ultimate objective.

Its immediate objectives are (1) higher wages, decent housing, home gardens, free text books, better schools, public health services, (2) written contracts and abolition of plantation scrip; (3) right to trade at independent stores right to gin and sell cotton where and to whom they please (4) establishment of landlord tenant relations boards; (5) enforcement of civil liberties including the right to vote (6) establishment of adult and workers education and consumer cooperatives. The ultimate objective is the abolition of farm tenancy and the establishment on the land free and independent farmers either individually or in cooperative groups.

The impression prevails that the majority of tenant farmers are Negroes but the reverse is true; whites make up nearly 60 per cent. The STFU therefore is designed for both groups, and is unusual for the South for it includes Negroes and whites and those whites, too, who, as a group, are generally considered most hostile to the Negro. In the union they are discovering that their problems are not from color or from race but from an economic system of ruthless exploitation Negroes and whites alike are developing an understanding of each other through their working together which, if continued and increased will do more toward developing better race relations in the South than all the conferences that can be held in twenty years..

The SFTU, too, is now the only union in the Southern area which is a mixed union and working exclusively for the welfare of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. In 1935 the Sharecroppers Union in Alabama joined with the Alabama Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, and as a consequence its program has been motified by the merger.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, usually called the Farmers Union, was formed about twenty years ago to aid the small land owning farmer. Its program outlines a list of activities which will certainly aid the farmer in getting greater production and better prices for his crop through cooperative marketing. The program is splendid, but is hardly likely to reach the Negro farmer, for despite announcements of the Alabama and Louisiana divisions of the Farmers Union of the need for cooperation between Negroes and Whites, the national constitution of the union prohibits membership of Negroes not only in the national organization but also in any local or state division. However much a union may want to do for us, its program can help effectively only when we Negroes are permitted membership and allowed freely to have a voice in making decisions affecting our welfare. This we have without restriction in the STFU as well as the right to hold office. Rev. Whitfield who recently figured in the news in connection with the sharecroppers "trek" on the Missouri highways is one of the present officials.

"Sharecroppers Week" which the union observes each year will be held from March 24-31st. During this week dinners, lectures and other activities will be held to focus attention on the work of the union and raise money for it. Those who are not in areas where public activities are held may send donations of money or supplies to the STFU headquarters, Box 5215 Memphis, Tennessee. Because of the terrorism in Arkansas it has been necessary to establish offices at a place where they will be free from raids and violences.

The program of the STFU is so worthy that it is difficult to understand any opposition to it, yet it was disheartening to hear in a group of Negro people namely, the Negr People's Congress adroit arguments against endorsing th work of the union. The ostensible reason given was tha it would be better to endorse the larger organization, th CIO federation of farm workers of which the STFU is a affiliate; the real reason though, for the sabotage was because the STFU is not controlled by the Communist Party.

A Negro New Deal Communist is a curious "creature" He is usually a recent convert taken in at a time when th Communist Party is attempting to secure a mass base by enrolling in its ranks, "all progressive, liberty-loving people." He is, as are most present day recruits, without a thorough grounding in the economic analysis of our capitalist system. As a consequence to New Deal is the "Revolution" and is supported with all the intense land uncritical partisianship which party discipline demands. Anything that is not of the New Deal or of the party, no matter how worthy, must be opposed by any method at all—even if this involves distortion of facts, misrepresentation or outright lying. No

LABOR-1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

New York Age 3-25-39

About four years ago I went to a luncheon prepared by members of the League for Industrial Democracy for the benefit of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The luncheon held in the 110th street Unitarian Church was one of the most unusual I ever attended. The menu consisted of typical sharecropper fare-black-eyed peas, greens, corn bread without butter and tea, sweetened with molasses.

My neighbor and I, who were the only colored people there besides some of the visiting sharecroppers, both had roots in the South and were accustomed to these foods, but we were apprehensive how sophisticated white New Yorkers would regard them. I looked about to see the reaction to this plain fare but could discover no dissatisfaction. On the contrary the diners ate heartily and with apparent relish, for in addition to enjoying the food they had the satisfaction of eating for a good cause. They were helping to make life easier for the disinherited of America.

Most readers are familiar with the evils of sharecropping and tenant farming which are on the increase throughout the country; long days of back-breaking toil, meager supplies of food usually purchased at excessive cost in landlord owned stores, limited equipment, burdensome debts which must be paid off with the crops. As a result the farmer often finds that after all his hard labor he still is indebted to the landlord—or at least the landlord claims that he is. It has been found that many lynchings of Negroes occur during the "settling up time" after cotton harvesting for the whites resent any questioning or argument about their dis- system of bookkeeping.

The seed of organizing Negro farmers was sown at Elaine, Arkansas, just twenty years ago and many Negroes paid with their lives for their effort. Now their martyrdom has made possible another more successful organization—the Southern Tenant Farmers Union which developed five years ago during the time when the disastrous crop reduction program of the New Deal enriched the landowner but drove the worker from the soil. At that time the work of Norman Thomas of the L.I.D. attracted attention to the misery of the sharecroppers and aided them enormously in unionizing.

The organizing has been easier than in 1919 but not without violence and terror. If one wants to know just how much fascism there is in the United States just listen to a member of the union tell of his experiences or better still go travelling in the sharecropper country and make an open protest about conditions here. No wonder Germany can tell us to sweep our own doorstep.

The program of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union or STFU as it is generally known is in two parts: its immediate objective and its ultimate objective.

Its immediate objectives are (1) higher wages, decent housing, home gardens, free text books, better schools, public health services, (2) written contracts and abolition of plantation scrip; (3) right to trade at independent stores right to gin and sell cotton where and to whom they please (4) establishment of landlord tenant relations boards; (5) enforcement of civil liberties including the right to vote (6) establishment of adult and workers education and consumer cooperatives. The ultimate objective is the abolition of farm tenancy and the establishment on the land free and independent farmers either individually or in cooperative groups.

The impression prevails that the majority of tenant farmers are Negroes but the reverse is true; whites make up nearly 60 per cent. The STFU therefore is designed for both groups, and is unusual for the South for it includes Negroes and whites and those whites, too, who, as a group, are generally considered most hostile to the Negro. In the union they are discovering that their problems are not from color or from race but from an economic system of ruthless exploitation Negroes and whites alike are developing an understanding of each other through their working together which, if continued and increased will do more toward developing better race relations in the South than all the conferences that can be held in twenty years..

The SFTU, too, is now the only union in the Southern area which is a mixed union and working exclusively for the welfare of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. In 1935 the Sharecroppers Union in Alabama joined with the Alabama Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, and as a consequence its program has been motified by the merger.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, usually called the Farmers Union, was formed about twenty years ago to aid the small land owning farmer. Its program outlines a list of activities which will certainly aid the farmer in getting greater production and better prices for his crop through cooperative marketing. The program is splendid, but is hardly likely to reach the Negro farmer, for despite announcements of the Alabama and Louisiana divisions of the Farmers Union of the need for cooperation between Negroes and Whites, the national constitution of the union prohibits membership of Negroes not only in the national organization but also in any local or state division. However much a union may want to do for us, its program can help effectively only when we Negroes are permitted membership and allowed freely to have a voice in making decisions affecting our welfare. This we have without restriction in the STFU as well as the right to hold office. Rev. Whitfield who recently figured in the news in connection with the sharecroppers "trek" on the Missouri highways is one of the present officials.

"Sharecroppers Week" which the union observes each year will be held from March 24-31st. During this week dinners, lectures and other activities will be held to focus attention on the work of the union and raise money for it. Those who are not in areas where public activities are held may send donations of money or supplies to the STFU headquarters, Box 5215 Memphis, Tennessee. Because of the terrorism in Arkansas it has been necessary to establish offices at a place where they will be free from raids and violences.

The program of the STFU is so worthy that it is difficult to understand any opposition to it, yet it was disheartening to hear in a group of Negro people namely, the Negro People's Congress adroit arguments against endorsing the work of the union. The ostensible reason given was that it would be better to endorse the larger organization, the CIO federation of farm workers of which the STFU is an affiliate; the real reason though, for the sabotage was because the STFU is not controlled by the Communist Party.

A Negro New Deal Communist is a curious "creature" He is usually a recent convert taken in at a time when the Communist Party is attempting to secure a mass base by enrolling in its ranks, "all progressive, liberty-loving people." He is, as are most present day recruits, without a thorough grounding in the economic analysis of our capitalist system. As a consequence to New Deal is the "Revolution" and is supported with all the intense land uncritical partisianship which party discipline demands. Anything that is not of the New Deal or of the party, no matter how worthy, must be opposed by any method at all—even if this involves distortion of facts, misrepresentation or outright lying. No account is paid to the fact that people in the long run are affected by the means they use and that noble ends do not need ignoble means.

Whatever the motive, the Texas Negro People's Congress substituted the CIO federation of farm workers for the STFU and endorsed its Sharecroppers Week March 24-31. It will be interesting to find out what the Congress will do with or for "Sharecroppers Week."

But what is more important is for every person, white and black who wants to advance democracy in this country, to know and to support the program of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Dies Committee to Expand Probe to Activities of All Questionable Organizations

Black Dispatch

May Attack Right of the Negro to "Lift Every Voice And Sing" Instead of "Star Spangled Banner"

3-18-39

Allege Anthem Is Part of Communist Plot

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Keen interest is being expressed by minority groups in the investigation conducted by the Dies committee. Originally scheduled to look into the activities of un-American organizations and believed to be aimed primarily at the Communistic groups in this country, the committee was severely criticized in its early stages. However, congress seemed impressed with the results of the investigation. So much so that an additional sum was appropriated to carry on the work and, as a result, Congressman Dies declares his group will look into the activities of all questionable organizations.

Particular attention will be paid the activities of the Communists meetings in New York, it is true, but equal time will be spent delving into the operations of the various pro-Fascist organizations which have sprung up throughout the United States.

The German American Bund in New York was the first to attract national attention, however, many other groups had been busy in other sections of the country, operating under different names, but all with the same ulterior motives.

Denying any Fascist tendencies, these organizations declare to a man they are "bent on saving America." Racial hatreds are basic principles of these groups. And their leaderships run from highly respected men of the cloth thru the U. S. senate, where a prominent member of this body is busy organizing a group, down to the utmost fanatic.

What will the Dies committee find? It will find that Senator Robert Rice Reynolds from North Carolina has an organization known as the "Association of Patriotic American Citizens," who according to the senator will wear red, white and blue feathers in their hats, buttons with a big "V" for Vindicator, and fight all "isms." The senator declares he is getting a wonderful response.

All charge the president with being of Jewish extraction and instead of flaying Communism, which was the original sin, they now turn to what they term "International Jews." One report is that there are at present over 800 organizations in this country devoted to spreading this doctrine.

Having at their beck and call their own publications, insidious propaganda is thus spread declaring for boycotts in the name of Christianity. Out in Glendale, Calif., a rich community, one such publication prints the following:

"Many people are puzzled about the Negro national anthem, which an octet of colored people sing at different meetings. In California, it was sung at a Republican meeting, and a few days ago at a Christian Fellowship meeting. So far, Negroes as a whole believed that they were a part of the American nation and that the Star Spangled Banner was their national anthem.

"Is the Negro national anthem a part of the scheme of Communists who have been telling the Negro that he will have a Negro republic in the South as soon as the Soviet regime is established in America?"

Such propaganda flowing thru the mails has found its way into the capital and into the hands of people who in the past gave little thought to such stories. However, inflaming the minds of unsuspecting persons is the purpose of this propaganda and at present it is getting over just as the sponsors hope.

At the same time, the hymn of hate permeates into the relief setups established through the country and are beginning to be felt in this organization. Whether right or not, the rolls of WPA have been purged of 30,000 aliens, some of whom were colored by virtue of the fact that they were born in the West Indies, Central America and South America. Failing to prove their citizenship, these persons were dismissed from the work relief rolls and possibly returned to the direct relief rolls. Of the two evils, the latter has the greater possibilities for being the worst.

However, against these people Senator Reynolds again comes to the fore with the statement that they should be deported back to their native lands, "because I cannot see why the American taxpayer should be called upon to support non-working citizens of other countries."

The senator conceded he anticipated trouble in getting the nations to receive back their undesirables, but he termed this "a matter of details only." Mr. Reynolds further declared that the dropping of these workers was a problem closely linked with our national defense bill."

Just how far the Dies committee goes with these groups sponsored by many able persons remains to be seen, but as long as they are permitted to function, despite the laws of free speech in the United States, there is danger that they may get out of hand and ultimately cause worse than embarrassment.

GREEN ASKS CHANGE TO SAVE LABOR LAW

Times

Next Congress Might Wipe It Out Entirely, He Warns the House Labor Committee

6-14-39

FOR ITS 'FUNDAMENTALS'

C. I. O. Is Put Among 'Seekers of Privilege'—Supplanting of NLRB Members Urged

New York

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The American Federation of Labor insists that the Wagner act be amended at the present session of Congress lest the next Congress wipe it out entirely, said William Green, president, in testimony today before the House Labor Committee.

The statement was evoked by a question of Representative Mary Norton, chairman of the committee, who inquired whether, when constructive amendments were offered on the floor, fundamentals of the law might be attacked and the heart cut out of the law. In reply Mr. Green asserted that the federation opposed any amendments that struck at the fundamentals of the act.

"There are some who would destroy this act, I know," he continued, "but I feel sure they are in the hopeless minority.

"Unless this Congress meets the demand of public opinion for constructive changes in the law there is grave danger that the pendulum now swinging altogether too far to the right may manifest itself in the next Congress and result in the destruction of the act."

Later Mr. Green took occasion to say that the A. F. of L. was "solidly opposed" to the amendments offered by Senator Burke and other amendments proposed by employers.

Mr. Green, without mentioning the Congress of Industrial Organization by name, assailed the John L. Lewis organization at another point by asserting that any member of any labor organization who opposed the A. F. of L. amendments was to be "branded" as one "seeking special privilege." He argued that the federation's proposals would benefit "all labor."

When Mr. Green asserted that the National Labor Relations Board had lumped A. F. of L. glove workers and C. I. O. men's clothing workers together into one bargaining unit, Representative Wood of Illinois, a member of the International Typographical Union, remarked that it was like compelling Baptists to join another denomination "in order to get to heaven."

"That is a good illustration," said Mr. Green, a Baptist. "That puts the idea in fine shape."

The A. F. of L. president spoke of the geographical unit decree for longshoremen on the Pacific Coast and said that despite majorities in some ports A. F. of L. longshoremen were thrown together with those of the Harry Bridges longshore union (C. I.O.) and the entire Coast was made one bargaining unit.

Many "Don't Like His Doctrine"

"Many longshoremen refuse to join the Bridges organization," he continued. "They don't like his doctrine. You would resent it, too, if you did not believe in his philosophy."

In reply to committee members' questions, Mr. Green said that although the A. F. of L. had active unions in several Pacific ports, the Labor Board insisted that all longshoremen between Seattle and San Diego constituted one bargaining group.

"The natural conclusion is that the A. F. of L. unions would have no purpose in remaining with the A. F. of L.," he added.

He explained that the longshore case was in the courts and declared that he did not know "what we would have done without the courts in some of these cases."

Reiterating earlier allegations that the Labor Board's decisions had favored the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L., Mr. Green waved aside the possibility that decisions favorable to the A. F. of L. were proof that the board was impartial.

It was imperative that the members of the present board be displaced, he said, "if only to restore confidence and respect in the minds of millions of American workers."

Answering a question as to why the federation would not be content with merely changing the personnel of the present board, Mr. Green said it was possible that the new board might not observe the mandate implicit in a change of personnel, and "could pervert the present act even more than has the present board."

Mr. Green defended the A. F. of L. amendment which would permit employers to express opinions on unions to employes provided they were not accompanied by acts of discrimination. He repeated earlier expressions on the board's action in invalidating contracts made by employers and independent unions.

When he concluded his testimony Representative Norton congratulated him on his presentation and several members went up to Mr. Green and shook his hand.

Attaches of the NLRB who were present indicated afterward that the board would present the records in the cases questioned by Mr. Green and would show that the facts were at variance with his explanations.

Senate Committee Meets

Concurrently witnesses before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor spoke for some of the pending amendments to the Wagner act.

Robert Caldwell, attorney for the American Rolling Mill Company, said that in some cases the trial examiners in the steel companies' cases made rulings that were prejudicial. On several occasions, he said, the trial examiner "reserved" his rulings while recesses were taken. He was convinced that during these recesses the examiner conferred with his superiors in Washington on his rulings.

"If a trial examiner is of such caliber that after hearings have begun he must confer with others on matters of procedural rulings you have a situation which is not satisfactory," said Senator Thomas, committee chairman.

Mr. Caldwell said that many times trial examiners made "liberal rulings while the board's counsel was presenting the case but reversed these rulings and sharply restricted the evidence when the defense presented its case."

account is paid to the fact that people in the long run are affected by the means they use and that noble ends do not need ignoble means.

Whatever the motive, the Texas Negro People's Congress substituted the CIO federation of farm workers for the STFU and endorsed its Sharecroppers Week March 24-31. It will be interesting to find out what the Congress will do with or for "Sharecroppers Week."

But what is more important is for every person, white and black who wants to advance democracy in this country, to know and to support the program of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Dies Committee to Expand Probe to Activities of All Questionable Organizations

Black Dispatch

May Attack Right of the Negro to "Lift Every Voice And Sing" Instead of "Star Spangled Banner"

3-11-39

Allege Anthem Is Part of Communist Plot

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—**Keen interest is being expressed by minority groups in the investigation conducted by the Dies committee. Originally scheduled to look into the activities of un-American organizations and believed to be aimed primarily at the Communistic groups in this country,** the committee was severely criticized in its early stages. However, congress seemed impressed with the results of the investigation. So much so that an additional sum was appropriated to carry on the work and, as a result, Congressman Dies **declares** his group will look into the **activities of all questionable organizations.**

Particular attention will be paid the activities of the Communists meetings in New York, it is true, but equal time will be spent delving into the operations of the various pro-Fascist organizations which have sprung up throughout the United States.

The German American Bund in New York was the first to attract national attention, however, many other groups had been busy in other sections of the country, operating under different names, **but all with the same ulterior motives.**

Denying any Fascist tendencies, these organizations declare to a man they are "bent on saving America." Racial hatreds are basic principles of these groups. And their leaderships run from highly respected men of the cloth thru the U. S. senate, where a prominent member of this body is busy organizing a group, down to the utmost fanatic.

What will the Dies committee find? It will find that Senator Robert Rice Reynolds from North Carolina has an organization known as the "Association of Patriotic American Citizens," who according to the senator will wear red, white and blue feathers in their hats, buttons with a big "V" for Vindicator, and fight all "isms." The senator declares he is getting a wonderful response.

All charge the president with being of Jewish extraction and instead of flaying Communism, which was the original sin, they now turn to what they term "International Jews." One report is that there are at present over 800 organizations in this country devoted to spreading this doctrine.

Having at their beck and call their own publications, insidious propaganda is thus spread declaring for boycotts in the name of Christianity. Out in Glendale, Calif., **a rich community**, one such publication prints the following:

"Many people are puzzled about the Negro national anthem, which an octet of colored people sing at different meetings. In California, **it was sung at a Republican meeting,** and a few days ago at a Christian Fellowship meeting. So far, Negroes as a whole believed that they were a part of the American nation and that the Star Spangled Banner was their national anthem.

"Is the Negro national anthem a part of the scheme of Communists who have been telling the Negro that he will have a Negro republic in the South as soon as the Soviet regime is established in America?"

Such propaganda flowing thru the mails has found its way into the capital and into the hands of people who in the past gave little thought to such stories. However, inflaming the minds of unsuspecting persons is the purpose of this propaganda and at present it is getting over just as the sponsors hope.

At the same time, the hymn of hate permeates into the relief setups established through the country and are beginning to be felt in this organization. Whether right or not, the rolls of WPA have been purged of 30,000 aliens, some of whom were colored by virtue of the fact that they were born in the West Indies, Central America and South America. Failing to prove their citizenship, these persons were dismissed from the work relief rolls and possibly returned to the direct relief rolls. Of the two evils, the latter has the greater possibilities for being the worst.

However, **against these people** Senator Reynolds again comes to the fore with the statement that they should be deported back to their native lands, "because I cannot see why the American taxpayer should be called upon to support non-working citizens of other countries."

The senator conceded he anticipated trouble in getting the nations to receive back their undesirables, but he termed this "a matter of details only." Mr. Reynolds further declared that the dropping of these workers was **a** problem closely linked with our national defense bill."

Just how far the Dies committee goes with these groups sponsored by many able persons remains to be seen, but as long as they are permitted to function, despite the laws of free speech in the United States, there is danger that they may get out of hand and ultimately cause worse than embarrassment.

GREEN ASKS CHANGE TO SAVE LABOR LAW

Times

Next Congress Might Wipe It Out Entirely, He Warns the House Labor Committee

6-14-39

FOR ITS 'FUNDAMENTALS'

C. I. O. Is Put Among 'Seekers of Privilege'—Supplanting of NLRB Members Urged

By LOUIS STARK.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The American Federation of Labor insists that the Wagner act be amended at the present session of Congress lest the next Congress wipe it out entirely, said William Green, president, in testimony today before the House Labor Committee.

The statement was evoked by a question of Representative Mary Norton, chairman of the committee, who inquired whether, when constructive amendments were offered on the floor, fundamentals of the law might be attacked and the heart cut out of the law. In reply Mr. Green asserted that the federation opposed any amendments that struck at the fundamentals of the act.

"There are some who would destroy this act, I know," he continued, "but I feel sure they are in the hopeless minority.

"Unless this Congress meets the demand of public opinion for constructive changes in the law there is grave danger that the pendulum now swinging altogether too far to the right may manifest itself in the next Congress and result in the destruction of the act."

Later Mr. Green took occasion to say that the A. F. of L. was "solidly opposed" to the amendments offered by Senator Burke and other amendments proposed by employers.

Mr. Green, without mentioning the Congress of Industrial Organization by name, assailed the John L. Lewis organization at another point by asserting that any member of any labor organization who opposed the A. F. of L. amendments was to be "branded" as one "seeking special privilege." He argued that the federation's proposals would benefit "all labor."

When Mr. Green asserted that the National Labor Relations Board . . .

had lumped A. F. of L. glove workers and C. I. O. men's clothing workers together into one bargaining unit, Representative Wood of Illinois, a member of the International Typographical Union, remarked that it was like compelling Baptists to join another denomination "in order to get to heaven."

"That is a good illustration," said Mr. Green, a Baptist. "That puts the idea in fine shape."

The A. F. of L. president spoke of the geographical unit decree for longshoremen on the Pacific Coast and said that despite majorities in some ports A. F. of L. longshoremen were thrown together with those of the Harry Bridges longshore union (C. I. O.) and the entire Coast was made one bargaining unit.

Many "Don't Like His Doctrine"

"Many longshoremen refuse to join the Bridges organization," he continued. "They don't like his doctrine. You would resent it, too, if you did not believe in his philosophy."

In reply to committee members' questions, Mr. Green said that although the A. F. of L. had active unions in several Pacific ports, the Labor Board insisted that all longshoremen between Seattle and San Diego constituted one bargaining group.

"The natural conclusion is that the A. F. of L. unions would have no purpose in remaining with the A. F. of L.," he added.

He explained that the longshore case was in the courts and declared that he did not know "what we would have done without the courts in some of these cases."

Reiterating earlier allegations that the Labor Board's decisions had favored the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L., Mr. Green waved aside the possibility that decisions favorable to the A. F. of L. were proof that the board was impartial.

It was imperative that the members of the present board be displaced, he said, "if only to restore confidence and respect in the minds of millions of American workers."

Answering a question as to why the federation would not be content with merely changing the personnel of the present board, Mr. Green said it was possible that the new board might not observe the mandate implicit in a change of personnel, and "could pervert the present act even more than has the present board."

Mr. Green defended the A. F. of L. amendment which would permit employers to express opinions on unions to employes provided they were not accompanied by acts of discrimination. He repeated earlier expressions on the board's action in invalidating contracts made by employers and independent unions.

When he concluded his testimony Representative Norton congratulated him on his presentation and several members went up to Mr. Green and shook his hand.

Attaches of the NLRB who were present indicated afterward that the board would present the records in the cases questioned by Mr. Green and would show that the facts were at variance with his explanations.

Senate Committee Meets

Concurrently witnesses before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor spoke for some of the pending amendments to the Wagner act.

Robert Caldwell, attorney for the American Rolling Mill Company, said that in some cases the trial examiners in the steel companies' cases made rulings that were prejudicial. On several occasions, he said, the trial examiner "reserved" his rulings while recesses were taken. He was convinced that during these recesses the examiner conferred with his superiors in Washington on his rulings.

"If a trial examiner is of such caliber that after hearings have begun he must confer with others on matters of procedural rulings you have a situation which is not satisfactory," said Senator Thomas, committee chairman.

Mr. Caldwell said that many times trial examiners made "liberal rulings while the board's counsel was presenting the case but reversed these rulings and sharply restricted the evidence when the defense presented its case."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

TEXT OF LEWIS STATEMENT BEFORE LABOR COMMITTEE

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—

(Below is the complete text of the statement by John L. Lewis before the House Labor Committee:)

Daily Worker

I am very glad to have a few minutes of the Committee's time on matters that we deem so important to the well-being of so many millions of Americans.

I represent the Congress of Industrial Organizations and all of its members and all of its affiliates. I represent Labor's Non-Partisan League.

7-21-39

I come before the Committee today to say that that great membership and those great instrumentalities and all that they represent are opposed to the amendments to this act. There are numerous groups of amendments. Labor has had no opportunity to become familiar with the application of the vast crop of amendments. So far as I know, this is the first public hearing that the Committee has had.

7-28-39

We think the administrator, Mr. Andrews, erred when he came before this Committee to suggest amendments to the act before he had undertaken the job of administering and enforcing the act.

We do not believe the act has had an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness, its elements of strength or its weaknesses, or its impositions or its blessings. We think the act is entitled to an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness or its lack of effectiveness. It has not had that opportunity. There has not been any effective administration or enforcement of the act.

Obviously anyone who proposed in this session of Congress that this act be amended, even to the changing of a semicolon, could understand that that opportunity would be taken advantage of by various elements, and great numbers of objectors and great numbers of violators of the act would propose every known form of amendment in emasculation.

Obviously the people against whom the penalties of this act are directed are opposed to its application, its spirit, its intent, and its effective administration.

Certainly the chiselers in industry, in all industry, who believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American would like to cripple this act with amendments, all running to the point of destroying its effectiveness.

So he who proposed in this Congress to amend this act must have known that he was opening up the flood-gates of complaint and lamentations and propaganda and sinister political influence which has revolved around the discussion of this proposition ever since this committee began to sit upon it.

* * *

Why, certainly, the amalgamated association of porch climbers and sneak thieves would like to get together and have the various state acts covering their professions amended, so that they might take ladies' purses with impunity; or that county fairs might be made more convenient for the purposes of that association by refusing to have the police interfere with them.

It all runs to the point that the Congress of the United States believed that this act was vitally necessary when it was enacted; that the act would run against certain industries and certain peoples and give protection to certain workers in industry, to the extent of many millions in the United States.

* * *

Why not give it a chance? That condition has not changed. The workers by and large have not been against him officially, individually and personally, concretely and in the abstract, when his knife searches for the heart of my people.

I am against him in 1939 and I will be against him in 1940 when he seeks the presidency of the United States.

And I say to Mr. Garner and I say to the people of the United States that he will never achieve the Presidency of this republic by baiting labor and seeking to debase Americans.

I have no objection to Mr. Garner if he wants to do it and his neighbors let him get away with it, to debasing sheep men and cattle men in Texas by charging them extortionate interest for loans through the banks that he controls.

But I object to Mr. Garner putting his foot upon the neck of millions of Americans by conducting this intrigue that he has been conducting in recent weeks in this Congress on every proposal that protected the rights of labor or sought to give labor increased or additional privilege.

I say to this committee—and I am trying to say it briefly, although I am rather full of this subject—that all of these amendments should be laid aside in this session of Congress and the people against whom this act is directed come to know that the Congress of the United States and the republic require and expect them to comply with the law.

And when there is a record of experience in the administration of this act; when its weaknesses and elements of strength are so recorded that they can be read by the Congress and by the people, it will then be the time to take up the question of what are virtuous or non-virtuous amendments to this act.

I hope that Mr. Andrews and his administration, whom I admire very highly, will give a little attention to this act from the standpoint of its enforcement and not from the standpoint of its amendments to meet the ideas of individuals in his administration.

* * *

There is work to do. Americans are hungry. Americans want to be protected against further debasement of their living conditions.

Gentlemen, there is a crisis in your nation, do you know it? Your country is not out of the woods. There are millions unemployed. And this Congress has made no contribution to the well-being of the average American in the seven months it has been in existence, at the expense of the taxpayers of this country.

If the House of Representatives wants to do something, let it set aside some hours of debate, so that its great intellects can tell the American people where 12,000,000 workers can get jobs. There is a task that will tax their IQ's. There is a job for them.

Do not tinker around and chisel away at acts that were passed with enthusiasm and great majorities and never given a chance to demonstrate themselves.

I trust, Madame Chairman, there can be no misunderstanding as to the position of labor in this conference. I could take up these amendments one by one in great detail and give you the answers.

But the answer is that labor wants a chance to live in this country, and that these chiseling employers who move their plants about this country to escape paying a reasonable and righteous wage to labor, should have notice served upon them that at least they were going to pay these twenty-five centavos an hour.

consulted about these amendments. They have had no opportunity to come in here from the industries of the South, or the industries of the West, of the Pacific Coast or the Atlantic seaboard, to tell their story in competition with the corporation lawyers and lobbyists that have infested this capitol for the past number of months, asking for relief from the provisions of a federal statute, for certain individuals who believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American.

JOHN L. LEWIS

I do not believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American and the people I represent do not believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American. And we do not believe that the Congress of the United States believes that.

We want this act to have a chance. We do not understand the necessity for this spectacle that has recently confronted the republic, in the House of Representatives, where the Republican minority, aided by a band of 100 or more renegade Denmocrats, have conducted a war dance around the bounden, prostrate form of labor in the well of that house, whirling like dervishes, and dancing with glee when that extraordinary combination is able to do something to hamstring labor in the United States.

Many of the men who participate in that outrageous conduct in the House are men who, in the past, have not hesitated to accept the help of labor to be elected to their offices, and who are looking forward to asking for the help of labor in their respective districts in 1940.

* * *

All labor asks in this republic of ours is a chance to live. It wants to live so that it can make a contribution to our public life and to the internal economy of our nation, so that it can protect this institution of Congress and this flag of ours; so it can protect the desirable and meritorious institutions of our republic; so it can protect the congressmen's salaries—whatever they are.

It is only asking in this instance, before this house, that it be permitted to the least of them to be assured of twenty-five lousy cents an hour.

You know, the genesis of this campaign against labor in the House of Representatives is not hard to find. It is within the Democratic Party. It runs across to the Senate of the United States and emanates there from a labor-baiting, poker-playing, whiskey-drinking, evil old man whose name is Garner.

Some gentlemen may rise in horror and say, 'Why, Mr. Lewis has made a personal attack on Mr. Garner.' Yes, I make a personal attack on Mr. Garner for what he is doing, because Garner's knife is searching, searching for the quivering, pulsating heart of labor.

And I am against him. I am

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

TEXT OF LEWIS STATEMENT BEFORE LABOR COMMITTEE

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—

(Below is the complete text of the statement by John L. Lewis before the House Labor Committee:)

Daily Worker

I am very glad to have a few minutes of the Committee's time on matters that we deem so important to the well-being of so many millions of Americans.

I represent the Congress of Industrial Organizations and all of its members and all of its affiliates. I represent Labor's Non-Partisan League.

7-21-39

I come before the Committee today to say that that great membership and those great instrumentalities and all that they represent are opposed to the amendments to this act. There are numerous groups of amendments. Labor has had no opportunity to become familiar with the application of the vast crop of amendments. So far as I know, this is the first public hearing that the Committee has had.

7-28-39

We think the administrator, Mr. Andrews, erred when he came before this Committee to suggest amendments to the act before he had undertaken the job of administering and enforcing the act.

We do not believe the act has had an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness, its elements of strength or its weaknesses, or its impositions or its blessings. We think the act is entitled to an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness or its lack of effectiveness. It has not had that opportunity. There has not been any effective administration or enforcement of the act.

Obviously anyone who proposed in this session of Congress that this act be amended, even to the changing of a semicolon, could understand that that opportunity would be taken advantage of by various elements, and great numbers of objectors and great numbers of violators of the act would propose every known form of amendment in emasculation.

Obviously the people against whom the penalties of this act are directed are opposed to its application, its spirit, its intent, and its effective administration.

Certainly the chiselers in industry, in all industry, who believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American would like to cripple this act with amendments, all running to the point of destroying its effectiveness.

So he who proposed in this Congress to amend this act must have known that he was opening up the flood-gates of complaint and lamentations and propaganda and sinister political influence which has revolved around the discussion of this proposition ever since this committee began to sit upon it.

* * *

Why, certainly, the amalgamated association of porch climbers and sneak thieves would like to get together and have the various state acts covering their professions amended, so that they might take ladies' purses with impunity; or that county fairs might be made more convenient for the purposes of that association by refusing to have the police interfere with them.

It all runs to the point that the Congress of the United States believed that this act was vitally necessary when it was enacted; that the act would run against certain industries and certain peoples and give protection to certain workers in industry, to the extent of many millions in the United States.

* * *

Why not give it a chance? That condition has not changed. The workers by and large have not been against him officially, individually and personally, concretely and in the abstract, when his knife searches for the heart of my people.

I am against him in 1939 and I will be against him in 1940 when he seeks the presidency of the United States.

And I say to Mr. Garner and I say to the people of the United States that he will never achieve the Presidency of this republic by baiting labor and seeking to debase Americans.

I have no objection to Mr. Garner if he wants to do it and his neighbors let him get away with it, to debasing sheep men and cattle men in Texas by charging them extortionate interest for loans through the banks that he controls.

But I object to Mr. Garner putting his foot upon the neck of millions of Americans by conducting this intrigue that he has been conducting in recent weeks in this Congress on every proposal that protected the rights of labor or sought to give labor increased or additional privilege.

I say to this committee—and I am trying to say it briefly, although I am rather full of this subject—that all of these amendments should be laid aside in this session of Congress and the people against whom this act is directed come to know that the Congress of the United States and the republic require and expect them to comply with the law.

And when there is a record of experience in the administration of this act; when its weaknesses and elements of strength are so recorded that they can be read by the Congress and by the people, it will then be the time to take up the question of what are virtuous or non-virtuous amendments to this act.

I hope that Mr. Andrews and his administration, whom I admire very highly, will give a little attention to this act from the standpoint of its enforcement and not from the standpoint of its amendments to meet the ideas of individuals in his administration.

* * *

There is work to do. Americans are hungry. Americans want to be protected against further debasement of their living conditions.

Gentlemen, there is a crisis in your nation, do you know it? Your country is not out of the woods. There are millions unemployed. And this Congress has made no contribution to the well-being of the average American in the seven months it has been in existence, at the expense of the taxpayers of this country.

If the House of Representatives wants to do something, let it set aside some hours of debate, so that its great intellects can tell the American people where 12,000,000 workers can get jobs. There is a task that will tax their IQ's. There is a job for them.

Do not tinker around and chisel away at acts that were passed with enthusiasm and great majorities and never given a chance to demonstrate themselves.

I trust, Madame Chairman, there can be no misunderstanding as to the position of labor in this conference. I could take up these amendments one by one in great detail and give you the answers.

But the answer is that labor wants a chance to live in this country, and that these chiseling employers who move their plants about this country to escape paying a reasonable and righteous wage to labor, should have notice served upon them that at least they were going to pay these twenty-five centavos an hour.

consulted about these amendments. They have had no opportunity to come in here from the industries of the South, or the industries of the West, of the Pacific Coast or the Atlantic seaboard, to tell their story in competition with the corporation lawyers and lobbyists that have infested this capitol for the past number of months, asking for relief from the provisions of a federal statute, for certain individuals who believe that 25 cents an hour

JOHN L. LEWIS

is too much for an American.

I do not believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American and the people I represent do not believe that 25 cents an hour is too much for an American. And we do not believe that the Congress of the United States believes that.

We want this act to have a chance. We do not understand the necessity for this spectacle that has recently confronted the republic, in the House of Representatives, where the Republican minority, aided by a band of 100 or more renegade Denmocrats, have conducted a war dance around the bounden, prostrate form of labor in the well of that house, whirling like dervishes, and dancing with glee when that extraordinary combination is able to do something to hamstring labor in the United States.

Many of the men who participate in that outrageous conduct in the House are men who, in the past, have not hesitated to accept the help of labor to be elected to their offices, and who are looking forward to asking for the help of labor in their respective districts in 1940.

* * *

All labor asks in this republic of ours is a chance to live. It wants to live so that it can make a contribution to our public life and to the internal economy of our nation, so that it can protect this institution of Congress and this flag of ours; so it can protect the desirable and meritorious institutions of our republic; so it can protect the congressmen's salaries—whatever they are.

It is only asking in this instance, before this house, that it be permitted to the least of them to be assured of twenty-five lousy cents an hour.

You know, the genesis of this campaign against labor in the House of Representatives is not hard to find. It is within the Democratic Party. It runs across to the Senate of the United States and emanates there from a labor-baiting, poker-playing, whiskey-drinking, evil old man whose name is Garner.

Some gentlemen may rise in horror and say, 'Why, Mr. Lewis has made a personal attack on Mr. Garner.' Yes, I make a personal attack on Mr. Garner for what he is doing, because Garner's knife is searching, searching for the quivering, pulsating heart of labor.

And I am against him. I am

Edgar Brown Classed as WPA "Strike Breaker"

Afro-American 7-29-39

Dear AFRO:

Recently much space has been given in the press to the opinion of one Edgar Brown, reputed to be a leader of labor and the colored people.

Brown, who is being publicized as head of some group known as the United Government Employees, is warning colored persons against a strike of WPA workers protesting the extension of work hours to 130 per month, and is advocating teaching centers to help them to get a monopoly on domestic employment; a reduction in domestic employment, according to him, is related to income taxes.

Today, Hoover reactionaries seize upon any opportunity to smear the New Deal. Unfortunately, there are still the Edgar Browns who make themselves pawns in their game. The United Government Employees referred to is not a union.

Compared with Strike Breakers

If the Government were a private industry, we could define Brown's organization as a company union and his present attitude in the WPA situation as that of a strike breaker.

Workers — white and colored— in the A.F. of L. and C.I.O., on the WPA and off, are meeting all over to protest the increasing of hours of work on WPA and rightly so. It ill affords colored workers and the entire race to allow Brown and his backers to attempt to set them off from the main stream of American workers, of which they are an integral part.

Not Group's Spokesman

The public ought to know that Brown does not speak for the colored people or for colored labor in the A.F. of L. or C.I.O., or the overwhelming majority of WPA workers.

We say the colored people have much to preserve, as part of American labor, by keeping hours of work on WPA reduced and, thereby, help to keep up and improve labor standards.

If strike action is necessary, they should — and the majority of them will — be on the picket lines with their white brothers. Edgar Brown and his kind must be repudiated as enemies of the colored people, the labor movement and the WPA workers.

(Signed:)

Solon C. Bell, chairman;
Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer,
Joint Council Dining Car Employees, A.F. of L.

Henry Johnson, assistant national director, Packing House Workers' Organizing Comm., C.I.O.;

Henry Roberts, president;
Hugh R. Jackson, secretary. Federated Hotel Waiters' Union, A.F. of L.;

George McCray, executive secretary, Chicago Council, National Negro Congress;

Samuel Clark, vice president, Illinois Workers' Alliance;

Clifton Laws, executive board member, Cook County Workers' Alliance.

Few Colored In WPA Strike, Smith States

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— "Few Negroes took part in the recent ill-advised strikes," said Alfred Edgar Smith, director of race relations of the WPA, in an interview here last week, "expecting those strike-minded folk in larger industrial cities."

7-31-39

Declaring that the strike situation had resulted in no good, and that comparatively few Negroes had been dropped as a result of the strike, Mr. Smith elaborated on the situation when asked if any names had been submitted to his office for firing as a result of the proposed strikes and walk-outs in New York and other centers where a large numbers of Negroes are employed in projects.

NO NAMES RECORDED

"We have no names of persons taking part in the strike and none have been submitted to his office," he said. "Lots of persons were subject to dismissal for natural causes, such as unexplained absences from the job for five days or more—naturally they would have to be be looked into as individual cases to determine whether or not they were strikers.

"Many Negroes are under the 18-month ruling, although as it is interpreted, it must be 18 continuous months of employment on the WPA. When we consider the large numbers of Negroes who come under this ruling, the percentage of dismissals will be apparently large, but when we consider the number of Negroes who remain on the projects, the percentage will be higher according to the averages, than usual. There are usually around 12 per cent, Negroes on the WPA projects, sometimes this figure runs as high as 15.5 per cent.

"In discussing the total number of Negroes in any given field on the WPA, it is difficult to arrive at a daily figure because of the figure because of the huge turnover. Sometimes, it is higher than at others, dependent upon the closing and opening of projects.

WPA NOT FAULTED

"Referring again to the 18-month ruling, many of the sewing room projects in the South will be affected by this—where according to local certifications Negroes as a rule are rule are not certified for relief work. This is not the fault of the WPA, but of the local authorities which have the certifying in their hands. It is in these sewing projects that the bulk of the 18-month dismissals will likely occur."

Mr. Smith said at the present there had been no great change effected in his office and administration as a result of the changing over of the WPA to the newly-created office under the reorganization plan.

UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS MAJOR ECONOMIC WORRY

Times 7-30-39

Business Upturn Has Given Jobs to Thousands, but Idle Are Estimated To Exceed Ten Million Still

By LOUIS STARK

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Despite a contraseasonal upturn in factory employment and payrolls for June, denoting a healthy upward swing, unemployment is still the nation's No. 1 economic problem.

In June the army of unemployed numbered about 10,402,000, according to the American Federation of Labor, as compared to 10,852,000 in May. Yet these figures need only to be compared with the lowest unemployment point since 1931 to prove that the road to re-employment is a long, arduous one.

For in 1937, which marked the highest point in "licking the depression," the unemployed were estimated at 8,000,000 or so, or more than 2,000,000 below the current figure.

New York
N.Y.

The decade between 1920 and 1930 saw an unemployment roll ranging from about 1,400,000 to 4,500,000. Since 1930 unemployment has soared to unprecedented heights, reaching an estimated maximum of 13,271,000 in 1933, according to the A. F. of L. Some other estimates are fairly close to this figure.

Higher Pay, Steadier Work

An interesting sidelight on the unemployment situation, as surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is that, while the number of jobs is not up to the 1936 level, aggregate weekly payrolls are above the 1936 figure.

In other words, those who have jobs are earning more money now than they did three years ago and they are working more steadily.

This is borne out by Secretary Hopkins's estimate that income payments to individuals in the first six months of this year amount to $32,496,000,000, an increase of about $1,000,000,000 above the corresponding period last year.

Income payments in June, according to Mr. Hopkins, showed an aggregate of $5,718,000,000, as compared with $5,209,000,000 in May and $5,338,000,000 in June, 1938.

Estimated weekly payrolls in the manufacturing industries amounted to $203,107,000 in June, 1937, and $163,587,000 in June, 1939. Total weekly payrolls for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries amounted to $427,000,000 in June, 1937, and $373,000,000 in June, 1939.

The most marked extent of unemployment is in the durable goods industries, such as railroads, machinery and the like, while the consumers goods industries tend to keep up.

Rise in Government Jobs

In general the most marked unemployment in the last decade is found in the building trades, railroads, mining and wholesale and retail trade, while there have been considerable increases in employment in some lines, notably in education, in the service occupations and in the field of government employment.

The following table shows employment in some of the industries which have declined markedly in employment between the average of 1929 and June, 1939:

	1929.	1939.
Building trades	2,091,000	880,000
Railroads	1,669,000	1,009,000
Coal	630,000	476,000
Metals	119,000	75,000
Quarries	104,000	49,000
Oil wells	162,000	109,000
Telephone and telegraph	502,000	382,000
Wholesale trade	1,605,000	1,368,000
Retail trade	3,920,000	3,774,000

Employment increases are found in other directions as follows:

	1929.	1939.
Federal Government	598,000	910,000
Education	1,266,000	1,470,000
Restaurants	466,000	698,000

The unemployed are being taken care of in a variety of ways. Self-help and family support are relied upon as the first avenue of relief for the unemployed. Then those who are covered by the various State systems of unemployment insurance—there are 27,800,000 persons in the nation so covered—fall back upon their benefit payments. Altogether some $580,000,000 has been paid to the unemployed under State unemployment acts in the last seventeen months. The average now is about $40,000,000 a month. The benefits come from taxes on payrolls of employers.

In fighting the threat of dependency many of the unemployed fall back on another trench, Federal employment. The Work Progress Administration accounts for some 2,293,000 as of July 12, but by the end of August some 650,000 will have been cut off this source of help due to the new relief law's provisions.

The CCC and NYA

The youthful idle are covered to a certain extent by the Civilian Conservation Corps, which is at its authorized strength of 300,000 while the National Youth Administration is caring for the work needs of some 611,588 young people.

The exact number of families on home relief in the States and localities is difficult to ascertain. There used to be an estimate of some 21,000,000 persons in the United States on relief and on work projects, including all on home relief, but statisticians have been chary of late in using any over-all figures because of the danger of duplication.

The problem of increased productivity without a proportionate increase in employment still remains a baffling one. Continuing development of new machinery and other labor-saving devices may be expected to decrease the number of jobs in manufacturing industries, but some of this slack may be taken up in service industries.

A report prepared by the National Research Project of the WPA warns against relying too heavily on rising production in manufacturing as an outlet for the increasing labor supply.

Man-Hour Output Up

The report held that only a marked decrease in the work week or a very great increase in production could insure continuation of manufacturing employment at the present level or return it to the 1929 level.

In less than two decades, according to the report, output for each man-hour in manufacturing increased more than 75 per cent; the output to the wage-earner increased apace between 1919 and 1929 while the average full-time work-week remained fairly constant.

Between 1929 and 1932 production declined 7 per cent, the number of wage-earners declined 36 per cent and the number of man-hours worked dropped 48 per cent. By 1936 production had recovered to 89 per cent of the 1929 level and employment to 91 per cent but the man-hours of work provided were 27 units below 1929.

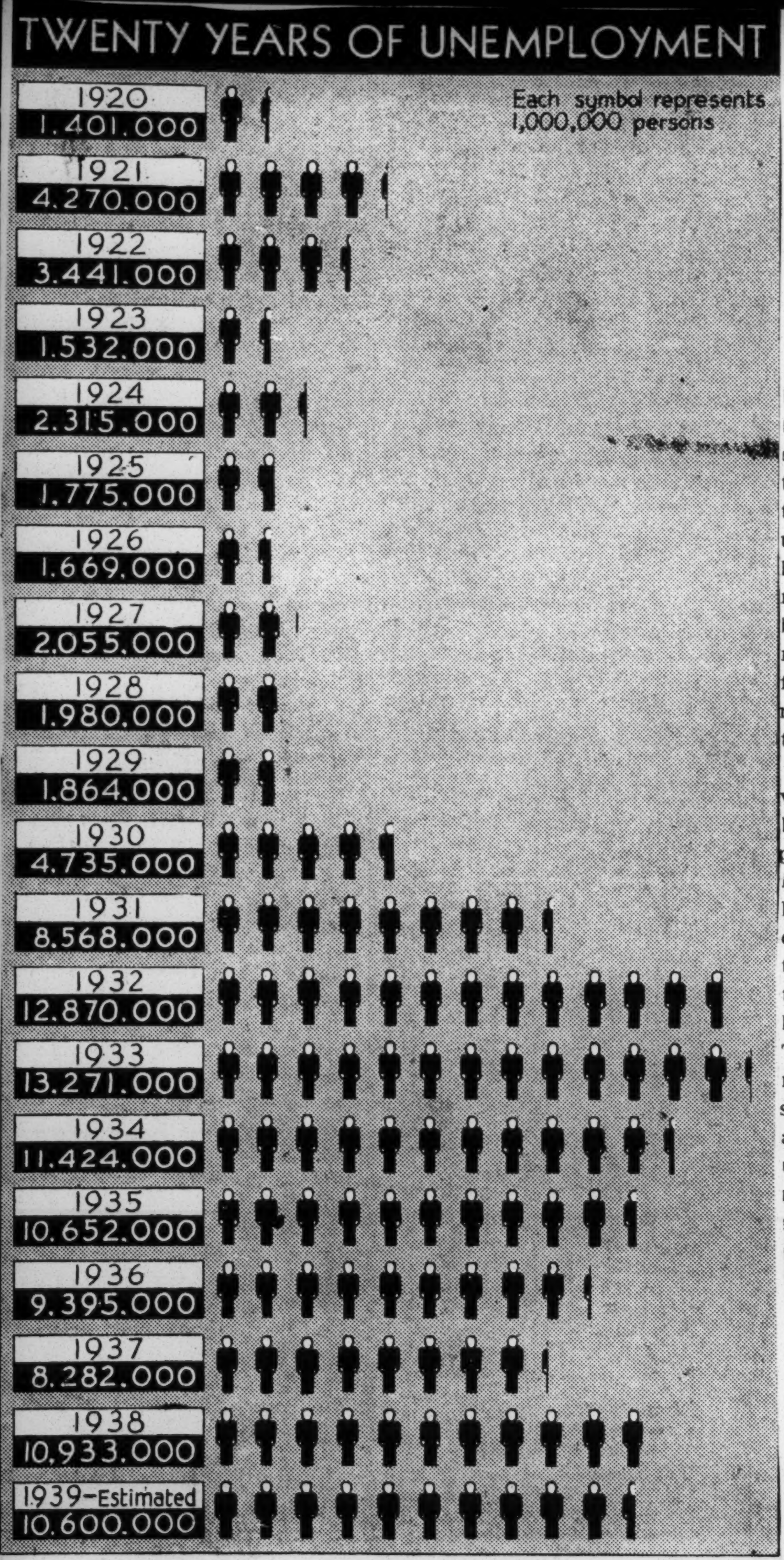
If the WPA report sounds a somewhat pessimistic note the International Labor Office in Geneva finds a silver lining in the world economic situation by emphasizing that events of the last year have shown that a recession can be reversed by deliberate government action.

Dilemma of Governments

The I. L. O. Year Book adds:

"On the other hand, the full success of such a measure is contingent upon means being found of achieving a high level of business activity once the decline has been checked. Provided this can be done, budgetary deficits incurred for the purpose of reinforcing purchasing power can be made good by budgetary surpluses during the intervening years. Failing this, a dangerous dilemma arises. Either a country must continue to pile up deficits or else it must deliberately abstain from taking the necessary measures to counteract depression. The latter course is not likely to be practical politics in most countries.

"On the other hand, to incur a series of budgetary deficits is disturbing and in the end is liable to impair government credit. This danger must not be exaggerated. The widely held view that in some manner it is 'sound' to run into debt for armaments but 'unsound' to do the same thing for public works, which are used as a stabilizing factor and result, moreover, in real values being produced, is being more and more questioned. Nevertheless, until the control of business cycles is substantially self-financing, it cannot be looked upon as satisfactory."



Figures on the chart are an estimate of the annual average minimum number of unemployed in the United States.

UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

The Wagner act is a fraud, as any one who knows what is going on in this country can testify.

The law is not promoting peaceful labor relations, as the strikes in Cleveland, Detroit, and at the Green Mountain dam in Colorado, to say nothing of the threatened strikes in the stockyards, attest.

Tribune

And it is not an instrument to enable employés to organize freely. The latest decision of the labor board in the American Can company case in Brooklyn forbids workmen to choose their own bargaining agency. The plant was organized by the C. I. O. A relatively small number of men employed as engineers, firemen, oilers, and electricians did not wish the C. I. O. to represent them. They preferred to have their own craft unions negotiate for them. This the labor board has refused to countenance. These employés must be represented by the C. I. O., says the board, whether they want to be or not. They may think that the C. I. O. will not make as favorable a deal for them as their own union might obtain, but that is their tough luck. They'll take what they get and like it.

8-5-39

The law says that an employer who coerces a workman into joining a particular union or forbids him to have a union is guilty of unfair labor practice and can be penalized accordingly. There is no quarrel with that provision. It is just, enlightening, and reasonable. But it is equally just, enlightened, and reasonable to forbid any one else to coerce a citizen into joining a labor organization not of his own choosing or to forbid him to have the kind of union representation he desires. There is no practical objection to allowing engineers and electricians to have their own representation if they desire it; thousands of employers are accustomed to dealing with a number of unions in their plants and the practice does not make for strife and does not promote low wages and poor working conditions. On the contrary, some of the best paid industries [printing, for example] are organized in precisely that way.

The simple explanation of the decision is that the Wagner act and its creature, the labor board, are Mr. Roosevelt's payment to John Lewis and the C. I. O. for the half million dollars contributed to the Roosevelt campaign fund. The board does what Mr. Lewis wants it to do to aggrandize him, enrich his treasury, and augment his political power. That is what the board was designed to do, that is what it does do as a rule, and that is what it will continue to do unless the law is amended to prevent abuses and the personnel of the board is changed in the interest of unbiased justice.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.
GENERAL

Should The Negro Organize?

By NEBRASKA JONES

atlanta

Atla

World

1-1-39

Under the program of the New Deal the future of labor in America is being assured for the first time. Throug laws passed in Washington and in subsequent legislatures, and through agreement made by organized labor with the government, and with organized groups of employers; the condition under which the worker will toil for the next ten or twenty years, the hours they will work and the pay they will receive have already been or will be, in the near future, decided.

The future of the colored worker is in the balance. It is in the balance because the workers will not organize. They are not satisfactorily represented in organized labor and consequently have little or no voice in the labor program. In spite of freedom given labor to organize under the provisions of the Labor Relation Act, commonly called "Wagner Act", the Negro has failed to organize that he may demand his rights as a worker. Notwithstanding the rights given workers under the various labor laws, the colored worker has no weapon to protect himself from abuses given him both from white organized labor and the employers alike.

The colored workers here in the South know that they are the poorest paid, and that tney work under the most adverse conditions and suffer the greatest amount of unemployment. In good times they have not shared equally in prosperity. In depression periods they have been forced to the edge of starvation. Knowing all of these things they have not made any united effort to remedy them.

Many observers give the following reasons for the Negro's refusal to organize: (1) The Negro, in too many instances, has been kept from peacefully organizing, by his own leaders, who have been taking grafts from the employers to keep the Negro out of this or that organization; (2) Many employers have kept them from organizing by threatening the loss of their jobs, and (3) Organized white labor, until recently, has denied them membership in their organizations.

Under the laws passed under the New Deal the worker does not have to be a member of a white organization before he is recognized. Any organization he chooses, organized for collective bargaining, may represent him. It is well that there is such a law because beside from discriminating against the Negro as to job opportunities most of the major white organizations are so corrupt with communism and other un-American ideas that they are a hindrance rather than a help to the colored workers.

The Negro's problems are entirely different from other labor groups. Beside the problems that are confronting labor as a whole, he has a social problem that he must carry along in his fight for equal justice and equal opportunity. Racial discrimination and industrial exploitation cannot be fought consistently unless there is a united effort—an effort in which the Negro must fight alone. He must have his own organizations, his own propaganda medium and must be outspoken and peaceful in his demands.

Should the Negro organize, is a question that no black American has to stop to ponder. If the white man with all his advantages cannot get along without organization how can the Negro, with all of the disadvantages he has to suffer, get along without organization?

The National Manufacturers Association in its meeting last December adopted the following policy toward labor: "Industrial Management recognizes that employees who wish to bargain collectively are entitled to do so, in whatever form they determine, through their own freely chosen representatives, and without intimidations or restraint from any source".... "Employers to maintain a well-defined labor policy suitable to conditions of the company; to provide opportunity for free interchange of ideas between management and employers on all matters of common interest, adequate opportunity for prompt consideration and adjustment of complaints and fair wages for work performed, with incentives where they can be fairly applied as a reward for individual or group accomplishments; to maintain good working conditions".....“Industrial Management should endeavor to cushion the effects on individual employees of new processes and labor saving machinery; management and labor should cooperate in using every practicable means to provide continuity of employment, and should study the annual wages of employees in relation to their hourly earnings and the number of days per year the plant operates."

Thus is the policy of industry toward labor. The question is, how will the Negro benfit from such a policy? The answer is, he must organize for his own protection and for the solution of his own problems. Other groups will be taking advantage of the saner policy toward labor that industry has taken and will be looking out for their own benefits. If the Negro is to be benefited he must work out his own salvation with organization.

Eliminate Color Bar, Says Green

Daily World

4-14-39

AFL Unions Urged to Stop Discriminating

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—International headquarters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, this week announced that following adoption of a resolution by the Hunton convention, American Federation of Labor, held last October,, William Green, AFL presiden has sent out a statment to presidents to national and international unions to eliminate the color bar which in the past has kept Negros killed workers from AFL membership.

The resolution was submitted to the October Convention by A. Philip Randolph and Milton P. Webster, president and vice president respectively of the Brotherhood. Significant paragraphs of the document now given force and effect by President Green's statement sent to the presidents of AFL affiliates follow:

"Resolved that this 59th Annual convention, assembled in Houston, Texas, go on record calling upon all national and internationls unions and departments to eliminate the color bar and all forms of discrimination which serve to exclude workers from membership on account of race and color; and, be it further

"Resloved, that the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor call upon the conventions of national and international unions whose constitutions have color clauses and that practice discriminations against Negro workers, to create a committee to report on the question of the color bar and various forms of race discrimination to their next convention, for discussion and abolition."

THAT DIES COMMITTEE

8-25-39

One of the recent discussions before the Dies Committee which has attracted our attention was that of the 19-year-old girl who told of some of the real purposes of the bund organization in this country.

We use the expression "discussion" because the sworn testimonies given by Miss Helen Vooros and Fritz Kuhn and the questions and answers coming from members of the Dies committee all look somewhat like a side show to us. So far as the good which will come from this investigation we are of the opinion the public has had that already in the form of the entertainment which the performers furnished the public through the newspapers. Both Miss Vooros and Fritz Kuhn, who is president of the German-American bund, are good actors or they could not have been in the positions which they occupied as a part of the bund organization.

But getting right down to brass tacks about this matter —aside from the humor evoked during the testimonies, we think there came to light things which demand most serious consideration on the part of the United States government, especially if this country is to remain a democracy. Judging from the testimonies it looks to us as though the bund organization in America is shaped and fashioned after the defunct Ku Klux Klan. It is our opinion that the bund is about fifty per cent graft and fifty per cent racial intolerance, whereas the old KKK was about ninety per cent graft and ten per cent racial intolerance. The bund's racial and religious intolerance is directed mainly at the Jews, which, of course, is typical Hitlerism. And this intolerance has received a deal of impetus in this country because of Hitler's attitude toward the Jews in Germany, and the inclusion of Negroes is thrown in as a bait for Americans who are blinded by Negrophobia. The so-called fight against the Catholics is to catch the suckers who are blinded by religious prejudice, for, after all, Fritz Kuhn is no fool and he knows just what kind of bait is needed to catch suckers. Of course, little credit is due him for baiting the young folk, for youth likes excitement and adventure and the thought of a German uniform and of

"German culture" and the possibility of trips to Germany—well, enough said.

The chief motive behind the bund organization is a fight on the Jews. There is no question about that in our minds, because this same sort of propaganda against the Jews, particularly the "Jew in business", has been spread among the Negroes in St. Louis by persons whom we believe were emissaries of the bund. And whereas we do not think it has been very effective, still it probably brought some results. This bund propaganda is so subtle that the unsuspecting person may find himself unconsciously victimized by it.

An interesting revelation during the questioning of Miss Vooros was the statement by her that the young people, in being warned against association with Jews, were taught that all children born of German girls by Jewish fathers should be sterilized so as to make a pure German race. Among the phases of her instruction while in Germany, Miss Vooros mentioned:

1. "That Hitler, speaking at a meeting she attended, proclaimed himself 'Fuehrer of all Germans.'
2. That in Germany Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American bund, is considered the United States 'Fuehrer.'
3. That propaganda condemning Jews, Catholics and Masons was distributed in her group.
4. That President Roosevelt is partly Jewish."

It will be noticed that President Roosevelt is referred to as "partly Jewish." That is interesting, isn't it? Suppose he is—what of it? That doesn't make him any less an American does it? Surely it doesn't put a birth mark of ignorance on him just because he is partly Jewish—it certainly is not a badge of inferiority to be a Jew. And, after all, Franklin Delano Roosevelt is an American, and American people have honored him with nearly eight years as the nation's chief executive. We have a suspicion that it is not really believed the Jews are ignorant and inferior, thereby giving strength to German race prejudice, but rather that they are more industrious and superior and for that reason the Germans fear them, just as in this country where prejudice is predicated upon the fear that the Negro will become a competitor in the business, social and commercial world.

Surely the time has come that the groups in this country which are so often made the objects of attack by other groups which are racially and religiously intolerant should rise and fight against this un-American practice. It is seen more and more as time goes on that an attack upon a certain racial group today is just a stepping stone to attack some other group tomorrow. If propaganda of the sort the bund is spreading continues unhalted we will find ourselves against each other and will not even know the real cause. It is this same sort of propaganda that is making wider the breach today between capital and labor and it is the prime factor causing the dissatisfaction that prevails.

WORKINGS OF WAGES-HOURS LAW

By GUS W. DYER

Professor of Economics and Sociology. Vanderbilt University

Legislation affecting industry and especially labor is based almost wholly on what politicians with their ears to the ground hear or think they hear in the great cities and the great industrial centers. Here, we find the strength of organized labor, and politicians take orders from labor in shaping labor legislation. The result is that labor legislation is dictated by minority organizations in the big industrial centers in their own interest with little regard to the interest and welfare of the general public. Small industries in small towns, and conditions in small towns are practically ignored in national legislation.

In 1930 there were 14,755 incorporated towns in this country having populations of 5,000 and less. The combined population of these small towns was greater than that of New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, Des Moines and Saint Paul. The combined population of the 10,347 incorporated towns having less than 1,000 population is greater than that of Boston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Saint Paul, Louisville, Nashville, Richmond and Salt Lake City.

Telegraph

10-3-39

Macon Ga.

The citizens of these small towns have been free under the Constitution to go on the open markets and buy and sell at will and establish and direct small industries under conditions of constitutional industrial freedom. The result is that this country is still the land of small industries. The theory that the big industries have driven out the small factories is a stupid myth.

In 1929, 210,959 factories of all types were in operation. Of this number 7,426 employed no wage earners, 95,767 employed from one to five wage earners, and 53,000 employed from six to twenty wage earners. Under the new gasoline-electric revolution, the number of small factories in these small towns is increasing. With the growth of new factories, new opportunities and new life in these small towns, the labor unions and the administration at Washington became much interested in the living conditions of the workers in these small industries. The Wages-Hours law was passed. The effect of this law was to give a monopoly privilege to skilled labor located chiefly in the big centers, at the expense of the unskilled and untrained workers who would be thrown out as competitors because they could not get employment at the high minimum wage.

Under the Wages-Hours law a federal officer visits a typical small town. He finds a small sawmill, a small canning factory, and a small overall factory in operation. The unskilled Negro workers at the sawmill get an average of $1.50 a day, and the unskilled women and girls in the canning and overall factories receive an average of $9.00 a week. All are paid the local market rate of wages. But the employers are arrested and put in prison because they gave employment, under freedom of contract, to men and women and girls at the market value of their services, instead of paying them twice the value of their services or an average of $3.00 a day. When told by the employers that they could not continue in business if they paid more than the market value for labor and raw material, they are told to close the doors of employment to these men, women and girls, deny them the inalienable rights of freedom of contract and freedom to work, and give their jobs to the skilled workers in the big industrial centers who have been granted a monopoly privilege by politicians at Washington.

The explanation for robbing 74,000 small towns and millions of workers of their constitutional rights on the markets is that the exercise of these inalienable rights might in some way, nobody knows how, interfere with interstate commerce. Are the American people morons?

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

MOSELEY INSISTS BUND IS PATRIOTIC BEFORE DIES BODY

Cons 6-1-39

General Asserts Nazi Group Only Trying To See That Reds Don't Take Over This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP)—George Van Horn Moseley, retired major general and prominent battler against what he calls an immediate Communist menace, insisted before the Dies committee today that the recent mass meeting of the German-American bund in New York was impressively patriotic."

The bund, he added, was only "trying to see that the Communists don't take over this country." He stuck to the statement after Representative Voorhis, Democrat, California, asserted he could prove by quotation from bund leaders that the organization seeks to install a system of Nazi-ism here.

Moseley Grilled.

Red-faced and angry, Moseley submitted to a severe five-hour cross-examination on statements he had made in recent speeches which the committee contended showed an "anti-Jewish" feeling on his part.

At the end of the examination his testimony remained far from complete and the committee decided that a further hearing would be given the general tomorrow.

"Over 2,000 years of recorded history show that the traits which have made the Jew unwelcome every place he has been domiciled can not be bred out," was one example of statements made by Moseley.

Others said Jews would be more prominent in financing the next war than in fighting it, and that they controlled the Communist party.

Doubts White House "Ability."

He said he doubted that in an emergency the White House would give the right orders to the army, and he added that if the administration goes too far to the left the army might demur at carrying out its orders.

His cure for what he called "this crisis" and the Communist menace was to have the President, under a 1929 law, "release the army to protect life and property."

"It ought to be handled in five minutes from the White House," he said.

At intervals throughout the day, "And the others are trying to destroy it."

Voorhis asked whether the German-American Bund was to be included in this category.

"I do believe," Moseley replied, "That the German-American Bund and the Germans as I know them are trying to see that the Communists don't take over this country."

Accuses Atlantan.

Moseley was questioned regarding a statement he once made that a Jewish rabbi had told him the American flag was to him only a worthless piece of bunting. The general said that had occurred a Atlanta.

He declined at first to give the rabbi's name. Representative Mason, Republican, Illinois, insisted upon the name, however, and Moseley said:

"Well, if I am compelled to give the name, it was Rabbi Marx, of Atlanta. I was sitting beside the rabbi at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Atlanta."

(Rabbi David Marx when informed of the testimony of General Moseley said:

("It is too preposterous to be entitled to an answer.")

Members indicated the committee would summon Rabbi Marx to affirm or deny the statement attributed to him.

Ulterior Motives.

Moseley also said he thought that "President Roosevelt might involve the country in war for ulterior motives."

When asked what motives there might be he said it had been suggested in the press and elsewhere that the President might do so to "carry him over" 1940, the year of the next presidential election. When asked the basis for his opinion, Moseley said he had received Moseley argued with the committee over the presentation of a prepared statement setting forth his contentions concerning a "Communist plot."

He charged the committee with a lack of interest in "un-American activities" and loudly retorted "Bull!" when Acting Chairman Healey, Democrat, Massachusetts, assured him that was the purpose of the investigation.

Constitution 6-1-39

Questioned by Voorhis, Moseley agreed there were two kinds of subversive activity in the United States, those of "the extreme right" and of "the extreme left."

Says Red Disease Is Here.

"These organizations of the right are going to continue in some form or other just so long as the disease of Communism continues in this country," Moseley declared.

"The disease is here," he said, gesturing with his left hand, "and the antitoxin is here," using his right.

Voorhis again obtained the witness' agreement to a statement that "it work both ways," that so long as the "right" is active the "left" will be also.

"But who started it!" Moseley shouted. "Who started it?—the disease started on the left."

Backs Nazis, Fascists.

"Then," said Voorhis, "you feel that the Nazi and Fascist movements are right?"

"They are trying to sustain our democracy," the general shot back.

letters on the point from a number of persons. He did not name them.

Subsequently he told the committee he believed "definitely" a Communistic plot was under way to change the form of government. The Leftists in this country claimed 6,000,000 members, he said.

He showed the committee a booklet by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist party, called "The Democratic Front."

Browder's idea, Moseley said, was for the radicals to join with the Democrats in 1940 and return the New Deal to power.

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Journal 7-16-39

The annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union, carrying the story of an old struggle down to the beginning of last month, tells of some judicial and some administrative gains, some legislative setbacks, and an underlying threat in the form of "a more intense anti-democratic propaganda."

The outstanding legal victory of the year was the Supreme Court decision which brought Jersey City back into the Union. Other decisions reaffirmed the civil rights of Negroes; ordered that an alien could not be deported for having once belonged to the Communist party; and declared (in the case of John Strachey) that a consul could not arbitrarily revoke a visa once granted. Cases of mob violence declined. There were twelve lynchings—a barbarous record, but not so bad as in some previous years. Attorney General Murphy set up a Civil Liberties Unit in the Department of Justice. Governor Olson of California pardoned Thomas J. Mooney, thus terminating a case which had become increasingly disturbing as evidence accumulated that Mooney was wrongly convicted.

[illegible]

Less encouraging was the appearance of anti-alien or "anti-sedition" bills, both in Washington and in State Legislatures, the objects of which may seem innocent but which are susceptible to easy abuse; disregard of civil liberties in more than half of 332 cities which were surveyed; instances of censorship both on the radio and of motion pictures; and, as the American Civil Liberties Union sees the situation, unwarranted restrictions of labor's right to strike and to picket.

The industrial crisis is sufficiently confused to make the drawing of sharp lines difficult. Picketing, for example, may seem a basic freedom to one man and to another an arbitrary interference with his right to come and go on his peaceful errands. We need not only to fight for civil liberty when it is threatened but to decide in specific instances precisely what civil liberty is. The American Civil Liberties Union has been the uninvited and seemingly unwelcome defender of the rights of the German-American Bund, whose principles the union must detest. A similar breadth of view would lead labor union officials to discourage so much as the shaking of a fist or an insulting epithet on a picket line, and would induce employers in industrial disputes to discourage equally any provocative acts on the part of their own forces.

One cannot read the record without realizing once more that the only sure way to protect one's own rights is to see that the rights of others are respected.

Labor Heads Condemn Edgar G. Brown For WPA Strike Advice

Defender
7-22-39
Chicago

Recently much space has been given in the press to the opinions of one, Edgar G. Brown, reputed to be a leader of labor and of the Race.

Brown who is being publicized as head of some group known as the Negro United Government Employees, Inc., is warning our people against a strike of WPA workers protesting the extension of work hours to 130 per month, and is advocating teaching centers to help the Race get a monopoly on domestic employment; a reduction in domestic employment for our people, according to him, is related to income taxes.

Smears New Deal

Today, Hoover reactionaries seize upon any opportunity to smear the New Deal. Unfortunately, there are still the Edgar Browns who make themselves pawns in their game. The Negro United Government Employees, Inc., referred to, is not a union. If the government were a private industry, we could define Brown's organization as a company union and his present attitude in the WPA situation as that of a strike breaker. He has a few misinformed and misled followers of our Race in Washington, D. C., who have set themselves off from the main body of union organized government employees — the United Government Employees—which, incidentally, has quite a large Race membership and is free from any color bar.

Workers—white and black—in the A.F. of L. and C.I.O., on the WPA and off, are meeting all over to protest the increasing of hours of work on WPA and rightly so. It ill affords black workers and the Race to allow Brown and his backers to attempt to set our people off from the main stream of American workers, of which they are an integral part. What Brown advocates is in line with Hoover reaction and he would have us branded as strikebreakers, and thereby promote conflict between black and white workers—a condition desired by anti-New Deal elements.

See Jim Crow Move

In his prattle about household training schools, Brown is merely suggesting a place to jim-crow and discriminate against our women—many of whom are working in professional and clerical jobs—by assigning them all to domestic projects, regardless of their qaulifications, as has too frequently been done in the past. His motive is revealed by his back-hand attack upon income taxes upon the wealthy hidden behind an idea that to cut these taxes, more jobs as domestic servants will be open to the Race.

The Hoover-Garner crowd and the Brown counterparts are solely responsible for the deplorable situation of relief and WPA. This is in line with organized reaction's attempt to embarrass the New Deal which means much to the American people generally and the Race in particular. This crowd has its eyes on 1940 hoping that through such tactics they will be able to trick the American people into substituting Old Deal Hooverism for the New Deal of President Roosevelt.

Reactionary Move

The public ought to know that Brown does not speak for black people or for black labor in the A.F. of L. or C.I.O., or the overwhelming majority of WPA workers. He speaks the language of a decadent element among the Race, who, working with reaction all over America, make back-hand as well as open attacks on the New Deal and work for disunity of black and white labor. We say our people have much to preserve, as part of American labor, by keeping hours of work on WPA reduced and, thereby, help to keep up and improve labor standards. If strike action is necessary, they should—and the majority of them will—be on the picket lines with their white brothers. Edgar Brown and his kind must be repudiated as enemies of the black people, the labor movement and the WPA workers.

Signed:

Solon C. Bell, chairman; Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer, Joint Council Dining Car Employees, A. F. of L.; Henry Johnson, assistant national director, Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, C. I.O.; Henry Roberts, president; Hugh R. Jackson, secretary, Federated Hotel Waiters Union, A.F. of L.; George McCray, executive secretary, Chicago Council, National Negro Congress; Samuel Clark, vice president, Illinois Workers Alliance; Clifton Laws, executive board member, Cook County Workers Alliance.

Mrs. Bethune Joins Pickets Against Store

8-11-39

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Mary McLeod Bethune took part in the demonstration in front of the People's Drug store here Thursday afternoon, when she took one of the placards and marched in front of the store which refuses to employ Negro help, although situated in the heart of the Negro district. Mrs. Bethune had no comment to make and was escorted from her "tour of duty" by Eugene P. Davidson of the New Negro alliance.

Threat Of Strike In Armour Plants Made By Negro Organizers

Age
9-2-39

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(CNA) Fifteen local delegates from all over the country, including four Negroes, told the Federal government here that either Armour management would negotiate with the union for a national contract, or "we will shut down every Armour plant in the country, and keep them shut down until we get an agreement." The delegation was headed by Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee Chairman Van A. Bittner.

Negro members of the delegation were Henry Johnson, assistant national director of the PWOC; Clifton McKinney, a leading member of Local 8 Omaha, Neb.; Oscar Wilson, from Local 347 in Armour's main Chicago plant; and Burdette King, president of the POWC's newly chartered Local 100 of the Armour's by-products plant at 31st street, Chicago. This local recently received 660 of the 848 ballots cast in a Labor Board election, and has been certified by the board as the sole bargaining agent for employees at that plant.

The delegation urged the government, through Secretary of Labor Perkins, to use all possible influence to bring Armour & Co., to the conference table, both through her office and, if that failed, through President Roosevelt.

"There is only one way to prevent a strike," Chairman Bittner told the Secretary, "and that is by Armour and Co. consenting to negotiate. And if a strike is not prevented by this means, it will come before this Labor Day, September 4."

NEGROES WILL LOSE WORK IF BUILDING TRADE UNIONS STRIKE

(AN EDITORIAL)

Negro Labor News
10-14-39
Houston, Tex

Hundreds of Negroes will lose their jobs if the building trade unions' strike, which is set for about November 20, materializes. It is reported that the unions are planning to boycott all building materials handled by non-union labor. The building trade industry furnishes employment to a great number of Negroes as common laborers in lumber yards, cement plants, sawmills, warehouses and as truck drivers and helpers. If the unions follow the procedure as in other instances, they will stampede the Negroes in joining the unions, promising them full protection, and when the strike is called, they will fail to protect the Negro workers or get them back on their jobs.

The entire citizenship should watch with interest the development in the building trade dispute. The movement is fraught with danger of paralyzing the building progress in Houston, and will cause untold business losses as well as a serious unemployment situation for workers.

We believe that business, labor leaders and other citizens who are interested in the welfare of Houston can get together and avert any major troubles.

There are three parties interested in labor disputes: the employer, employe and the John Q. public. The latter pays the cost of it all. Careful consideration and suggestion should be given to the prospective causes of any labor trouble. We should act while those involved are calm and cool. An ounce of prevention is always better than a ton of cure.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

Brown Rips Into Union Heads

defender 7-29-39 Chicago Def.

—Over WPA Strike Issue—

'What Have They Done?' He Asks

"It is to be regretted exceedingly that any group of persons anywhere could by some hook or crook use the columns of a great newspaper like the Chicago Defender, in an attempt to mislead an unsuspecting public and likewise parade their own ignorance.

"Further, it is most deplorable at the same time to go so far as to set themselves up as holier-than-thou judges of other peoples' contributions to their fellow citizens. What personal motive leads them to impugn the service and leadership of th U.G.E. union as unsatisfactory to them?

"May we not, therefore, advise with propriety that these self-appointed and self-esteemed individuals better look to their own house and get it in order. Are Negroes admitted to the building trades unions? What attitude in New York and Illinois did certain industrial and craft unions assume when Negro legislators made a gallant fight for a law denying to those labor organizations the benefits of collective bargining if colored workers were excluded from these unions' membership? Did not a certain well-known union leader recently bar his Negro Union dining car representative from his convention meeting at a hotel in Chicago?

"Your publication, in keeping with its noble standards and traditions maintained by its fearless editor and publisher for a long number of years, will, I am sure, be happy to give the true story and expose the malicious and venal disservice possible if a national organization, which has long cooperated with and enjoyed the confidence and support of just such exemplary American institutions and leaders as your publication represents is denied a proper presentation of the facts.

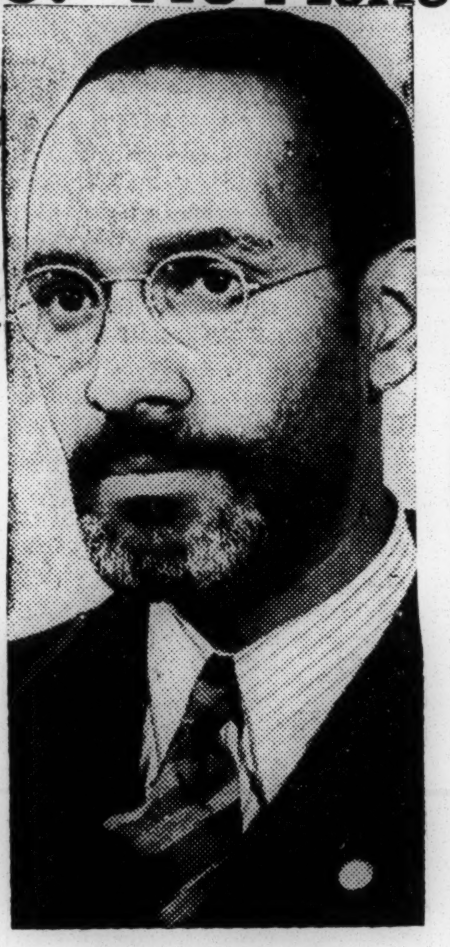
HITS TRADE UNIONS

"It struck me that these so-called labor officials, after a very belabored harangue did not even bring forth a crumb of comfort for those 400,000 colored men and women who through no fault of their own are now employed on WPA jobs. They are good American men and women and love their dear ones who are dependent upon them. They are our neighbors and fellow compatriots. Not one word has ever been spoken, however, in their behalf by these defenders of trade unionists or their representatives at the hearings on the federal Work Relief laws before Congress. The voice of the United Government Employees, Inc., has been most articulate and effective as the annals of the Congressional Record and the publications of House and Senate hearings published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. make crystal clear.

"Where were these loud-mouthed champions of the 'poor' people at that time?

"No doubt they did not even know the Congress was meeting in Washington, D. C., to pass relief laws, if we are to judge by their general lack of knowledge of other current and vital happenings.

"May we respectfully call to the attention of these men and the readers of your publication, that all the newspapers carried big front page stories in bold face type throughout the country announcing and quoting directly on Friday and Saturday, July 14 and 15, 1939, the following statement of President Roosevelt, 'You cannot strike against the government.'



EDGAR G. BROWN

"Then if it be treason for the president of the United Government Employees to say particularly to Negro WPA workers "not to strike against the government" as I did on July 9 and 10, 1939, in newspapers over the nation, through radio **broadcasts and news flashes, then we say to these self-servers, make the most of it. The Negro WPA workers did not walk out in any part of the country. They certainly took heed of the advice given by the U.G.E. and the President of the United States.**

"My advocacy of federal control of relief as opposed to a state dole dates back to 1932 when I proclaimed it on a hundred platforms in Chicago as a candidate for Congress from the first district of Illinois.

"This year in Washington, as president of the United Government Employees, Inc., my stand was the same as revealed in my testimony May 20, 1939 in pages 539-546 of the 1940 Work Relief Hearings (the law now in effect) of the House Appropriations Committee and on page 86 of the hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee, June 20, 1939. These are Congressional documents printed by the U. S Government Printing Office and available to the public.

"The record and success of the United Government Employees, incorporated, under the laws of the District of Columbia, in its service to all workers in the federal service, regularly and emergency, without regard to race, creed or color, for three years is likewise chronicled in the official records of the 75th and 76th Congress. We take pride in those accomplishments, among them more than a million dollars in increased wages won for American men and women of both races in the Post Office service, the National Park Service, the War Department laundries, Freedmen's hospital, and legislation prohibiting discrimination on account of race, creed or color in the U. S. Army Air Corps and the WPA Relief Law.

NEVER HAD INCREASE

"It is important to point out, too that these persons were mostly in the custodial grades, laborers, elevator operators and semi-skilled workers, who never before in the history of the United States Government had received a blanket increase. It was the result of favorable Congressional action following the appeal of the president of the U.G.E.

"The United Government Employees, Inc., unassisted and alone, did the job. A sufficient number of Representatives and Senators were won over to the cause of those longest neglected.

"We now propose by orderly procedure and as provided by the Constitution, to continue to present the cause of the WPA workers in the future as in the past, in the name of the United Government Employees, in order to do our bit in saving this great humaitarian and conservation program of the Roosevelt administration from both its enemies within and without.

"The hundreds of appeals to the Congress made in the name of the U.G.E. during the past three years have been voiced in the spirit of Americanism. If we emphasized the especial disadvantages of those most forgotten, underpaid and discouraged citing the plight of the one-tenth to which we belong, it was done in the spirit of race pride, not to single out any man or woman as better or worse than another on account of creed or color. Likewise, if we first and last counsel unreservedly that colored workers on WPA should not strike against the government, it too stems from a proud heritage stirred by the deeds of Crispus Attucks, Frederick Douglass, Col. Charles A. Young, who though black, led their compatriots and that host of immortals of the colored race whose superiority in patriotism, loyalty and valor knew no inhibition or countenaced any inferiority

THE LABOR TRUST

Courier 12-2-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor is hot in the collar because Assistant Attorney-General of the U.S. Thurman W. Arnold recently declared that organized labor is not immune from anti-trust prosecutions.

In an open letter to Attorney-General Frank Murphy he has threatened to back Labor's position that the Sherman anti-trust law does not apply to labor unions by recourse to the courts.

"It is inconceivable," he writes, "to me that an administration notable for its friendliness to labor, should adopt a retrogressive policy advocated hitherto only by the most extreme reactionary enemies of labor."

It seems to us that Assistant Attorney-General Arnold is entirely right and President Green is, as usual, entirely wrong.

If it is a violation of the anti-trust law for a big trust or combination of trusts to force an independent company out of business, it is equally a violation of the anti-trust law for a big labor union or group of labor unions to prevent a smaller union or an individual worker from making a living.

It is inconceivable that indulgent Administrations have permitted Mr. Green's A. F. of L. unions to violate the anti-trust law all these years without prosecuting them, as they have prosecuted some big corporations.

Numerous A. F. of L. and other unions have certainly violated the anti-trust law in barring Negroes from membership and thus preventing them from making a living by working at their trade.

Negro workers are barred by constitution or rituals from membership in: The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America (A.F. of L.); the International Association of Machinists (A.F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (A.F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (A.F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors; the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors (A.F. of L.); the Order of Railway Conductors of America; the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Order of Railway Expressmen; the American Federation of Express Workers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of North America (A.F. of L.); the Neptune Association; the American Federation of Railroad Workers; the Switchmen's Union of North America (A.F. of L.); the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees and Clerks; the American Association of Train Dispatchers; the Railroad Yard Masters of North America; the Railroad Yardmasters of America; Railway Mail Association (A.F. of L.); the American Wire Weavers Protective Association (A.F. of L.); the Order of Railroad Telegraphers (A.F. of L.).

At least 250,000 Negro workers are denied trade union affiliation and its attendant benefits as a result of the exclusion policies of the above-listed unions, many of which are affiliated to Mr. Green's A. F. of L.

If this isn't combination in restraint of trade, what is?

Other unions while not denying Negroes membership permit affiliation only with auxiliary or jim-crow outfits which have no voice or vote outside their local meeting halls, while care is taken to keep Negroes out of the better-paid jobs.

Such unions are the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance; the National Rural Letter Carriers Association; the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Flint Glass Workers, while the Negrophobic attitude of the organized plumbers is well known.

While there are many organized Negro carpenters, it is well known that several local unions discriminate in various ways against them.

Negro bricklayers likewise run up against restrictions and trickery that are clearly restrictive of trade and commerce within the meaning of the Sherman Act.

Negro plasterers can tell the same story of discrimination, as can many other skilled Negro workers who have been deprived of bread and butter even on federal building projects paid for out of the people's taxes.

Ever since the end of the Civil War Negro workers have sought to join all labor unions in order to make a living and better their condition.

Today there are several hundred thousand organized Negro workers but there is a far greater number who would like to join the unions in their respective industries and are prevented from doing so.

The only real effort that has been made to let down the color bars since the days of the Knights of Labor is that of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) unions, and even in some of them there are subtle forms of discrimination which bar the progress of Negro workers.

While organized labor is politically powerful and wields much influence in Washington in all Administrations, it is to be hoped that the federal government will bring all these Negro-starving unions to the bar of justice.

To combine to restrain a man from working for a living at his trade is clearly as illegal as combining to restrain an enterprise from operating its business profitably.

If organized labor will not clean its house, the Government should.

LABOR-- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GENERAL

Jim Crow, With AFL Leaders' Sanction Condemned in CIO Journal Article

Daily Worker
12-3-39
New York, N.Y.

Discriminaicn against the Negro workers in the trade union movement was sharply condemned in an article by C. W. Fowler, in the CIO News, official publication of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

Fowler castigated William Green and others of the A. F. of L. leadership for the passage of resolutions at the A. F. of L. conventions against Negro discrimination only to have such resolutions "annually ignored." The article appeared in the Dec. 4 issue of the CIO News.

He pointed out that there is no discrimination in CIO unions. The constitution of the CIO expressly forbids it, and all CIO affiliates have consistently refused to practice it. . . ." Fowler's article is indicative of the policy of the entire CIO in organizing the Negro workers on a full basis of equality with white workers.

Fowler's article was a discussion of the book "Black Workers and the New Unions," by Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell. The text said:

"One of the annual events at American Federation of Labor conventions just as regular as the re-election of Bill Green and other extinct volcanoes to the AFL leadership, is a pious resolution of discrimination against Negro workers. Annually the resolution is passed, with favorable comment, and annually ignored. AFL unions, having voted for the resolution, go home to continue what they have always practiced—with honorable exceptions—the rule of exclusion and Jim Crow against Negro workers.

"It took the advent of the CIO to change this age-old custom, just as it took the CIO to bring organization to the masses of industrial workers in the United States. There is no discrimination in CIO unions. The constitution of the CIO expressly forbids it. all CIO affiliates have consistently refused to practice it just as an industrial union refuses to discriminate against a worker because of skill or occupation, so it cannot discriminate against a worker because of race—and remain an industrial union.

"The CIO does not need any pious resolutions on discrimination to remind it of certain basic facts, ably stated in the introduction to 'Black Workers and the News Unions,' a new study by Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell. The CIO has been aware from the beginning, as the authors says, that:

" 'The employer class has found racial prejudice a profitable thing, for since the Negro has not been drawn into working class organizations, he has been available for the exercise of the 'divide and rule' policy in connection with labor disputes. During a strike, the employer could import from another region Negroes who felt no solidarity with his employes and who were well beyond the control of the local public opinion which supported the strikers.

" 'Another advantage for the employers was the adoption of a lower wage scale which the Negro accepted because of the difficulty in obtaining other employment. As a rule a prerequisite to employment was that Negroes would not demand the wage and working conditions granted the white workers.' "

This advantage is something as the authors point out, that anti-union employers have never hesitated to use, as long as the labor movement allowed them to. Negro workers were brought in to break strikes in the north as early as 1875, when they first came into the steel industry. Thirty thousand of them were imported as strikebreakers in 1919, as before in the great Homestead walkout of 1890.

"The same technique was used in other basic industries. In the packing industry, now organized like steel by the CIO, Negroes were imported to break the back of organizing effort after the first world war and in sporadic outbursts before. The employers succeeded then, to the point of provoking disastrous race riots.

"They are not succeeding now, as the overwhelming success of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union shows. Here again, as in other CIO organizing drives, Negro workers take their full place in the membership and in the leadership of the new industrial union. The packing industry has a high percentage of Negro workers, and the percentage of Negro leaders, from the Assistant National Director to local officials, is equally high.

"This is the way the CIO organizes industrial workers, not, as Cayton and Mitchell point out, in the way the AFL and some other organizations have attempted to organize, by discrimination and Jim Crow."

Race Bias in Labor Unions Butt of Attack

Congress to Get Amendment to the NLR Act

Afro American
12-16-39
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The National Labor Relations Board will be urged to recommend to Congress the amendment of the National Labor Relations Act so as to force labor organizations to rid themselves of racial discrimination.

This disclosure was made by James A. Cobb, of the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, attorneys, who represent the coach cleaners' union of the Texas and Pacific Railroad and several other labor organizations.

To Present Facts

The amendments proposed will be introduced at the hearings begun last Monday before the House committee which is investigating the National Labor Relations Board. They will be presented by Edmund M. Toland, general counsel of the committee.

Mr. Cobb and George E. C. Hayes have been studying the amendments prepartory to their introduction to determine whether they will remedy the evils complained of by colored workers, especially the situation they found in the case of the coach cleaners union where the board certified as the bargaining agency an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor which bars colored workers from membership.

The amendments were drafted by C. W. Rice, a labor leader, of Houston, Texas. One amendment he suggests would prohibit the board from certifying any craft unit as the sole bargaining agency for any group of employees if it bars qualified workers from becoming members on account of race or color.

Recall Certification

A second amendment Mr. Rice proposes would empower the board to recall its certification of an organization as the sole bargaining representative of any craft, if it finds the agency draws the color line in its membership.

This third amendment would authorize the board to certify an independent labor unit as the bargaining agency for its members if the labor organization designated by the majority of employees bars colored persons from membership.

A further amendment would prohibit the board from certifying as sole bargaining agency any labor organization which has been found to have coerced or intimidated employees into joining it.

The proposed amendments are in line with policy differences among board members. William Leiserson, newest member of the board, who has dissented from findings of his colleagues, has differed with the other board members, Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith, chiefly on the question of determining "appropriate" units for collective bargaining.

Mr. Leiserson has contended that the board should be bound by existing units established by the workers. In his view, for instance, the board would certify a small, long-standing craft union in a plant as the bargaining agency for its members even though some other union represented a majority of the employees.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Madden have held that it was not the intent of the law that the board take special cognizance of such groups.

Members of the investigating committee have emphasized that they do not intend to go into the labor factional fight in any way in their hearings. The American Federation of Labor has contended that the board is partial to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

DIES URGES CONGRESS TO REMEDY EVIL

Declares Unemployment Problem Caused By 7 Million Aliens

Defender
12-30-39

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29 — Representative Martin Dies of Texas, who as head of the Dies committee has been probing into un-American activities, declared this week that Congress should extend the work of his committee to include investigation of foreigners who are taking jobs of American citizens.

He declared that there are now 7,000,000 foreigners in this country who are largely responsible for the

Chgo. Defender 12-30-39 [illegible]

unemployment problem among our native born. He charges further that no other country permits such conditions to exist, and that the U. S. government should begin immediately to weed out this vast army of immigrants and begin to take care of its own.

Escape War Service

Figures have been cited to prove that millions of foreigners rushed to federal courts throughout the country to obtain naturalization papers when the war began in Europe, thereby showing they had no intentions of becoming American citizens heretofore, and their only motive in most cases was to escape war service and deportation.

Many, it was discovered, who have been in the United States for years having reared families and holding responsible positions had not even applied for the first citizenship papers.

Representative Dies contends that this seven million foreign born in our midst should be deported in wholesale lots and that the jobs they now hold should rightfully be given over to American citizens, regardless of race or color.

Work on Permits

It has been pointed out that America is the only country that permits foreigners to get jobs in preference to its native-born subjects. In England and France, foreigners can only work after all native born citizens are placed in jobs, and then American citizens in these lands can secure jobs on labor permits only. If a native born Frenchman finds that he is facing unemployment, he can apply to his government for work and a canvass is made to determine how many foreigners are holding jobs in which they could be replaced for his benefit.

Since the war it has been discovered that foreigners are coming to America in search of work, and that thousands have been placed in positions formerly held by Americans. In many business houses where foreigners have been employed as foremen in various departments, it has been revealed that many Americans have been discharged to make room for relatives of these men. This has been found true in many American factories throughout the New England states.

Take Our Jobs

Members of the Race have suffered job losses for many years through the onrush of foreigners to America, and since the European war thousands of menial positions such as domestics, hotel workers, janitors and other like jobs are threatening to change hands in favor of the immigrants. Representative Dies is asking congress to make an appropriation to investigate with the hope in view of deporting thousands of this class.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

GEORGIA

Savannah, Ga., News
September 4, 1939

Longshoremen's Officers

MANNIE JACKSON
President

JESSE B. SHERMAN
Secretary and Treasurer

Longshoremen Union Now Three Years Old

International Longshoremen's Association Local No. 1414 of Savannah, Ga., was organized March 16, 1936. The Longshoremen's Union during this short period of existence has weathered many labor storms and has been an asset to the workers of this community. They have a membership of 1,700 men, and a large auxiliary. Their headquarters are at 318 East Bay street, where they have a spacious meeting and recreation hall for the convenience of the members.

The present officers are: Mannie Jackson, president; J. Tillman Wright, vice president; Jesse B. Sherman, secretary-treasurer and business agent; Alex R. Rivers, recording secretary; Charlton Hayes, chairman of intertainment committee; James A. Boltram, assistant secretary; Sonnie Brown and J. C. Phelps, delegates.

Bricklayer

—Photo by Foltz.
HARRY BLOUNT
President Bricklayer's Colored Union

Bricklayers' Union Was First In State

Local Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, is the mother union of Georgia, being organized March 18, 1900. It has maintained its standing in the community these many years, and is still existing with a fair membership. Harry Othello Blount is president, and George B. Jones is financial secretary

---

Savannah, Ga., Press
September 20, 1939

WILL EXPLAIN ACTS TO NEGRO RAIL WORKERS

Meeting Friday on Retirement and Unemployment Acts.

A discussion of the railroad retirement act and the railroad unemployment insurance act for the benefit of negro labor unions and negro employes of railroads will be held Friday night at 7:45 o'clock at the Longshoremen's Hall, 318 Bay street, east.

Discussing the acts will be John E. Bensley of Atlanta, district manager of the railroad retirement board, and Hugh P. Crowe, representative of the board in Savannah. Following the talks by the two representatives there will be a discussion of the acts so that all may get a thorough understanding of their purpose and functions.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

ILLINOIS

CHI'S HOTEL WAITERS GET A. F. L. CHARTER

6-25-39

Chicago Def.

Climaxing an effort for AFL recognition dating back to September, 1937, members and friends of Federated Hotel Waiters union, Local 356, foregathered last Wednesday at headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to witness the official presentation of the union's charter and installation of officers.

Several hundred persons were present as Solon Bell, president, Joint Council of Dining Car Waiters and international organizer, installed the officers. The charter for Local 356 was issued on June 1, by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International alliance and Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L.

The new union, which maintains headquarters at 4646 South Michigan avenue, will have jurisdiction in all hotels and first-class restaurants and cafes in Chicago employing colored waiters. The officers: Henry C. Roberts, president; Robert L. Glenn, vice president; Hugh R. Jackson, secretary-treasurer; George M. Shorter, chaplain; J. E. "Duke" Hodges, inspector; Charles I. Jenkins, inner guard; V. E. Smith, outer guard.

Officers will serve as ex-officio members of the executive board of eleven, whose other members will be Lewis M. Gillespie, Frank A. Caldwell, Willis A. Thomas and Henry F. Fall. Following installation ceremonies, the entire body attended a banquet at Morris Eat shop.

Among the spectators extending greetings to th enew organization were: Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of the Second ward; Milton P. Webster, 1st vice president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Willard S. Townsend, president, International Brotherhood of Red caps; Mrs. Genevieve Jenkins, chairman, women's auxiliary, and Ishmael P. Florey, secretary-treasurer, Joint Council, Dining Car Employes union.

'BIG FOUR' TO HOLD SESSION IN CHICAGO

John L. Lewis, CIO Head, Slated To Address Convention

Defender

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 7—Proof that the black worker is not only merely joining the ranks of union labor, but, is rapidly forging to the front, was evidenced here this week when Armour Local (CIO) of the Meat Packers union, elected Valentine Willis, as delegate to the national convention to be held in Chicago, July 16-18, during which time the Packing House Organizing Committee will map future plans.

Significance is attached to Willis' election as delegate, since there are only six Race employes in the local Armour packing plant out of 600 employes. Willis, a cool, level headed fellow, is a true representative of the American workingman. His fellow employes and employers alike respect his work and word.

7-8-39

Proxy Delegate

He is steward of division 1, and chairman of the bargaining committee. He is also a delegate to the Los Angeles Industrial Council of the CIO. As an added attestment to the man's outstanding qualities Local 67, of the Swift & Co. Packing House employes along with the Stock Handlers local of the same company, voted him their proxy delegate to the national convention.

Purpose of the convention will be to get the members of the "Big Four" packing company heads to grant a national organizing charter to the CIO union.

Chicago, Def.

Lewis to Speak

The "Big Four" consists of the packing firms of Cudahy, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Hormel. The meet is scheduled to be addressed by John L. Lewis, president of the CIO unions, Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago, and Mr. Cabell, president of Armour & Company.

C. I. O. THREATENS PACKER STRIKE ON WAGE PACTS

Tribune

7-17-39

Lewis Issues Warning to Industry's Big Four.

Chicago Trib.

John L. Lewis.

Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations are demanding exclusive wage contracts with the principal packing companies. Their campaign developed along three fronts here yesterday.

1. Delegates representing 78,000 C. I. O. packing employés throughout the country met in Chicago and unanimously authorized their leaders to call local or nationwide strikes at any time they see fit if they are unable to negotiate the wage contracts by other means.

2. In an effort to avert a strike, Ald. William A. Rowan [10th], chairman of the city council committee on labor, and Ald. Paul H. Douglas [5th], vice chairman, sent a telegram to George A. Eastwood, executive vice president of Armour & Co.—the packing house apparently most affected at the moment—inviting him to a peace conference Thursday. The committee met last week, but Armour officials failed to attend.

3. John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., spoke at a massmeeting of followers in the Coliseum. The Most Rev. Bernard Sheil, senior auxiliary Catholic bishop of Chicago, delivered the invocation and addressed the meeting. Ten thousand persons attended.

856 Delegates at Meeting.

The meeting at which the strike authorization was given was attended by 856 delegates representing 45 locals of the Packing House Workers' Organizing committee, an affiliate of the C. I. O. The main speakers were Lewis and Van A. Bittner, P. W. O. C. chairman. Lewis flung a challenge at the packing industry.

"Well, what have we here?" he began. "The meat packers. They may think they're pretty big. Well, they're no bigger than United States Steel, General Motors, and the coal industry. These big industries changed their minds about wage contracts, and we helped them. Now we're going to give the same kind of help to the meat packers."

The delegates were told that the P. W. O. C. has a membership of 78,000 out of 129,000 eligible workers in the packing industry and that it has a majority membership in seventeen out of the Armour company's twenty-nine plants throughout the country. It was asserted that Armour officials had failed to meet with P. W. O. C. agents to negotiate wage contracts and discuss collective bargaining.

Aim at Big Four.

The convention adopted a resolution authorizing P. W. O. C. officials to order a strike in the seventeen Armour plants if peaceful negotiations fail, and authorized them to "declare strikes where necessary" in the plants of other big packing companies—Wilson, Swift, and Cudahy—if contract dealings with them also fail. These companies, with Armour, constitute the so-called "big four" of the packing industry.

In the Coliseum last night, Lewis urged workers to organize so that men sent to congress will not pass WPA bills curtailing labor and extending working hours. In discussing the packing situation, he said that the "C. I. O. has come to Chicago to stay" and was firmly established in the stockyards.

"Labor's patience is not without limits," he said. "The organized packing house workers of the nation are now serving notice on Armour & Co. that their patience is nearing an end, and that if the company continues to refuse collective bargaining, it must accept the consequences of its own actions."

Departs from Text.

In an advance text of his speech sent to newspapers Lewis was quoted as follows:

"The WPA bill recently passed by congress is a direct repudiation of the pledges made by the Democratic party in its 1936 platform, when much was said about the government's obligation to provide work at decent wages for those for whom private industry makes no provision. The majority party must share repsonsibility with the tory Republicans for a measure which will deprive a million unemployed of WPA jobs, besides reducing the already meager WPA wage."

Lewis last night omitted this part of the written speech.

Ald. Rowan, after mentioning that Mayor Kelly was a "New Deal mayor" and "100 per cent behind labor," urged the packing house workers to make every effort to settle their differences with the packers amicably and to avoid a strike.

Bishop Sheil's appearance as a speaker marked a departure from Roman Catholic policy in Chicago. Usually the bishops have avoided active participation in controversial political and economic movements.

It was learned that determined efforts were made by several elements both within and without the Lewis dominated C. I. O. to keep Bishop Sheil from addressing the rally. American Federation of Labor leaders are known to have protested vehemently and personally to the bishop. It was reported that a representative of one of the packing companies interested in the strike had suggested that he decline the C. I. O. invitation.

Even within the Lewis organization there were objectors. Communist elements within the local C. I. O. organizations made their feelings known by telephone threats to the bishop in his home, it was learned authoritatively.

Prayer Begins Speech.

His speech was, in general, a plea for peace between capital and labor and contained an argument for the right of the laboring man to a fair wage. It began with a prayer to "Almighty and eternal God," and included the petition:

"Give them, both capital and labor, clearness of mind to see and courage of heart to follow that course of action which is wise, just, and prudent."

The bishop then quoted from the Declaration of Independence the passage referring to the inalienable rights of man—among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"These rights," he said, "cannot be

Yards Workers Authorize Strike

65,000 Men to Act Unless 'Big Four' Negotiates in Few Weeks.

Daily News

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Barring miracles that do not appear to be now in the making, a nation-wide strike by the C. I. O. will grip the meat-packing industry before many weeks.

7-17-39

That prediction was precipitated out of events of Sunday, when John L. Lewis made his Chicago debut, and delegates to a national convention of packinghouse workers gave their leaders power to call a strike. The Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, spoke in behalf of the movement.

The point at issue is the demand of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee for national wage and hour agreements with the "Big Four" packers who process about two thirds of the federally inspected meat in this country—Armour, Swift, Wilson, and Cudahy.

The labor committee of the city Council is attempting to avert the strike, and will meet Thursday with officials of Armour & Co. for a discussion of the problem. H. S. Eldred, vice-president in charge of operations for Armour's, and members of his staff will represent the company, it was indicated in their acceptance of the committee's invitation for a conference.

65,000 Workers Involved.

Directly involved in the strike, if it comes, will be 15,000 workers in the Union Stock Yards, and between 65,000 and 75,000 in packing plants in other cities. Bystanders will include meat eaters in general and several hundred thousand farmers who sell hogs, sheep and cattle.

The parliamentary groundwork for the strike was laid at a convention of P. W. O. C. delegates at the Amalgamated Center, Van Buren street and Ashland avenue.

The delegates authorized the national heads of their group to call a strike against Armour & Co. if conferences for discussing a national agreement are not speedily granted, and against Swift, Cudahy and Wilson if they "persist in the same attitude and fail to negotiate."

16,000 at Mass Meeting.

Van A. Bittner, head of the P. W. O. C., said at the convention that the action of the delegates meant "either joint wage agreements or the damndest strike you ever saw in this industry."

Following the convention, a mass meeting was held in the Coliseum, and a crowd which jammed the huge hall and which was estimated by P. W. O. C. officials at 16,000, gave a pandemonious reception to Lewis, Bishop Sheil, Bittner, Ald. William A. Rowan, head of the City Council committee on labor, and others who addressed them.

Many priests were in the audience, sprinkled along with left-wing intellectuals, in the vast, emotional crowd of steel workers, stockyards workers, farm equipment workers, sailors, clothing workers, and others of every race and nationality.

Bishop Sheil, vicar general of the archdiocese and second ranking Catholic clergyman of Chicago, who appeared despite strong underground pressure from groups and individuals opposed to the left wing labor movement, placed himself on record as in sympathy with the aims of the stockyards workers, and cited for his authorities the pronouncements of Thomas Jefferson and the late Pope Pius XI, author of the encyclical which embraces the Catholic program of social justice, "Quadragesimo Anno."

Lewis, whose appearance in Chicago was his first since the formation of the C. I. O. in 1936, gave a drum thumping speech in which he warned the packers, who have declined to meet with the P. W. O. C. to discuss national agreements, that the patience of the workers is "not without limits," and that if the companies, particularly Armour, continue "to refuse collective bergaining, they must accept the consequence of their own action."

Ask President to Intervene.

The 856 convention delegates who authorized the P. W. O. C. heads to call a strike when they see fit, also voted to request President Roosevelt to ask Armour & Co. to enter negotiations with the P. W. O. C.

Bishop Sheil, quoting the Declaration of Independence in its reference to man's "inalienable rights," declared:

"Only the feeble-minded or the mentally dishonest refuse to accept the conclusion which follows from the principles involved in them."

Pope Pius XI Quoted.

Three quotations from the famous "Quadragesimo Anno" encyclical of Pius XI were read by Bishop Sheil. One, applying directly to the aims and demands of the packing-house workers, read as follows:

"Working men's associations should be organized and governed so as to furnish the best and most suitable means for helping each member to better his condition."

Again the bishop declared:

"In a discussion of man's most compelling urge, the urge for security—economic as well as spiritual, material as well as moral—it is my duty as a priest of God and as a guardian of our youth to state clearly and briefly the position that has been expressed by the popes on matters affecting profoundly the economic and social welfare of society.

7-17-39

"This obligation I gladly and eagerly accept, regardless of approval or disapproval."

Lewis Lauds C. I. O.' Gains.

Lewis declared that the organization of workers in the stockyards by the C. I. O. had already prevented wage cuts and improved conditions in the packing plants. He pointed out that contracts had been won with independent packers and that the C. I. O. has been certified as the collective bargaining agent by the national labor relations board in many of the plants of the "big four."

"The packinghouse workers' union has exercised the greatest patience and repeatedly over a long period requested that Armour & Co. sit down in peaceable and friendly fashion to bargain collectively with its employees," Lewis said. "But Armour & Co. has continued to play the autocrat and to refuse to negotiate a national agreement with the chosen spokesmen of its workers.

"Labor's patience is not without limits, however. Nor, I am convinced will the American people generally continue to tolerate a condition of industrial serfdom in this industry, when their represenatives in Congress have decreed through the National Labor Relations Act that democratic rights must be accorded to American workers."

taken away from the humblest citizen unless he forfeits them by his own deliberate act. But if man has the natural, God given right to life, then he must have the right to the means of life. The only means he has to provide for the needs of his family is his labor; therefore, the returns on his labor must be sufficient to enable him to bring up his children properly.

Bishop Pleads for Peace.

"This includes not only the necessities of life, such as adequate food, clothes, and shelter, but also necessary medical care and reasonable education. A wage which does not meet these requirements is an unjust invasion of fundamental, natural rights."

The bishop ended with his plea for peace — peace within the ranks of labor particularly. He said that every friend of labor was praying and hoping "the breach in the ranks of organized labor may soon be closed."

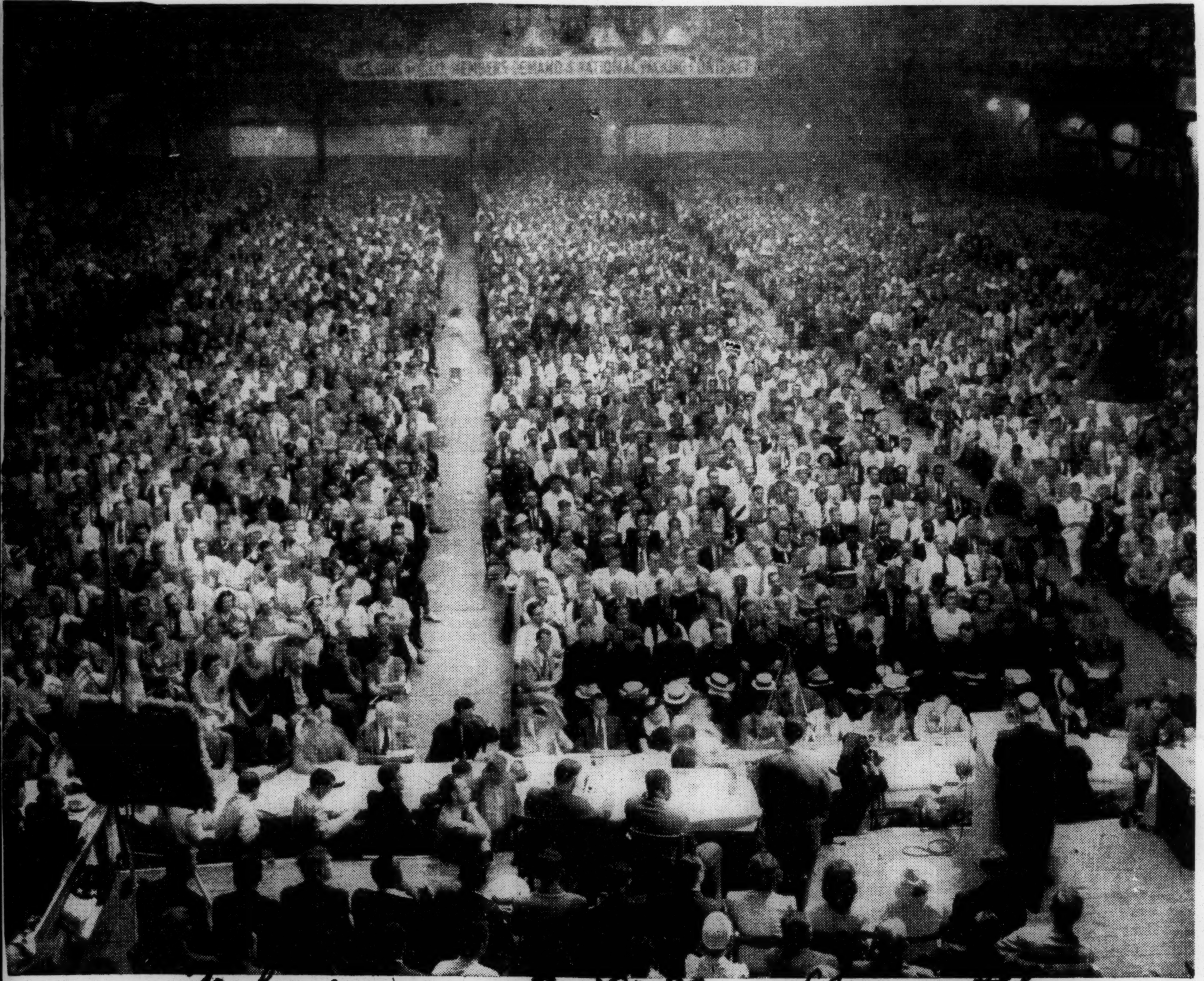
Discussing industrial relations, he said:

7-17-39

"No economic conflict is ever justified until all peaceful means of solution have been tried in vain. I am sure there is not a man here present who does not dread the fearful consequences of economic war, when the forces of labor and capital are drawn up in grim battle array."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

ILLINOIS


MEMBERS DEMAND A NATIONAL PACKING CONTRACT

Tribune 7-17-39 Chicago, Ill.

Packinghouse Workers Hear Lewis Promise C. I. O. Support

A view of the mass meeting staged in the Coliseum last night by leaders of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, which voted to call a nation-wide strike against the "Big Four" packing companies—Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson—unless they obtain working agreements soon. John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief, is shown (picture at right) as he addressed the meeting and pledged "the full support" of the C. I. O. Directly involved in the strike would be 15,000 stockyards workers here and 75,000 in other cities.

UNION STAGES MASS PROTEST AT ARMOUR'S

Chicago Ill
Daily News
7-25-39

1,000 Complaints Placed Before Firm Officials by P. W. O. C. Head.

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Members of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, who are sparring with Armour & Co., under threat of strike, for a national collective bargaining agreement, today made two demonstrations of strength and temper.

At Armour's auxiliary plant on 31st street, near Archer avenue, where about 1,000 men and women are employed in the production of such packer by-products as soap, glue, curled hair, ammonia and sandpaper, day-shift employees staged a noon-hour demonstration of protest over the alleged failure of works' officials to discuss individual grievances.

Later, at a regular weekly grievance discussion between plant officers and grievance committees at the main plant of Armour's in the Union Stock Yards, the P. W. O. C. produced an armful of complaints, numbering about 1,000, which Herbert March, regional director of P. W. O. C., declared had not been satisfactorily considered by the company.

Leader Addresses Workers.

At the demonstration, knots of workers filled 31st place among the auxiliary plant buildings, and heard March declare they "could rest assured that every peaceful means will be exhausted in our efforts for a contract with Armour's, but if peaceful means are exhausted, we'll get an agreement the best way we can." An effigy representing the company was burned in the street.

Armour & Co. maintained an official silence about the grievances cited by the P. W. O. C.

The demonstration at the 31st street plant was conceived by P. W. O. C. members last night on behalf of James Scheff, 42 years old, of 7004 West 7'th street, a union member, who was demoted, according to P. W. O. C. officials, from a job paying 80 cents an hour to one paying 62½ cents an hour. Plant officials, according to March, have refused to discuss this case with the union.

Today's demonstrations of the workers were merely border incidents of a larger pattern fraught with intimations of trouble. Leaders of the P. W. O. C. have been given authority to call a strike at Armour's when they believe they have exhausted all peaceful efforts to secure collective bargaining discussions with the packinghouse officials.

Four Plants Affected.

The strike authority, voted at a national convention of P. W. O. C. delegates July 16, also includes Swift's, Wilson's and Cudahy's, but the present impasse involves only Armour's.

A considerable amount of behind-the-scenes maneuvering remains to be completed before the P. W. O. C. officials redeem their threat to strike. An appeal to President Roosevelt to act as peacemaker, as well as legal moves before the National Labor Relations Board, are expected shortly from the C. I. O camp.

Meanwhile, conciliators of the United States Department of Labor and unofficial peacemakers have quietly been trying to arrange a conference between the P. W. O. C. and Armour's, in the belief that the bare fact of a conference, no matter how gloomily it might be inaugurated, might possibly avert the strike.

Firm Fights Election.

Aside from contesting an NLRB election at which the C. I. O. was chosen by Armour workers in Chicago as their collective bargaining agency, the company is maintaining that the answer to the union's demands for a national agreement lies with the NLRB, which has the power to designate the proper collective bargaining unit.

Armour contends that it is now bargaining with the C. I. O. in those plants where the union has been certified and the certification is uncontested. The union retorts that its is piecemeal bargainig that deals with minor complaints of individuals and that fundamental questions of working conditions can be discussed only through a national agreement.

As to the company's contention that the union should discuss the bargaining unit with the labor board and not with the company, the union maintains that it would suffer irreparably from the delays of court appeals that would be involved in this procedure.

Already the C. I. O. is under assault from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, an A. F. of L. union which intervened but recently in the dispute between Armour's and the P. W. O. C. Patrick E. Gorman, president of the Amalgamated, told the City Council labor committee last week that if his union were "given a few weeks" it would be glad to contest the C. I. O. in another membership election at Armour's. A. F. of L. organizers are reported to have been particularly active in the plant since the C. I. O.'s demand for conferences reached the stage of crisis.

A & P CLERK BEATEN, MAY LOSE SIGHT

Acuses Union Head of Assault

Bee 11-12-39

Labor circles were shaken this week with the sensational revelation of the arrest of J. (St. Louis) Levirt Kelly, labor union official, Saturday night on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Alvin Lamb, 4259 Indiana avenue, 23-year-old A&P clerk.

Kelly was picked up on a warrant sworn out by Lamb, who accused the labor union official with beating him so severely about the face and head in his office at 4654 South Parkway on the afternoon of Oct. 31 that the sight in his right eye is impaired.

Chicago Ill

Case Continued

Kelly was arraigned before Judge Adamowski in Wabash avenue police court Monday morning. At that time the case was continued until Nov. 21. Kelly was released on bond pending the deferred hearing. Lamb was represented at Monday's hearing by Atty. Oliver Clark.

The arrest of the reputed boss of union circles in the community has given rise to much speculation, as to the outcome of the case. Kelly's reputation is well known. His "rule by force," which it is reported emulates underworld tactics, has made him the undisputed and feared boss of labor circles in the district.

Account Similar Incidents

For that reason the case is being watched with interest. Many recount similar incidents and recall how they were mysteriously cleared up in Kelly's favor. They laud Lamb's action while they shake their heads in consternation at his daring to balk Kelly.

Efforts to contact the union official for a statement were unsuccessful.

Lamb's story, as it was told Tuesday afternoon, to a BEE reporter follows:

"I reported for work after my lunch hour Tuesday, Oct. 31, at the A. and P. Super Market, 66 East Garfield Blvd. I was told by the manager, Jack McGehan that Kelly's business agent, Jerry Taylor had been there with orders that I report at Kelly's office.

Couldn't Go on Job

"McGehan told me I could not start to work until I had seen Kelly. I immediately went to his office at 4654 South Parkway, asked to see Kelly and was informed by him that if I didn't pay for five tickets to the Retail Clerk's dance, held recently at the Grand Terrace, I couldn't go back to work. The tickets cost 40 cents each," Lamb stated.

He said he asked Kelly for a little time, since he was being forced to pay for the tickets, and stated he explained he had been out of work until about four days before and had only made $8. "I had been working at an A. and P. market at 701 E. 43rd street. but was laid off when the store closed," Lamb explained.

"While I was talking a fellow who was standing nearby, stepped up and placed something . . it felt like a gun . . . at my back Another grabbed my arms. Then Kelly struck me in the face several times with his fist, while he cursed me, ordering me to leave the office."

Bee 11-12-39

Lamb said he left quietly adding "there was nothing else to do," and called police. When they came all three started for Kelly's office and met him coming downstairs. Lamb said he told the policemen Kelly was the man who struck him.

"They stopped and questioned him, one of them frisking him, apparently to see if he had a gun Then we went back upstairs" the youth continued. "Kelly and the officers went into his private office. I was barred by a man who stood at the door and refused to let me go in. This fellow threatened me, ordering me to leave. I refused, waiting until the officers emerged."

Told to Get Warrant

Lamb said he was told they could do nothing, that he would have to obtain a warrant for Kelly's arrest. He said he went to 48th street but couldn't obtain the warrant that day as the judge wasn't there to sign it. He returned the next morning, Wednesday, Nov. 1, and swore out a warrant, charging Kelly with assault He was arrested Saturday evening.

The youth, who was wearing dark glasses when interviewed, stated he had been unable to see out of his right eye since Kelly struck him. He also complained of dizzy spells, adding that he had been unable to return to his job

Lamb, who said he had worked for the A. and P. Company for about nine years, stated he secured the job through the company's personnel department. The Crime Commission is investigating the case. he revealed.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

X

ILLINOIS

"ONLY WHITES CAN APPLY"

Union

Dining Car Union Wins!

4-13-39

Conservator

Chicago —(CNA)— Decisions were handed down this week by the National Meditation Board dismissing cases in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway; the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company involving attempts of the Order of Railway Conductors to separate cooks from waiters, both of which group are organized into Dining Car Employes Union, Local 351.

At that hearing the representatives of the dining car employes contended that the Order of Railway Conductors was not seeking to establish a logical craft or class but was rather seeking to disunite workers, using race or color as the basis. The Order of Railway Conductors, and practically all other railroad unions, bar Negro workers from membership Most of these unions state in their applications for membership that only whites can apply.

Seek Color Bar Removal In Trainmen's Brotherhoods

Courier 5-20-39

CHICAGO, May 18. (ANP)—In an effort to remove the color bar from the railroad industry, the Joint Council of Dining Car Employees, this city, has sent out an appeal to union organizations, newspapers, social service groups and prominent citizens, to aid in accomplishing this objective

A statement issued last Tuesday by Council Chairman Solon C. Bell and Secretary-Treasurer Ishmael P. Flory declared: "The conventions of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Railway Clerks are now in session, the former in Cleveland, O., the latter in Toronto, Canada. These two organizations have discriminatory clauses against the admission of Negro workers. The last convention of the A. F. of L. through the Randolph resolution No. 9 went on record calling upon all unions affiliated with AFL to take steps to eliminate the color bar from their constitutions. The clerks' organization is affiliated with AFL, the trainmen's is not. The expressions of Negro and progressive white individuals and organizations on this issue will have a tremendous weight upon these conventions."

The council urged individuals and organizations to send telegrams to the convening bodies, protesting the discriminatory clauses against colored workers.

TENSE SITUATION AMONG COTTONSEED OIL PLANT WORKERS

Kansas City, Mo. Call 11-17-39

Sheriff Appeals to Governor of Illinois for Troops; 200 Negroes Join 70 Already In Picket Lines at Factory

CAIRO, Ill. — (ANP) — Last Wednesday night after a deputy sheriff had been slain at the Roberts Cottonseed Oil plant where 70 Negro employes were on strike, the situation became so tense that Sheriff John E. Miller sent an appeal to Governor Henry Horner for National Guard troops.

The sheriff, according to reports was told to "deputize all the white men in town if necessary to preserve order." It was said the Governor would send troops if local and highway police and deputized citizens were unable to control the situation.

The appeal to the governor came after a crowd of about 200 Negroes joined the picket line. Some of the latter were said to be employes of the nearby Cairo Meal and Cake company which is also ownd by the Robert Firm. Tlhe '8meaed by the Roberts firm. The meal company has 150 Negro employes

Last Saturday night simultaneous strikes for a closed shop and higher wages were started at both plants. The workers are members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The slain man was Fletcher Reichert, 29, of Charleston, Mo. who with his father, Fred, a Missouri stock raiser, attempted to get into the cottonseed oil plant The younger Reichert was shot as he attempted to drive his car past the barricade set up by pickets. The father was chased away, but not injured.

Racial Angle Enters 'Chi' Guild Strike

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

2-6-39

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The racial angle was injected into the long strike staged by the Chicago Newspaper guild, CIO affiliate, against the two local Hearst newspapers, the Herald Examiner and Evening American, when Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer of the Dining Car Workers union, A. F. of L. affiliate, filed suit against the Medinah club for $500 because the club cancelled its contract with the guild for the Front Page Frolics scheduled for Feb. 15.

The Frolics was a benefit planned for the more than 500 striking guildsmen. Some of those on strike are Negroes employed in Southside circulation districts, and the strike has been supported by Negro labor leaders and unions. Flory in his suit claims damages under the Illinois civil rights law because the club refused to admit him into the grand ballroom. The guild contends that the Medinah club's cancellation of the contract is "an attempt by the Hearst management here to inject race prejudice into the strike."

WRITES OF BAN

H. Edgar Gregory, resident manager of the club, wrote Graham P. Dolan, Chicago Guild third vice president, "The rule of the Medinah club of Chicago as administered by the house committee expressly forbids the entrance of colored people to the club, or the renting of any club rooms to outside parties where colored people are to be in attendance.

"It is therefore necessary for us to advise you that we are cancelling the renting of the ballroom to the Chicago Newspaper guild for Wednesday, February 15, 1939, and we are enclosing our check in the amount of $25 to cover the deposit which you paid us."

ACCOSTED HENDERSON

Hearst management's attempts to halt the Frolics, according to Harry Wohl, Chicago Guild president, began some time ago. "About a week ago," said Wohl, "a man representing himself as Ralph Olson, Herald and Examiner advertising salesman, accompanied by another man whom he introduced as a 'Hearst big shot' met Horace Henderson, Southside band leader, whom we had hired to play for our dance, in the Swingland Cafe.

"The two asked Henderson not to play. When he refused, they told him, according to Henderson's story to us, that there was $100 in it if he didn't play. Once more he refused. Then they told him that the Hearst management had obtained 100 tickets to the Frolics and would get a hundred Negro 'toughs' to break up the party. Henderson insisted that he would play nevertheless.

CITES PROMISE

"Our guild leaders told Police Commissioner James Allman of the threats to Henderson. Allman promised us adequate police protection at the party.

"Our executive board has authorized me to announce that the Chicago Newspaper guild will fight this undemocratic and un-American action to a finish. The American Newspaper guild stands at all times against racial, religious and political discrimination. The action of the Medinah club follows closely upon the unsuccessful attempt of the managements of the Chicago Evening American and the Herald and Examiner to break up the guild's Frolics."

OBVIOUS BIAS

After the club's attitude was made known, Ira W. Williams, president Chicago branch NAACP, stated: "The refusal of the Medinah club to permit the American Newspaper guild to hold a dance at the Medinah club on grounds that it didn't want any Americans who happened to be colored on their premises as guests is just another exhibition of race prejudice in America, which makes American protest against Hitler's action against Jews mere empty gestures.

"The attitude of this club and the Chicago YMCA warrants an examination to determine if these vast properties are being excused from paying regular taxes on the grounds that they are public institutions. This incident at the Medinah club is just one of a number of such episodes and a full investigation of this institution should be made."

POLLOCK SPEAKS

Peter Pollock, supervisor of community art centers for the federal art project which is now engaged in establishing a community art center on the South Side, declared: "Artistically, culturally, socially the Negro people have contributed their share to American society. I see no reason why they should not participate in the social life of our nation. An action such as the Medinah club's is undemocratic and is, in fact, another step in jim crowism which every progressive individual is attempting to break down at this time."

"The refusal of the Medinah club to let the newspaper guild hold its dance in the building on the grounds that there might be some Negroes in the membership or furnishing music," said Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, "is the last word in absurdity and American Nazi-ism. If unions have to bar members or select entertainers on the basis of race, we are a long way from freedom and democracy."

Negro Dining Car Employes Meet to Press National Pact

Cooks and Waiters to Submit Proposed Contract To Railroad Mediation Board; Union Seeks Cut in Hours, Vacations, Overtime Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Daily Worker

9-26-39

New York

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Negro dining car employees who cook and serve the meals for the travelling public are out to get a signed national contract from the country's major railroads.

Determined cooks, waiters, and lounge porters on the big coaches gathered with one thought in mind at a session of the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes held here recently—the contract. The proposed agreement, to be submitted in preliminary form to the National Railroad Mediation Board by October 15, demands the following:

1. Reduction of monthly working hours from 240 to 191. "So we can spend some time with our families," declared **Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer of the body which includes all dining car locals of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers International Alliance.**

2. Paid vacations.

3. Time and one-half for overtime.

4. Allowance of eight hours for any job assigned. "Under the present setup," Flory explained, "men are often assigned to jobs requiring only two hours to perform and paid accordingly for the day even though the workers are always at the beck and call of the carriers."

The contract and negotiating committee is headed by George E Brown, Negro international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers representing the Joint Council. Support by the international union was pledged by General President Edward Flore.

The delegates, assembled from coast to coast, endorsed A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, for membership on the Railroad Industry Committee to be set up under the provisions of the Wage - Hour Act.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED TRAINMEN AND LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN

Colored Workmen Given Impetus At NAACP Meet

Daily World 7-17-39
Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Tenn.—(ANP)—Colored railway workers, especially firemen and brakemen, through their organizations—the International Association of Railway Employes and the International Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen—this week pressed their fight to retain seniority rights and to stop the replacement of colored workers by whites.

Activity among the colored trainmen was given impetus following a conference of leaders with officials of NAACP during the recent NAACP annual conference in Richmond, Va. Present at that meeting were L. R. Moloy, of the IARE, J. A. Reynolds and Richard Birkes of the colored trainmen's association. Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom and James M. Nabrit. Jr., of NAACP legal staff and Charles Houston and Joseph Waddy, counsel for the colored trainmen's association.

DISCUSS STATUS OF WORKERS

The conference discussed the present status of colored workers on the railroads of the South, particular attention being given to the case of Ed Teague, veteran fireman of the G. M. and N. Railroad who was displaced in the switching service.

Moloy, employes' representative and IARE general organizer told the group that the Interstate Commission has before it an order that all coal burning engines over a certain tonnage over the minimum He said the only engines which will be hand-fired in 1943 will be yard engines and switch engines. He also said that under a secret contract between the railroads and the Brotherhood (white), regarding mechanically stoked engines, the white firemen get preference on regular runs.

Attorney Houston expressed the opinion that when seniority rights prevail, a senior fireman has a property right in his job as against a junior fireman and that anyone who violated that right was liable Further, that in the Teague case, the Railroad and the Brotherhood were in conspiracy to destroy Teague's rights under the seniority rule.

MISUSE OF POSITION

Attorney Nabrit said that the Brotherhood, as bargaining agent, could not use its position to destroy the minority, that such action was not representation, but misrepresentation, fradulent and an action in bad faith.

All present at the Richmond conference were agreed that this secret contract (between the railroads and the Brotherhood) could ultimately be broken. Work has already been started on the case. Organizer Moloy said the case should interest colored rail workers all over the country, especially firemen and brakemen, because if the secret contract or agreement is not broken, in a few years Negro firemen and brakemen will be a thing of the past. He based his prediction on the fact that no new colored employes are being hired in these jobs and those already working are being rapidly displaced.

RAILWAY MEN ORGANIZE; WILL JOIN A. F. OF L.

Bee
1-29-39
Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26 — (ANP) — It was disclosed here Friday by Vernon C. Coffey, Kansas City, Kans., that organization of an International Brotherhood of Railway Employes was underway, and that the brotherhood would be an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. According to Coffey, the official headquarters of the organization will be located in Kansas City, Mo., where a tentative setup has already gone into effect.

The purpose is to organize employes of railways and allied crafts into a huge brotherhood for better working conditions, increased wages, shorter hours and safeguarding the rights of employes and to adjudicate and serve as arbiters in the matters of disputes and differences between railway employes and officials of the railways and laborers in allied crafts and their employers.

Already trainmen, porters, brakemen, switchmen, firemen and several other specifications of unions are members of the brotherhood, and classes of other unions are being set up in various railway fields and allied crafts. Employes in all railway trades and departments are eligible to membership in the international brotherhood, under the terms of the charter granted by the A. F. of L. and the Railway Labor Act.

The list of executives, boards and representatives as disclosed by Coffey follows: national officers: Steve Bennett, president, Oklahoma City; Vernon C. Coffey, executive assistant to the president; Marcellius Cain, financial secretary, Springfield, Mo.; William McCollum, treasurer, St. Louis; Mack C. Spears, auditor, Kansas City, Kans.; C. E. Chapman, press and mediation executive, Kansas City, Mo.; U. V. Weathers, vice president, St. Louis.

Legislative board: Leroy Childs, chairman, Omaha; S. L. Hoyle, Kansas City, Mo., and W. M. Lindsay, Kansas City, Kans. Trustees: J. E. Benion, chairman, St. Louis; S. Eslinger, Wichita, and M. Paulden, Oklahoma City, Okla. Representatives: P. Moppin, St. Louis. S. L. Howard, Memphis, L. Artison, Omaha; H. Bayliss, Kansas City, Kans., L. T. Brown, organizer, Oklahoma City, and H. Bibb, business agent, Springfield, Mo.

Vernon Coffey Cites Need of Nationwide Council Among Railway Employees of U. S.

Kansas City Attorney Says United Front Imperative Among Labor Organization

Statistics Covering Negro Workers Given

By C. E. CHAPMAN

Black Dispatch
3-18-39
Okla.
City

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The likelihood of a gathering of leaders among the more than one hundred and thirty thousand Negro employees of American railways during April or May here or in Chicago or St. Louis, was voiced here Thursday evening by Vernon C. Coffey, executive assistant to the president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees, of which Steve Benett, Oklahoma City, Okla., is president.

According to the International Brotherhood official, he has decided upon calling such a parley, nationwide in its representation, following the receipt of inquiries from many isolated and independent labor organizations which are seeking to become affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees, for the purpose of combining or uniting all such organizations into one huge brotherhood in order to do cooperatively what cannot be done by individual effort on the part of a single organization.

Great Need For United Front Among Negro Organizations

Coffey says the need for such a parley is "inexpressibly imperative in order to formulate plans either for cooperation or combination or both." He added: "A united front is what we need in our common problems. We can do much together in spirit and action, while we can do but little alone or singly."

Coffey, who is one of the ranking officials of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees, is optimistic over its possibility and cited figures from the Fifteenth Census of the United States which were compiled in 1930, and a more recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing that there are approximately thirty-two different classifications of Negroes employed by American railways, and that the total number of Negroes in the 32 classifications will approximate 130,000 persons, which has an annual earning power that reaches into billions of dollars, and forms one of the most potent labor elements and purchasing groups in the American market. "The pooling of our strength would be a potent factor in bringing about the objectives of the various labor organization among Negroes," Coffey says, "and the greatest good and the well being of the greatest number should be the sole concern of all. Self interest and petty jealousies should be sidetracked for the good of all," he said.

Classifications Cited; Statistics of Negro Workers Given

Armed with statistics from the Fifteenth United States Census figures compiled for 1930, the International Brotherhood executive pointed out the various classifications and the number of Negro employees in each, based upon the Census reports.

He listed the following classifications in which Negroes are employed by railways: laborers, including shopmen, roundhouse workers, repair and trackmen, coach and yardmen, construction men, maintenance of way employees, bridge and building groups, carpenters, carpenter apprentices, station employees and janitors, 98,684. Of this number there are 96,865 males and 1,219 female workers.

Baggagemen, freight agents, 436; baggagemen, 430; boiler washers and engine hostlers, 3,813; train brakemen, 3,347; conductors, 35; foremen and overseers, 831, eight of whom are female; locomotive engineers, 114; firemen, 4,642; motormen, 21; superintendents and other officials, 15; switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen, 3,429; switchmen-flagmen, 2,554; yardmen, 823; ticket-station agents, 13; and a diversified group of employees termed "Selected Occupations." They are as follows: expressmen, postmen, radio men, telegraph men, telephone operators. Negroes employed in these fields, according to Coffey, are: telegraph-telephone linemen, 38; telegraph mesengers, 177 males and one female; telegraph operators, 44, eight of whom are females; telephone operators, males 256 and 331 females; apprentices in this group number 187, all of whom are males.

Information given Coffey by the Interstate Commerce Commission stipulates that there were 7,433 Pullman porters and maids in the employ of the Pullman Company in 1936. This is the one field among railway employees among Negroes which is well organized, that feat having been accomplished by A. Phillip Randolph, who is now head of that group of Negro railway workers. According to figures, the annual-day working of the Pullman porters and maids is two million, seven hundred eight thousand, nine hundred forty-five days of work; with an annual income of $8,122,943, making a daily average per individual of $3.

Coffey estimates that there are fifteen thousand Negro red caps and 15,000 dining car workers in the employ of railroads. For sometime several railway systems red caps have held membership in the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and a plan is now being devised to transfer these unions to the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, which is making overtures to become a part of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS

Red Caps File $3,000,000 Suit For Back Wages

Defender 11-18-39 Chicago, Ill.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps, this week, filed its first civil suits in the United States District Courts in Chicago and Washington to recover upwards of $3,000,000 back wages due red caps since the inception of the Wage and Hour Law October 24, 1939.

Among the railroads and terminal companies named by the union in the first wage recovery suits were New York Central railroad, Chicago and North Western railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Chicago and Western Indiana railroad, Illinois Central and the Washington Terminal company. Union officials stated that similar suits would follow throughout the nation.

The I.B.R.C., through President Willard S. Townsend and Secretary-Treasurer John L. Yancey, has been named assignee in the suit by the employees on the various railroads and terminals.

Year Old Fight

Headed by Leon M. Despres of Chicago and George E. C. Hayes of Washington, the Brotherhood's legal staff will include many prominent attorneys of both races to collect one of the largest amounts of unpaid wages due railway workers in the history of American trade unionism.

The Brotherhood's suit culminates a year old legal controversy between the union and the Association of American Railroads before the Wage and Hour Administration on the legal nature of tips in relation to wages.

When the Wage and Hour law went into effect last October, railroads throughout the country instituted an "accounting and guarantee" arrangement by which red caps were compelled to report tips earned, which were used to meet the new Federal minimum wage requirements. This action was challenged by the Brotherhood as contrary to the spirit and letter of the law.

Violates Spirit

The union placed the matter before the Wage and Hour administration which resulted in the recent ruling of Elmer F. Andrews former administrator of the law, in which he issued new bookkeeping regulations and stated that the "railroads clearly violated the spirit of the act but whether they violated the letter of the law would have to be determined through court action."

It is estimated that nearly 6,000 red caps will eventually be affected by the suits against the railroads.

The wage and hour division of the United States Department of Labor last week filed a suit in the U. S. district court at Cincinnati against the Cincinnati Union Terminal company, incorporated.

Harold D. Jacobs, acting administrator of the wage and hour division filed the suit through Joseph Rauh, assistant general counsel of the division. The government's suit asked an injunction restraining further violations of the act in the company's use of tips to meet minimum wage requirements.

RED CAP OFFICIALS

Bee 11-19-39 Chicago, Ill.

Designating the International Brotherhood of Red Caps as agent and representative in one of the largest wage recovery suits in America, employees of a large Chicago terminal signs on the dotted line. Reading from left to right: Clifford Hardin; Chaucer Alston; Neville Love; Wyatt Houston; George Charles; Lottie Kelley, office secretary; Cretors Hayes, secretary to the president; Willard S. Townsend, President of the IBRC; John L. Yancey, Secretary-Treasurer and Ernest Calloway, Educational Director of the Brotherhood.

11-19-39

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS

SOU'ERN RAILWAY TERMINAL SIGNS WITH RED CAPS

Memphis Company is First Dixie Group To Agree with IBRC

Defender
12-2-39
[illegible]

MEMPHIS. — The first agreement between the International Brotherhood of Red Caps and any southern railway terminal was signed here last week, with the Memphis Union Terminal Company.

Certified by the National Mediation Board in July as the collective bargaining agency, the brotherhood was represented in the negotiations by Int'l Secretary-Treasurer John L. Yancey and the local bargaining committee which included Fred Steele, Andrew Nash and H. B. White.

Sign for Company

President R. M. Dozier and Terminal Superintendent W. S. Gadon signed for the company.

Covering rules and working conditions for the 22 employees, the agreement establishes seniority, hours of service, leaves of absence, grievance machinery, free transportation and many other improvements in working conditions and employer-employee relations.

LABOR- 1939

UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS

Baltimore Local Pledges Support to A. J. McGhee

Afro American

9-23-39

Vice-President of Redcap Brotherhood Faces Ouster

Baltimore Md.

As a sequel to the conflict now raging in the set-up of the International Brotherhood of Redcaps, since the move by Williard S. Townsend, national president, to oust A. J. McGhee, second vice-president, from office, the Baltimore Local No. 606 pledged support in the campaign to have McGhee reinstated.

Given Wide Support

Mr. McGhee, who is general chairman of the Pennsylvania System Adjustment Board, has now secured the support of locals in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Atlantic City, which with locals in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, all come under the supervision of the Pennsylvania system.

Late in August, President Townsend issued press releases saying that McGhee was dropped from office by a two-third vote of the executive committee charged with malfeasance in office and misappropriation of funds.

President Gives Stand

In pledging its support to Mr McGhee, the Baltimore local of which Stephen Wright is president, issued the following statement:

"We, as members of the International Brotherhood of Redcaps and in good standing, do not favor the illegal methods used by Mr Townsend of the Chicago headquarters in his move to oust Mr McGhee from office

---

Southern Railway Terminal Signs Up With Red Caps

Daily World

MEMPHIS, (A N P)—The first agreement between the International Brotherhood of Red Caps and any southern railway terminal was signed here last week with the Memphis Union Terminal company.

11-28-39

Certified by the National Mediation board in July as the collective bargaining agency, the brotherhood was represented in the negotiations by International Secretary-Treasurer John L. Yancey and the local bargaining committee which included Fred Steele, Andrew Nash and H. B. White. President R. M. Dozier and Terminal Supt. W. S. Gadon signed for the company.

Atlanta, Ga.

Covering rules and working conditions for the 22 employes, the agreement establishes seniority hours of service, leave of absences grievance, machinery, free transportation and many other improvements in working condition and employer-employee relations

---

REDCAPS BODY OF BOSTON IN FIRST CONFAB

Auxiliary Committee Sets Plans In Fight For Salary Security

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8—Organized into the auxiliary committee for the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, a group of well known Boston trade unionists, liberals and educators held their first meeting here last week at the Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation to study ways and means of aiding the nation's Red Caps in their struggle for economic equality in the railway industry, it was announced this week.

Defender

Prof. C. Fayette Taylor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected acting chairman; Julian D. Steele, executive director of the Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation, acting secretary and Alfred Baker Lewis, well known liberal and labor leader, treasurer.

Vice President James O. Cannady of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, spoke before the group on the two year old fight the brotherhood has been waging for recognition of the Union and Red Caps as workers.

12-9-39

"The Union," Mr. Canady stated, "is waging an unrelenting fight to establish the principle for all workers that tips are not wages."

Other members of the committee, in addition to those named above are Miss M. Louise Walsworth, Miss Florence Luscomb, Michael Widman, Miss Margaret Wiseman, J. C. Smith, A. Sprague Coolidge, Frank A. Reel, Henry J. Cadbury, Miss Zara duPont, Samuel E. Angoff Harry Grages, Miss Mildred Ayers and Julian D. Rainey.

The Committee will hold its first mass meeting December 7 at Zion church. President Willard S. Townsend of the brotherhood will be the principal speaker, it was announced Others who have been invited to speak are Harry Grages of the Boston Central Labor Federation, and Thomas H. Elliott, regional director of the Wage and Hour Division of the New England District.

RED CAPS FILE NEW SUIT FOR BACK PAY

Courier

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 22—Suit for back wages claimed by Red Caps at the Union Station under the Wage and Hour Law, was brought against the Washington Terminal Company in the United States District Court last Thursday.

11-25-39

Willard S. Townsend, president, and John L. Yancey, secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, filed the suit through George E. C. Hayes, an attorney, in behalf of Jonas E. Mitchell and Harry E. Jackson and all other Red Caps employed by the Terminal Company. Townsend is a Red Cap at the Chicago and Northwestern Station in Chicago, and Yancey is an Illinois Central Red Cap in Memphis.

Pitts Pa

The Washington Terminal Company employs 165 regular Red Caps, 20 temporary Red Caps, and 75 extra men.

The complaint states that the Terminal Company was required to pay Red Caps a minimum of 25 cents an hour under the Wage and Hour law from October 24, 1938, to October 23, last, and 30 cents an hour since October 24. It charges that the Terminal Company has paid Red Caps no wages at all or has paid them only trivial sums averaging 1 cent, 2 cents, or 3 cents an hour.

RED CAPS SLATED TO CONFER WITH PENNA. OFFICIALS

CHICAGO—Paving the way towards a working agreement covering the 700 red caps of the Pennsylvania Railroad, negotiations will get under way, it was announced this week by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, when H. A. Enochs, chief of personnel, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, set October 19 as the date for preliminary discussion on the proposed agreement.

Tribune

9-30-39

The conference will be held at the general office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia.

Representing the brotherhood will be President Willard S. Townsend, acting general chairman; Elmer Trevaham, of the Penn System Adjustment Board of the Brotherhood, and representatives of the various Penn system locals.

Washington D.C.

To Represent Railroad

Officials representing the company will be Enochs, W. E. Higginbotham, general manager, eastern region; J. M. Symes, general manager, western region; J. C. White, general manager, central region; J. A. Appleton, general manager, New York zone.

The negotiations follow the certification of the International Brotherhood by the National Mediation Board, as the bargaining agency on this powerful railway system.

To date, the Brotherhood has working contracts covering approximately 15,000 of class A railroads. This includes numerous New England localities and much of Mid-Western cities.

Red Caps Get First Contract In The South

Journal and Guide

22 Men Affected By Improvements In Work Set-Ups

12-9-39

Norfolk, Va.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The first agreement between the International Brotherhood of Red Caps and any southern railway terminal has been signed here with the Memphis Terminal Company.

Certified by the National Mediation Board in July as the collective bargaining agency, the brotherhood was represented in the November negotiations by the International secretary-treasurer, John L. Yancey, and the local bargaining committee, which included Fred Steele, Andrew Wash, and H. B. White.

President R. M. Dozier and the terminal superintendent, W. S Gadon, signed for the company.

Covering rules and working conditions for the twenty-two employees, the agreement establishes seniority, hours of service leave of absences, grievance machinery, free transportation, and many other improvements in working conditions and employer-employee relations.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS

BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS LAUNCH DRIVE FOR A $10,000 FUND

CHICAGO. — The International Brotherhood of Red Caps announced this week, the opening of a national drive to raise $10,000 among its members, friends, and friendly trade unions.

Call

Officials of the young International Brotherhood of Red Caps stated that the money is being raised to establish a working fund to successfully conduct a vigorous campaign for greater security and the maintenance of rights of the station service employees under existing social and labor legislation.

1-20-39

Kansas City
Mo.

Fresh from its victory in the employee status case before the Interstate Commerce commission, the union is faced with a series of new fights. The Brotherhood has a new case before the Interstate Commerce commission on the question of employee status of red caps in cities of less than 100,000 population.

These were excluded in the first decision. A case before the wage and hour administration on the question of tips and their relation to wages under the Fair Labor Standards act. The railroads have circumvented the paying of the 25 cents minimum by having the employees report their tips, which, in turn, are used to make up the 25 cents requirement.

Numerous cases are pending before the National Mediation board. These cases are for the purpose of selecting the collective bargaining agency for red caps of the various railway systems. Officials of the union also stated that a portion of this fund will be used to conduct an organizational drive among the unorganized red caps throughout the country.

To conduct the financial drive, the union has created a National Financial Campaign committee of 35 members. The committee is headed by John L. Yancey, international secretary-treasurer, and Ernest Calloway, editor of the Official News Organ, Bags and Baggage. Mr. Yancey is a graduate of Wilberforce University's School of Commerce, and was formerly associated with the Solvent Savings bank of Memphis, Tenn., as assistant cashier. Mr. Calloway, a former Kentucky coal miner, is a graduate of the well-known labor school, Brookwood Labor college.

The committee announced that a number of nationally known trade union leaders and liberals have expressed their support of the drive in letters written to the union, when informed of the campaign.

Among these are President Jerome Davis, of the American Federation of Teachers; vice-president Lillian Herstein, Chicago Federation of Labors; President Homer Martin, United Automobile Workers union; president A. F. Whitney, of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; vice-president Charles Zimmerman International Ladies Garment Workers union; Lester B. Granger, National Urban League; Dr. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago; secretary-treasurer Ted. F. Silvey Ohio Industrial Union Council; secretary-treasurer I. P. Flory, Joint Dining Car Employees; secretary-treasurer David J. McDonald, Steel Workers' Organizing committee; director Van A. Bittner, Steel Workers' Organizing committee; former Editor Isreal Mufson, Brewery Workers' Journal; president S. H Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers union; president Louis Merrill, United Office and Professional Workers union, and president Jacob Baker, United Federal Workers union.

Friends and persons wishing to make contributions to the drive should send them to the Financial Campaign committee, International Brotherhood of Red Caps, 345 Michigan avenue. Chicago.

Red Caps Start $10,000 Drive

Journal and Guide

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The inte

1-21-39

national Brotherhood of Red Ca
has announced the opening of
national drive to raise $10,0
among its members, friends an
friendly trade unions.

Norfolk Va.

Officials stated the money is be
ing raised to establish a workin
fund to successfully conduct
vigorous campaign for greater se
curity and the maintenance o
rights of the station service em
ployes under existing social an
labor legislation.

RED CAPS TO GET HEARING ON 'TIPS' BEFORE U. S. WAGE AND HOUR BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2—(ANP)—The relationship of "tips" or gratuities to wages is reportedly scheduled for an airing in the near future when the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, headed by Willard S. Townsend, will appear before the Federal Wage and Hour Administration. Red Caps want a ruling whereby the Association of American Railroads, representing the public carriers, will be compelled to pay the minimum of 25 cents per hour, as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The railroads want the "tips" received by Red Caps counted as wages and offer to make up the difference under the FLSA minimum wage ruling.

Courier

3-4-39

Pittsburgh Pa.

Heads Red Caps

Daily Worker

Willard S. Townsend of Chicago, who as president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, is making a strong fight to secure recognition of his members as railroad employees.

Red Caps Mobilize For Wage-Hour War

Scrappy Fight Is Predicted

Atlanta Ga.
2-25-39
Atlanta World

CHICAGO, Ill.—(SNS) — Establishing temporary headquarters in Washington, D. C., the International Brotherhood of Red Caps is girding itself with detailed preparation for what promises to be one of the greatest and most significant fights in the short history of this scrappy union of red caps, station porters and ushers.

The fight will center around the relationship of tips to wages under the new Fair Labor Standards Act, and will be conducted before the Federal Wage and Hour Administration. Opposing the International Brotherhood of Red Caps in this fight will be the high salaried attorneys of the Association of American Railroads.

FAIR LABOR

The Fair Labor Standards Act provides, that all employers in interstate commerce shall pay a minimum of twenty-five cents per hour to all employees for the first year.

The Association of American Railroads has taken the position that tips, when properly accounted for, may be used as wages for the purpose of the Act, and has sought to establish this opinion by instructing each Red Cap to report to the management the amount earned daily in tips, and if the minimum is not earned, a supplement sufficient to meet the requirements of the Act is guaranteed by the carriers.

RED CAPS' STAND

The Red Caps take the position that tips cannot be used as wages for the purposes of the Act. That the position of the railroads is contrary to the spirit of the Act, and no accounting of tips given Red Caps by the public can relieve the carriers of their duty as stated in the law, requiring each employer to pay their employees the minimum wage.

The outcome of this controversy holds great significance for the workers outside the immediate organizational scope of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps. It is estimated that approximately 800,000 services employees throughout the country depend largely upon tips as a form of income. Included among these are restaurant workers, hotel employees, pullman porters, dining car workers, etc. While many of these workers are definitely excluded from the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Act, the possibility of state legislation modeled upon the Federal Act is imminent in many sections of the country. Officers of the Brotherhood maintain that a precedent on the question of tips established at this time by the Federal Wage and Hour Administration will have its aspects upon future state legislation.

President Willard S. Townsend is directing the work from the Washington office, while Secretary-Treasurer John L. Yancey is in charge of the Chicago headquarters. No definite date has been set for the formal hearings before the Wage and Hour Administration but officials of the union are of the opinion that a hearing is slated for the near future. Meanwhile, the Brotherhood's final brief is being prepared by General Counsel Leon M. Despres, who is being assisted in this work by Attorney George B. Nesbitt, former president of the Chicago Local.

TIPS FACE LOSING FIGHT AS WAGES

Courier
10-21-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Red Caps Hail Attack of Wage-Hour Administrator Andrew on Railroads Which Refuse to Pay Standard Wage—To Take Tip Issue to Courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Although a court test will have to be held to establish it, the International Brotherhood of Red Caps claimed a signal victory this week in its fight to make the railroads pay their station porters wages under the new Wages and Hours Act.

The victory was seen in the announcement of Elmer F. Andrews, Federal administrator of the act, that he did not regard tips as wages, and that he would have the government test the legality of 'an accounting and guaranty agreement" forced on more than seven thousand Red Caps by the railroads.

DENOUNCES RAILROADS

Denouncing the railroads' practice of forcing the station porters to deduct tips from the 25-cent hourly minimums required by the law, Mr. Andrews said:

"Whether they violate the letter of the law is up to the courts to determine, although such a determination will be sought in the near future.

"In effect, the railroads have attempted to use tips paid to railroad employees by the traveling public as a means of paying off the debt due from the employer to employee under a Federal statute—payment of wages by the employer at the rate of 25 cents an hour.

"The Red Caps have been caught between two forces. Many people believing that the railroads were paying all their employees wages aside from tips equal or in excess of the 25-cent minimum, have refused to tip. But the typical Red Cap of most companies has not received any such wages from his employer.

AGREEMENTS USED FRAUDULENTLY

"We have received many complaints from the Red Caps that the agreements are being used in a fraudulent manner in that Red Caps are required to report 25 cents an hour in tips, regardless of the amount they actually receive. We have also received complaints that these contracts were made and operate under duress."

Believing that the courts will sustain Mr. Andrews' contention, officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 W. 125th street, who have been co-operating with the organization drive of the Brotherhood of Red Caps, declared that the announcement would spur the organization of station porters throughout the country.

Courier
10/21/39

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 27, 1939

TOM WATKINS FLEES AMID POLICE BULLETS

Negro Labor Organizer Leaps From Officers' Auto

Tom Watkins, negro organizer for the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) jumped out of a moving police car and fled under gunfire towards the river at the foot of Union about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. John P. Cross said.

Watkins had been arrested at his home at 69 West De Soto for questioning in connection with the cutting away of barges on President's Island during the recent strike of longshoremen and boatmen against the Federal Barge Lines, Captain Cross said.

The negro was in the back seat with Captain Cross and Lieut. A. O. Clark. Lieut. E. M. Crumby was driving and Watkins' wife was in the front seat.

When the car reached Union on River Drive, Watkins suddenly jumped out of the left door and headed for the river, Captain Cross said. Captain Cross and Lieutenant Crumby fired at the fleeing negro, who was handcuffed, according to Captain Cross.

Watkins apparently was not struck by any of the bullets and was last seen running over a fleet of barges, the officers said.

His wife, Arline, was released from jail yesterday morning.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Named Head of Longshoremen

Afro-American

1-21-39

BALTIMORE

The 1938 slate of officers of the International Longshoremen's Association was re-elected for the ensuing year, Monday, following balloting at the Canton and Locust Point offices.

Baltimore, Md

Jefferson Davis was re-elected president; Virgil Reynolds, vice-president; Herman [illegible], financial secretary; Raymond Dorsey, recording secretary, and John Francis, treasurer. E. Everett Lane is attorney for the association.

The organization has a membership of approximately 1,300 men, who, under the direction of gang-carriers, load and unload ships along the waterfront in Canton and Locust Point.

Because members of the local live in all sections of the city, orders for work are posted nightly at various points in the city, directing those selected for work to their respective gangs. Others report to headquarters to fill in any vacancies which may occur. The local own sits buildings at Canton and Locust Point.

WHEN GEORGE W. MILNER of Norfolk and Paul Hortman of New Orleans get together there is a meeting of two influential factors in the affairs of International Longshoremen. Their recent conference here was not without significance. Mr. Milner's special sphere of influence is in the Hampton Roads area, which, as International Vice President, he supervises. Mr. Hortman wields influence in the New Orleans area because he is president of the powerful I. L. A. local 1419. Outside of these home spheres both men wield commanding influence in the international field, both with shippers and workers. Both are identified with the "conservative" labor faction and have had their difficulties with opposing forces, which have tried to split 'longshore workers in America. The Congress of Industrial Workers is making a strong bid for control of the organized 'longshoremen who are one of the strongest affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

HORTMAN

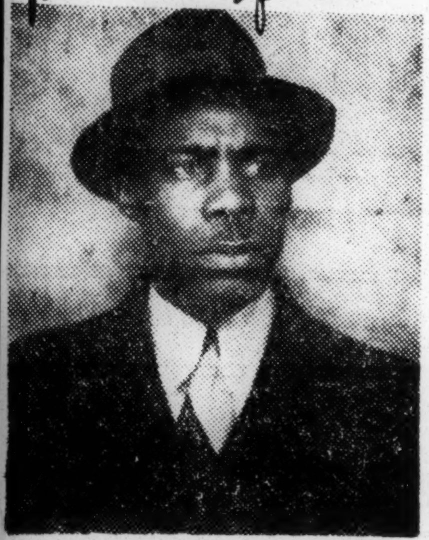
MILLNER

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC,

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO WORKERS

Tobacco Delegate

Journal and Guide



WILL HUFF, OF REIDSVILLE, N. C., who recently attended in Louisville, Ky., the International Tobacco Workers Convention, which was the first such meeting in 39 years. It convened in the ballroom of Hotel Denning and was attended by 100 delegates.

Mr. Huff is president of the Reidsville Local 1911, an affiliate of the A. F. of L. Much progress has been made by this union during its six years and it is considered one of the strongest organized labor bodies in the south.

11/25/39
Norfolk, Va.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

MISS LOUISE THOMPSON

On March 14, at 8 p. m., a reception will be tendered Miss Louise Thompson at the Industrial Porter's Club by the I. O. W. This young woman is the National Secretary of the English Lodge of International Workers Order and enjoys the distinction of being an orator, traveller and fighter for justice.

[illegible] 3-9-39
[illegible] [illegible]

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

LOUISIANA

Names Negro On La. Labor Board

NEW ORLEANS—(By Leon Lewis of ANP)—Last week, at its convention here, the Louisiana State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution making possible the selection of Paul Hortman as a member of the state executive board. Hortman is president of the local longshoremen's union (membership 2,300) and as mediator will attend the Alabama state labor convention on April 24. He is the second colored labor leader to be so honored in the South. Last year Cornelius Maiden was made an executive board member of the Alabama federation.

Chicago [illegible]
4-22-39

Race Men Victims In Labor Feud

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
2-7-39

Free-For-All Sends Two Men To Hospital

NEW ORLEANS—(A N P)—St. Clair Plain, 39, husky CIO longshoresman, is in Charity hospital suffering from a fracture of the left leg, head injuries and body contusions from a beating and Garfield Bullock, 24, from a shot wound in the foot as results of a flare of violence between AFL pickets and CIO longshoresmen. Members of the CIO union attempting to unload the steamship Point Cico of the Gulf Pacific lines engaged in a free-for-all fight with rival AFL pickets at the Galvez street wharf.

The boat having been anchored in the river more than two days was moved to the dock a few hours before the outbreak, after AFL officials had warned that they would not allow CIO longshoresmen of the New Orleans Stevedoring company to work her.

The disturbance in which some 60 men took part brought squads of detectives to the scene to restore order. Fourteen were arrested giving their union affiliation as International Longshoresmen association of the AFL, four non-union and one employe of the Federal Barge lines, whose men are CIO members. The men arrested were paroled to Wray Gill, attorney, by Recorder G. Rose after being charged with disturbing the peace.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

LOUISIANA

Journal and Guide
2-4-39
Norfolk, Va.

Labor Leader Sees Bright Prospects For New Orleans Longshoremen In 1939

The prospects for a good year on the docks of New Orleans during 1939 seem brighter than ever before in the history of longshore organization in this key southern port, it was revealed here in an interview with Paul Hortman, president of the general longshore workers, ILA Local 1419, largest longshore local in the South.

This fact and others which Mr. Hortman made known are of interest to the thousands of dock workers in the Norfolk port. Mr. Hortman visited for a few days in the home of George W. Milner, international third vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association. He flew back to New Orleans Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Hortman came to Norfolk for a brief rest after having been to New York City and to Washington, D. C., on business. He attended the Louis-Lewis heavyweight title bout in New York.

While in the east, Mr. Hortman conferred with Joseph P. Ryan, president of the ILA, on matters in the New Orleans port.

2,300 MEMBERS

Mr. Hortman's union has 2,300 members. He pointed out that the longshoremen in New Orleans were very well organized and that most of the men in affiliated crafts were organized under the Marine Transportation Council, of which he is vice president.

A native of Lake Charles, La., Mr. Hortman came up from the docks to his present job, which he has held for six years. He worked on the docks for 21 years. At present he is vice president of the New Orleans district council of the ILA, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. He is married, owns two barber shops, is a Baptist and a member of the executive board of the New Orleans branch of the NAACP.

Mr. Hortman recently organized the colored barbers of New Orleans into the Journeymen Barbers Association. He prefers to live and work in New Orleans.

TO SETTLE DISPUTE

Mr. Milner, host to the visiting labor leader, told the Journal and Guide that he expected the dispute between the local longshoremen and the Eastern Steamship lines to be settled soon. He said that he thought contracts calling for 55 cents per hour, straight time, and 75 cents per hour, overtime, would be signed shortly.

He said that the men in this port had completed negotiations with the Merchant and Miner Line, the Old Bay Line, the Chesapeake Line, the Norfolk, Baltimore, and Carolina Line, and the Buxton Lines.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

MARITIME FEDERATION OF THE PACIFIC

Sees 1940 Crucial Year in Fight Against Discrimination

Negro Marine Leader Urges Lifting of Racial Bars

7-24-39

Norfolk

SAN FRANCISCO, Jully 23.—Following his election as Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific, Revels Cayton, Negro trade union executive, declared in a press interview today that 1940 will be a critical time for Negroes on the Pacific Coast.

"Not only is 1940 an election year," said the 30 year old executive, "but it will be a year when every weapon in the hands of reaction will be used to break up the unity among trade unionists and progressives. The Negro will be the butt of another fanatical race-baiting drive."

Cayton spoke from long experience in the labor movement, some of it unparalleled in any other section of the United States.

Only Negro on the Coast to hold a position of similar authority, he is one of the group of younger, militant trade union leaders whose qualifications and abilities were tested and released by the great General Strike of 1934.

WAS STEWARD

"I entered the trade union movement from the stewards' hole of the Admiral Line ships," he replied, when asked how he began his climb to executive positions in the labor movement. "As a steward and bellhop on these ships, I learned how sterile individual action could be. We boys were set at the complete mercy of the company."

With the General Strike came rank and file control of the waterfront and maritime unions, and among the Longshoremen and Marine Cooks and Stewards the new militancy was directed against race discrimination.

In 1937 Cayton was elected patrolman of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. When the office of Secretary-Treasurer of Maritime Federation District Council was vacant, he was approached by leading trade unionists of the maritime industries and asked to be a candidate for his present post.

Urges Lifting of Race Bans

Revels Cayton, newly-elected secretary of the powerful Marine Federation of the Pacific, predicted a new wave of race-baiting in 1940—especially against Negro trade unionists. Photo shows him seated at his desk after his recent election.

AGAINST RACE BARRIERS

Cayton expressed hearty approval of the recent decision to struggle against racial barriers in the trade unions, which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted at its recent Richmond, Virginia convention.

"There are a number of unions where race discrimination still bars Negroes from membership and employment," said Cayton. "These unions leave themselves wide open to reactionary attacks, which use race discrimination as a wedge to prevent the unity of wage earners.

"The coming fight to extend the New Deal and to protect the gains made by labor in recent years can not succeed without the unity of Negroes and whites in the labor movement.

"I think the NAACP has taken an important step which deserves the cooperation of every honest trade unionist."

~~Says~~ The Negro Will Be Butt Of Hatred

Daily World 7-23-39

Atlanta Ga

Revels Cayton, trade union executive and recently elected Secretary-Treasurer of District Council Number 2, of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, declared in a press interview Thursday that 1940 will be a critical time for Negroes on the Pacific Coast. He said that "Not only is 1940 an election year, but it will be a year when every weapon in the hands of reaction will be used to break up the unity among trade unionists and progressives. The Negro will be the butt of another fanantical race-baiting drive.

Cayton has been connected with the labor movement for years. He expressed hearty approval of the recent decision for struggle against racial barriers in the trade unions, which the NAACP adopted at its recent Richmond, Va. convention.

1940 Critical Year for Race, Says Trade Union Executive

Journal and Guide 7-29-39 Norfolk, Va.

Will Be Year When Every Weapon Will Be Used To Break Up Unity Among Unionists and Progressives

SAN FRANCISCO—Following his election as secretary-treasurer of district council No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific, Revels Clayton, colored trade union executive, declared in a press interview recently that 1940 will be a critical time for Negroes on the Pacific Coast.

"Not only is 1940 an election year," said the 30-year-old executive, "but it will be a year when every weapon in the hands of reaction will be used to break up the unity among trade unionists and progressives. The Negro will be the butt on another frantical race-baiting drive.

Cayton spoke from long experience in the labor movement, some of it unparalleled in any other section of the United States. The only Negro on the Coast to hold a position of similar authority, he is one of the group of younger, militant trade union leaders whose qualifications and abilities were tested and released by the great General Strike of 1934.

"I entered the trade union movement from the stewards' hole of the Admiral Line ships," he replied, when asked how he began his climb to executive positions in the labor movement. "As a steward and bellhop on these ships, I learned how sterile individual action could be. We boys were at the complete mercy of the company."

With the general strike came rank and file control of the waterfront and maritime unions, and among the longshoremen and marine cooks and stewards the new militancy was directed against race discrimination.

APPOINTED IN 1937

In 1937 Cayton was elected patrolman of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, a position he held so satisfactorily that when the office of secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Federation District Council was vacant, he was approached by leading trade unionists of the maritime industries and offered his present post.

The Maritime Federation's District Council No. 2 is a coordinating body of all the member organizations of the Federation. These include the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's local, the Machinists, Marine Firemen & Watertenders, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Boilermakers, Alaska Fishermen, Ship Scalers, Inlandboatmen, Steamfitters, and three women's auxiliaries. About 20,000 men are represented and of these, approximately 1000 are colored.

Cayton expressed hearty approval of the recent decision to struggle against racial barriers in the trade unions, which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted at its recent Richmond, Virginia convention.

UNIONS PREVENT UNITY

"There are a number of unions where race discrimination still bars the race from membership and employment," said Cayton. "These unions leave themselves wide open to reactionary attacks, which use race discrimination as a wedge to prevent the unity of wage earners."

"The coming fight to extend the New Deal and to protect the gains made by labor in recent years can not succeed without the unity of Negroes and whites in the labor movement. I think the NAACP has taken an important step which deserves the cooperation of every honest trade unionist."

Cayton explained why he believes unity among Negroes, and unity between the Negroes and whites is the key to victory over the dangers of 1940. He said that one of the most progressive periods in American history since the Civil War was the short period of Reconstruction in which the newly freed Negroes and the poor whites of the South united to rebuild the South in a democratic framework.

Here again, the trade union leader was speaking from experience. It was Senator Hiram R. Revels who represented Mississippi in the Reconstruction Congress which sought to guarantee emancipation for the Negroes. Hiram R. Revels, one of the only members of the race ever to sit in the United States Senate, was the grandfather of Revels Cayton.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

MICHIGAN

Negro Auto Workers Join Picket Lines

Company Gets Jolt When 'Scabs' Balk and Are Sent Home

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—Chrysler attempts to run scabs into their Dodge plant here failed this morning when the United Auto Workers, CIO, sent 100 union men in along with the would-be strikebreakers.

Daily Worker

For an hour after the arrival of the men in the plant there was a turmoil which resulted when the union men began demanding the $50 which had been promised strikebreakers to run the picket gauntlet to the plant.

11-28-39

At last company officials gave up and ordered all from the plant.

The picket line outside the plant when the company ran the strikebreakers in, accompanied by 1,000 police, was the biggest ever seen in this city. Police themselves estimated that there were 12,000 union men on the line.

New York

Richard Frankensteen, UAW leader, was mounted on a sound truck along the line cautioning the union men not to interfere with "anyone who wants to be a strikebreaker."

THOMAS HITS PRESS DRIVE

Philip Murray, vice-president of the CIO who arrived here to participate in the negotiations with the Chrysler firm was present during the picketing.

Murray later attended the conference with R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW, and Frankensteen.

Dropping all pretense of seeking a settlement of the dispute with the union officials, the company has been trying desperately for the past few days to carry out the strikebreaking "Mohawk Valley Plan."

Over the week-end advertisements costing about $1,300 each appeared in Detroit papers. They were signed by the "Detroit Council for Industrial Peace" and "100 Detroit Business Men." They are understood to have been financed by the Chrysler Corporation.

Denouncing the company moves President Thomas said: "This so-called Detroit Council for Industrial Peace" preaches class warfare by circulating reactionary propaganda, half-truths, untruths, incipient fascism and does not have the courage to come out and print the names of the so-called business men."

In a statement to the press Thomas said the UAW had now called a strike at the Dodge plant, due to the provocative actions of the corporation and its practice of continually stalling in the negotiations in addition to its vicious tactics in attempting to smash the union.

Daily Worker

NEGRO LEADERS CONDEMN CO.

In its last two attempts to run strikebreakers into its plant the company had the assistance of the reactionary Republican machine here who have been active among the Negro people and Ford Motor Co. agents who have also been active among them.

11-28'39

Union officials said today that Negroes who have attempted to run the picket line have not been Dodge workers, but that they were misguided unemployed workers who were desperately in need of the $50 which they were promised.

Several Negro leaders issued a statement blasting the attempts to dupe the Negroes about conditions in the plant. They were Rev. Horace White, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, progressive Negro paper, and State Senator Charles Diggs. They issued their statement after a conference with UAW officials.

"It has come to the attention of some leaders in the Negro community," the statement said, "that there is an effort to get Negroes interested in a back-to-work movement in Dodge's. Such a movement can have no benefit for the Negro workers. Such a movement contains possibilities of race riots and race conflicts.

"Race relations in Detroit have made definite progress. We do not want to spoil that progress by having Negroes used as dupes in back-to-work movement.

"If Negroes are to have jobs they must have them in cooperation with all workers. Any effort to have Negroes put back to work over the majority of all workers will spell doom for the Negro workers in the factories.

"Negro workers not must allow themselves to be used by irresponsible leaders."

The statement was distributed in thousands at the services in Negro churches on Sunday morning.

This morning there were some thousand Negro pickets on the line at the Dodge. About 100 Negroes ran up to the gates with the strikebreakers as if they were going to enter the plant.

On reaching the gates, however, they turned their backs on the strikebreakers and returned to their posts on the picket line.

SILVER CHARLIE STILL AT IT

Silver Charlie Coughlin, the fascist priest, again preached a back-to-work movement in his Sunday broadcast, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith again called for action against the unions and appealed to the corporations of the city to aid the Dies Committee witch-hunters when they arrive.

Clare Hoffman, labor-baiting and red-baiting Congressman, demanded that Gov. Dickinson use force to get the Chrysler workers back to their jobs.

Reputedly behind the back-to-work movement, Homer Martin, the Ford-financed "labor leader," has called a mass meeting in Cass Technical High School. The last one he called was attended by 50 persons.

Status of 1,700 Men at Auto Plant In Doubt

DETROIT (ANP) — The labor dispute which had been going on for eight weeks between the UAW-CIO and the Chrysler Corporation, and which affected hundreds of colored workers, ended last week in a 17-point agreement between the two which included a wage increase of three cents an hour for the workers.

Journal and Guide

Seventeen hundred colored are employed in the Dodge plant alone and speculation is rife as to what will be the status of these workers in regard to the union in the future because nearly 200 crashed the gate at the Dodge plant Nov. 27 and went through the picket line and back to work amid the jeers and cat calls of the thousand union pickets in the line.

12-9-39

Norfolk, Va.

The corporation was accused by the union of having fostered a back-to-work movement with colored workers as strike breakers.

When this rumor persisted several influential leaders held a meeting, called by the Rev. Horace White, pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, in an effort to halt the movement and thereby avert a possible riot and bloodshed.

PETITIONS SPREAD

Circulars bearing the names of the Rev. Mr. White, Sen. Charles C. Diggs, the Rev. Charles Hill of Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, and Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, were circulated admonishing the workers not to be used as pawns to break the strike that was at that time in a deadlock.

It pointed out the progress made in racial-industrial relations here in the factories which would be upset and might cause violence if colored workers would allow themselves to be used as scabs and strike breakers by any secret alliance.

The Rev. Mr. White went so far as to go to one of the strike plants and through a loud speaker pleaded with the several hundred prepared to enter the plant for work.

He showed them that a few hundred workers, unskilled at that, (for Negroes do not work as skilled laborers in most of the plants) could not put the plant into operation and that they were being used as a subterfuge to weaken the demands of the union.

Despite these pleadings and the circular scattered throughout the city, 187 colored and a few whites entered the Dodge plant, Monday, with about 400, half of them white on Tuesday. Wednesday an agreement was reached and the workers 50,000 of them, were called back to work on Thursday.

In discussing the matter with a few of the men who crashed the gate at the Dodge plant none of them professed to know anything about a secret movement to get them to break the strike by going back to work before an agreement was reached by the corporation and union.

One of the men stated that a hungry stomach and an empty pocket with families to feed and clothe, winter coming on and the Christmas holidays approaching, would cause a man to resort to almost anything. They could get no help from the welfare, no unemployment compensation, so work at any cost was the best thing for them as the union as such offered them no financial aid.

The three cent increase an hour in wages is something, but it means only 24c per day and after having lost 360 working hours per man and with a minimum wage rate of 75 cents per hour the men sustained a loss of $270 each, and it will take a long time for 24c per day to catch up with $270.

Believe Colored Workers Used As Pawns In Strike

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

DETROIT—(A N P)—The labor dispute which had been going on for several weeks between the UAW--CIO and the Chrysler Corporation and which affected hundreds of colored workers terminated in a 17-point agreement between the two, which included a wage increase of three cents an hour for the workers. While the union claims victory it seems that the men were glad to get back to work under almost any conditions after eight weeks of idleness.

Daily World

12-8-39

Atlanta Ga.

Seventeen hundred Negroes are employed in the Dodge plant alone and speculation is rife as to what will be the status of these workers in regard to the union in the future because nearly 200 crashed the gate at the Dodge plant last Monday and went through the picket line and back to work amid the jeers and cat calls of the thousand union pickets in the line. The cooporation was accused by the union of having fostered a back-to-work movement with Negro workers as strike breakers. When this rumor persisted several influential Negro leaders held a meeting called by the Rev. Horace White, pastor, Plymouth Congregational church, in an effort to halt the movement and thereby avert a possible riot and bloodshed.

Circulars bearing the nama of Rev. White, Sen. Chas. C. Diggs, Rev. Charles Hill of Hartford Avenue Baptist church, and Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, were circulated admonishing the Negro workers not to be used as pawns to break the strike that was at that time in a deadlock. It pointed out the progress made in racial-industrial relations here in the factories which would be upset and might cause violence if Negro workers would allow themselves to be used as scabs and strike breakers by any secret alliance.

Rev. White went so far as to go to one of the strike plants and through a loud speaker pleaded with the several hundred Negroes who were prepared to enter the plant for work. He showed them that a few hundred workers, unskilled at that, (for Negroes do not work as skilled laborers in most of the plants) could not put the plant into operation and that they were being used as a subterfuge to weaken the demands of the union. Despite these pleadings and the circular scattered throughout the city, 187 Negroes and a few white workers entered the Dodge plant Monday morning, with about 400 half of them white on Tuesday. Wednesday an agreemet was reached and the workers 50,000 of them, were called back to work on Thursday.

In discussing the matter with a few of the men who crashed the gate at the Dodge plant none of them professed to know anything about a secret movement to get them to break the strike by going back to work before an agreement was reached by the corporation and union. One of the men stated that a hungry stomach and an empty pocket with families to feed and clothe, winter coming on and the Christmas holidays approaching, would cause a man to resort to almost anything. They could get no help from the welfare, no unemployment compensation, so work at any cost was the best thing for them as the union as such offered them no financial aid.

The three cent increase an hour in wages is something, but it means only 24c per day and after having lost 360 working hours per man and with a minimum wage rate of 75c per hour the men sustained a loss of $270 each, and it will take a long time for 24c per day to catch up with $270.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

MICHIGAN

RACE RIOT IS FEARED AT CHRYSLER PLANT

Commercial Appeal

Negroes Reported Planning To Return To Work

11-27-39

DETROIT, Nov. 26. — (UP) — President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) tonight warned K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corp., of a possible race riot if negro workers at the Dodge main plant attempt to return to their jobs tomorrow.

Mr. Thomas urged Mr. Keller to tell the negroes "there will be no toleration of any attempt to open the plants by forcible smashing of the picket lines" thrown up when Chrysler and the union entered their production dispute 52 days ago.

A Chrysler spokesman reiterated the company's position that the plants were open "and if the men come back to work and there's work to be done they will be given it."

Mr. Thomas said the reported back-to-work movement among approximately 1000 negroes employed in the foundry was started by the foundry "supervisory employes" and Homer Martin, president of the rival U. A. W.-A. F. L.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. chieftain last night ordered a "strike" at Dodge, scene of the dispute which has idled more than 60,000 workers and caused loss of more than $120,000,000 in wages and sales.

Natchez, Miss. World
July 19, 1939

Natchez Is No Place For Agitators Seeking To Disturb Racial Relations

Citizens of Natchez who have united in the effort to bring about industrial development in order that jobs may be provided for both white and black will not tolerate the efforts of agitators to disrupt harmonious racial conditions existing here.

The efforts of one L. H. Jones, known in Jackson as "Lip" Jones, to form a union of negro common labor is regarded as a menace to the community life of Natchez.

There are unions in Natchez but the members are skilled workers and craftsmen. The question of unionism is not at issue.

However Natchez will not tolerate any such communistic organization as Jones proposes.

Natchez will not permit her negro citizens to be exploited by agitators and organizers, whose sole interest in those among whom they are spreading unrest is the organization dues that they can collect.

Natchez is tolerant but it is no happy hunting ground for persons of the "Lip" Jones type.

Officials of the organization that Jones claims to represent have been advised that Natchez is no field for his activities and Jones himself has been given wholesome advice that he will do well to heed.

Fire 77 Whites After Attack On Mississippi Man

LAUREL, Miss., Dec. 1—His position is a far cry from that of an important executive but just the same, a decision made by officials of the Masonite plant here in favor of Charles Gordon, threatened to culminate in a general strike by all the company's white employees this week.

Defender

The incident arises out of an altercation on Sunday between Gordon and three white employees in the plant's shipping room. Gordon is said to have cursed the trio, for which they chased him off the company's premises.

12-2-39

Upon learning of the situation, officials on Monday discharged four white men who took part in the assault on Gordon. This action led 73 other white workers who reported Monday, to issue an ultimatum to company officials, stating that they would go on a strike unless the four men were rehired. Other workers would join them in the walk-out, they said.

Chicago Def.

This batch of workers was then summarily fired Tuesday. Following a meeting of the union executive council later in the day with the plant management, an agreement was said to have been reached. It was not determined, however, whether these terms will be accepted by the ousted workers and their sympathizers.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

MISSOURI

NEGRO WORKERS CONTINUE ON JOB DESPITE UNION

Call 8-4-39

Labor Group Would Keep Negroes Out Of Work Because They Are Not Members—But Won't Admit Them

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(Special)—Dramatically unfolding a story of inconsistency, two pickets are walking back and forth in front of a construction job here in Kansas City.

One sign, carried by a union picket, reads: "NON-UNION BUILDING TRADESMEN EMPLOYED ON THIS JOB."

The other sign, carried by a counter picket, reads: "THE UNION WILL NOT ADMIT US TO MEMBERSHIP."

The first picket was placed there by the Building and Construction Trades Council with headquarters in the Labor Temple here. The other picket is a member of the crew working on a two-story building at the intersection.

Briefly, the signs tell this story: The union objects because the men working on the job (who happen to be Negroes) are not members of the union. Yet, the union bars the Negro workmen from membership.

Despite the picket, Herschel Cannon, local young Negro contractor, and his crew of Negro bricklayers are going ahead with the construction of the two-story brick building on the southeast corner of Ninth and Benton. They are making steady progress on the construction and expect to finish their part of the building, all the brick and stone work, in a few weeks.

Cannon was awarded the contract through competitive bidding.

"I have tried to get in the union," he said, commenting on the presence of the picket, "but everytime, I have been put off for some excuse or another."

Interviewed at Labor Temple Wednesday morning, Maurice Connors, business agent for the Bricklayers Union, local No. 4, admitted to The Call that there is no clause in the constitution of his union that bars workers because of race or color.

"But," he said, "it is the policy in this section of the country to have all-white bricklayers unions."

Say Union Lily-White

Connors said that Negroes belong to the bricklayers' union in the South and in the North and East. But in this section of the counry, he said, the lily-white policy prevails.

Asked how a Negro could possibly get into the local union here, he said that he would have to secure two members of the union to vouch that he is a good bricklayer and then, he would have to receive a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the local union. The initiation fee into the union is $75.

Cannon said that he has made application to join the union several times since he was graduated from the R. T. Coles Masonry department, where he learned the trade.

Cannon said that when he applied year before last, he took $75 with him to the business agent to pay in full for membership. The business agent refused his money, telling him that too many bricklayers already were in the local and that work was scarce. Cannon said he learned later that there was a shortage of bricklayers.

Connors said Wednesday that although Negroes were not admitted to the union, he had been given a working permit last summer. mer.

Young Cannon said that he was granted a 30-day permit to work, but that the union foremen would not place him on a job. "They froze me out," he said.

"On His Own"

Cannon has built up a substantial contracting business of his own in the last several years and on his merit, was recently awarded the contract to erect the building at Ninth and Benton.

The building will cost between $15,000 and $18,000. The entire contract was let to Cannon, but he sublet all jobs except the brick and stone work which alone will approach $5,000.

Because of the unfairness of picketing his work because he is not in the union, Cannon has sought to have the union picket removed. He enlisted the aid Hightower Kealing, industrial secretary of the Urban League

Cannon, Kealing and William Smith, masonry teacher at the R. T. Coles school, held a conference with Perrin D. McElroy, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades council, and also with Connors of the Bricklayers' union.

Blames Trades Council

Connors said that the Bricklayers did not place the picket around the place, but that the Trades council, made up of all the building trades unions, was responsible.

McElroy told the three men that he agreed that it is unfair to picket a building using non-union labor or when the workmen are not permitted to join because of their color, but McElroy said that he had been ordered by the council to place the picket around the construction job. He said that he is merely an employe who must obey the orders of the Trades council. His job is elective.

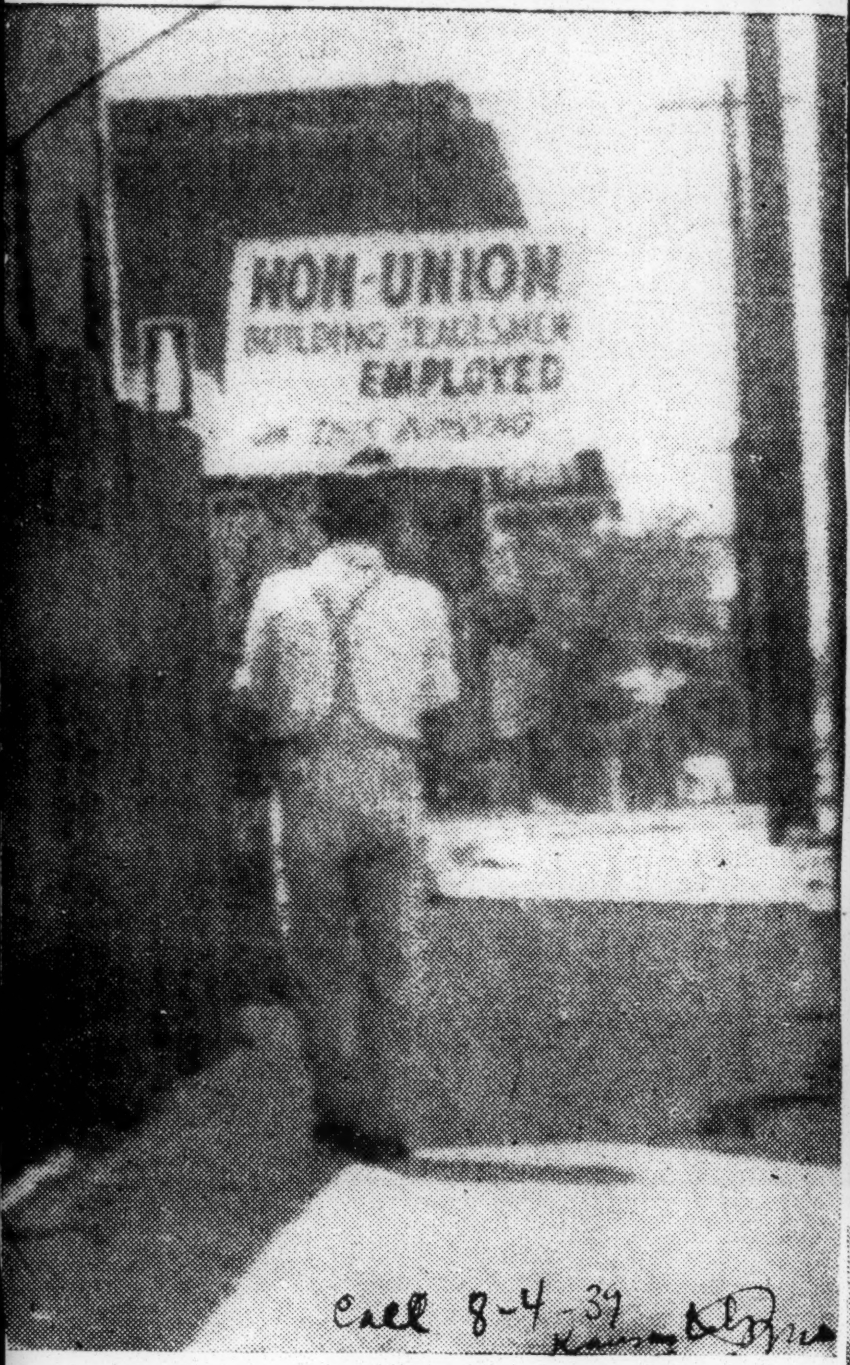
McElroy suggested that Cannon, Kealing and Smith attend the executive meeting of the Trades council and present their request for the removal of the picket. They appeared before this body Thursday night, July 20. The executive group said that the matter would be taken up with the entire membership of the council Tuesday night, July 25.

In the left photo, a union picket carries a sign proclaiming that non-union labor is employed on a construction job iin Kansas City, Mo. His sign says: "Non-Union Building Tradesmen on This Construction Job."

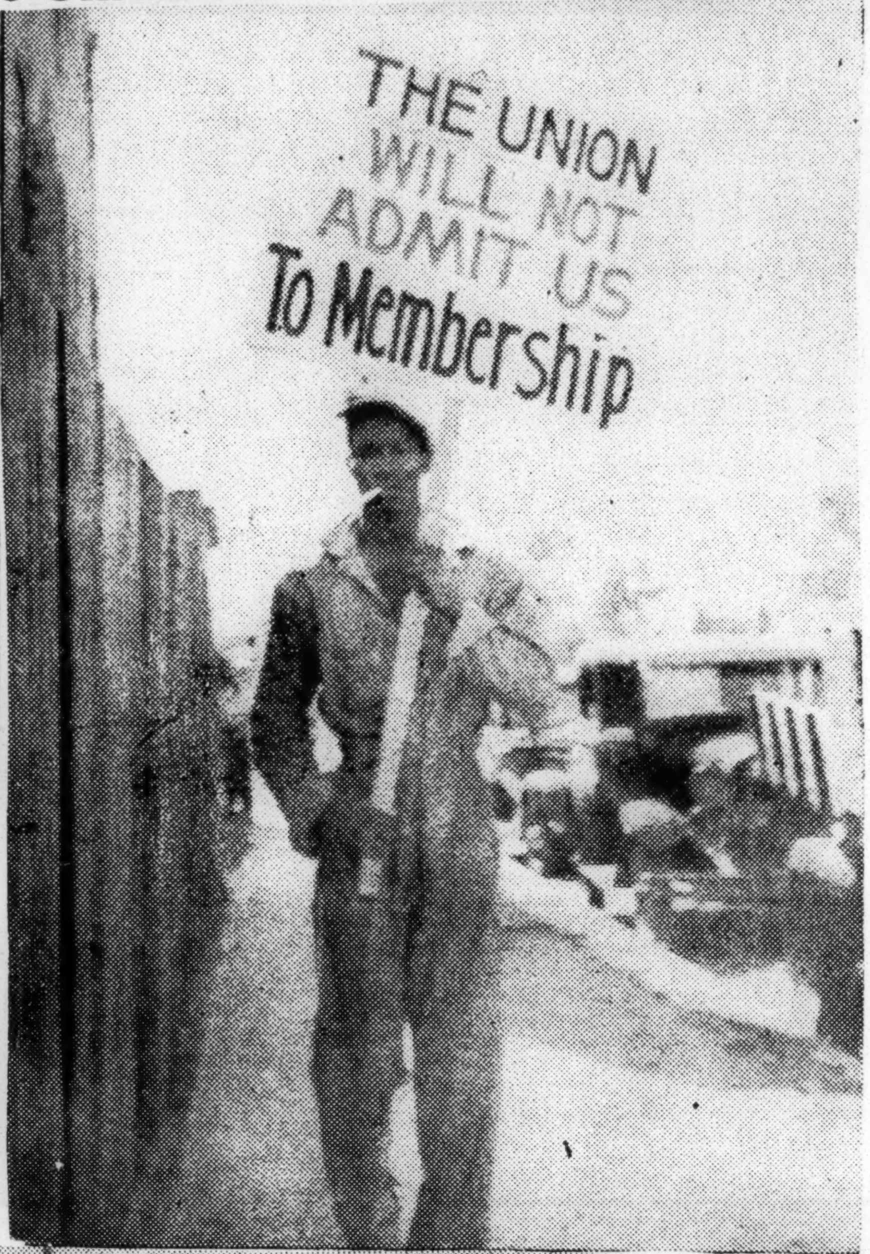
In the right picture, a Negro counter picket carries a sign telling why non-union labor is used on the building—because the union will not admit Negroes to membership. The sign in the right photo says "The Union Will Not Admit Us to Membership.

Herschel Cannon, young contractor, and Frank Wilkins, one of his crew of workers who are busy laying brick on a two-story building at Ninth and Benton. Despite a union picket around the place, Cannon and his workmen have not let it interfere with their work which they obtained through competitive bidding. (Story on page). —Word and Salisbury Photo.

Two Signs Tell Story of Union's Unfairness to Negro Workers


NON-UNION
BUILDING TRADESMEN
EMPLOYED
ON THIS BUILDING

Call 8-4-39 Kansas City Mo


THE UNION
WILL NOT
ADMIT US
To Membership

Putting Up a $15,000 Building

LABOR- 1939
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

MISSOURI

Blind Man Expertly Directs Work of Auto Mechanics

George Taylor Guarantees All Jobs If His Direction Are Followed; Can Instruct Anyone

By Thelma Rea Thurston

Call

10-6-39

K C Call

"You really should have seen hin direct those men how to repai that car. And blind, too! It was the most interesting thing I've witnessed in in a long time."

The speaker was George W. Mowbray, instructor of industrial arts at Sumner high school—and the person about whom he was speaking. George Taylor self-taught blind mechanic who lives at 333 Everett avenue.

Mr. Mowbray had witnessed what is an ordinary every-day occurrence with the blind auto mechanic and former garage owner—the directing of repair work on some faulty engine or run-down automobile.

George Taylor used to operate his own garages and personally do his own repair work where now he only superintends it. He was the operator of a garage on North Fifth street, another at Twelfth street and Armstrong avenue in Kansas City, Kas. and one on Wentworth avenue in Chicago. He was once proud of the feat of being able to begin the overhauling of a six-cylinder automobile, run errands, take time out for meals and finish the job all in a day.

On August 29, 1933, Taylor suffered complete blindness as the result of paralysis of the optical nerves. His blindness came suddenly and without warning one day while he was reading a newspaper.

It was an experience which would have left most men helpless for a long while—and bitter. Perhaps Taylor was bitter at first. But if he was, he has snapped out of it considerably. Today he appears happy that he knows enough about cars to direct someone with good eyes how to do the job of tearing a car apart and putting it back together again.

During his blindness, he says he has taught scores of boys how to do mechanical work of high quality on automobiles of all makes. Some he has even taught how to drive in the narrow limits of his back yard or in front of his house. He has even taught his wife, Mrs. Jessie Mae Taylor, how to work on an automobile.

A car with a "knock" or some hidden defect is brought to Taylor for a diagnosis. He listens, asks a few questions, tells the owner to loosen this gadget or the other. He listens again and explains the trouble.

"And," he says, "it's no trouble to me."

His one cause of complaint is that after he trains a boy he is seldom able to keep him. "They all go away and leave me just as soon as I teach them all I can," he says. He adds proudly, "But they get good jobs."

If he could find an interested youth who would be willing to work with him after learning how to do auto mechanic work Taylor feels that he could "go places."

"No matter how dumb a fellow is," he says, "if he follows directions I can teach him about all there is to know in fixing a car."

LABOR-1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

MISSOURI

JUST MARRIED

News 1-1-39

THIS IS HOW a St. Louis employer uses his logical faculties when faced with labor picketing. The picket doesn't seem very embarrassed but the "just married" gag was tried elsewhere too.

Birmingham, Ala.

Women "Sit Downers" Are Evicted From City Hall

Many Make Pitiable Plea For Food, Clothing and Shelter. Some Leave In Tears As They Are Forced To Disband

Argus 1-20-39

St. Louis, Mo.

By LORETTA E. OWENS

The dark clouds of temporary defeat hung heavily over the 41 of the 65 mothers who had staged a "sit down" in the balcony of the Board of Aldermen's assembly since Friday evening at 2 o'clock, when they were ordered out Saturday afternoon.

Eviction came after Director of Public Safety George W. Chadsey had informed the group they would have to leave at 12 (noon) because a city ordinance and state law requires that the building be closed at midday Saturday and because necessary sanitary facilities to accommodate them the week end were not available.

The mothers had slept, sung, conversed and smoked intermittently during the night while thinking of the outcome of the present economic situation which prevents them from having jobs or food and in many cases, only scant clothing. Their "sit" was an effort to get a $300,000 appropriation for the city to care for them until relief could be received from the State A.D.C. (Aid for Dependent Children). Most of the women had been removed from WPA jobs, while others had never enjoyed even this temporary employment.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

A peep into the predicament of the participants is sufficient to understand why these women, some with as many as six dependent children, resorted to this peaceful method of trying to get food for the stomachs of hungry children, clothes for their backs, coal to keep them warm in homes which many of them occupy only because of the graciousness of their owners.

MRS. EULA PEARSON presents a case where even the man with a heart of stone could see her need. Suffering a heart condition, following two operations, and unable to do strenuous work, she spent ten months employed on WPA at $48.64 a month, which took care of a husband who "can't get work" and six children, ranging in ages from 14 months to 13 years. Two of these juveniles are eligible for the Turner Open Air School; Maudine, 9 and Herman, Jr., 8, being 10% and 8% under weight respectively. This condition is partly due to malnutrition.

With the hopes of seeing her 17-year-old daughter graduate from Vashon High School in January, MRS. HENRIETTA IRVING, 3233a Lawton, reports no food or fuel at home, with clothes for Josephine not coming up to what she'd like to have her daughter wear to school.

A lady next door was caring for the three children, Jewel 9, Essie, 5 and E. C., 3 of Ms. Zora Lee Smith (widow), 1710 Division street, who has never been able to receive relief nor to get employment—even on WPA.

Following the Christmas celebration, in order to secure sufficient rations to keep body and soul together, Mrs. Smith worked at the A. P. Myles Poultry House 702 S. 3rd street, where she was paid 2c for each chicken dressed, 49 being the highest number of chickens she was ever able to pick in one day.

Day after day MRS. SYLVIE SIDNER saw her paltry finances dwindle gradually, as, for seven successive days, she spent carfare from her home at 647 Holley street (rear) to the office on Locust street, standing in line in an effort to be registered for work, but she didn't even get to the desk. Seven fruitless days!

Not even a newspaper! Mrs. Louise Althen, away from her place of abode on S. 10th street was not permitted to buy a paper from a newsboy as the sergeant "shooed" him off. She supports a grandson, 13.

Five children waited, wonderingly, in their home at 3112 Chouteau—waiting for the return of their mother, MRS. ELNORA HOUSTON—food dwindling, no coal for the stove, clothing not the best; the outlook for tomorrow dismal and dark.

There was no food or coal at home so Mrs. Lucille Bailey had to bring her three-year-old child to sit with the grownups. Recently recovering from an illness she, with several others in the family, had been supported by the baby's grandmother, Mrs. Frances Bailey, 63. The child had a severe cold and after Mrs. Bailey was taken from her project work there was no other means of support.

Deplorable? That's what you say of these mothers' stories, but what of that of MRS. CLARA WILLIAMS, 2718 Dayton, who supports a dependent son, and who owes a year's rent at $9.00 a month? She has been off the project since July, but attributed her being able to keep shelter for herself and the child to the graciousness and magnamity of heart of Mrs. Genevieve Rich Sigon. Mrs. Williams had been in arrears before with her rent, but during the time she was employed she paid two months rent with the receipt of each pay **check and so won the confidence** of the owner. She has been certified for work since November 3 and despite the fact certified workers are to be employed first, she has not yet been called.

Three years of relief with only a few weeks of project work is the plight of Mrs. BROOKSIE WITHERSPOON, attempting to educate and properly rear Mary Frances, 6, and Leroy, 7. She was removed from the project and placed with the "disability" group.

No wonder many of them registered helplessness, despair, pathos when it was announced they would have to leave.

The chairman, Mrs. Henrietta McKinney (white), told the women that they would not leave, they would stand their ground, they would have to be taken out bodily. Not that they would resist or disturb, but each lady would have to be escorted out by a policeman. Mrs. Mable Bell, 3916 Fairfax, president of the Harriet Tubman Society, insisted that these instructions be followed, and to show their determination to "stay put" the ladies enthusiastically sang their theme song to the tune of "I Shall Not Be Moved," transposing the verses to read:

"We are good citizens, etc."
"We want money, etc."
"We are honest mothers, etc."
"We are tax payers, etc."
"We want to school our children, etc."
"We want bread and butter, etc."

"We are widow mothers, we shall not be moved. Just like a tree that's planted by the water, we shall not be moved."

REFUSED FOOD

O. B. Beare, of the Project Workers Union, 2112a Olive street, talked with the mothers just before they were put out, telling them the Union had made efforts to send a box of apples in to them by messenger, but officials refused to permit it to be delivered, but that a package had been sent them through the mails.

Having been refused breakfast (their last meal had been eaten at 4 o'clock Friday and furnished by Alderman McTage, for whom they were loud in their praise) they were, naturally, all the more adamant. Only when Captain Albert Wetzel of Central District told the mthey would be placed in jail did they begin reluctantly to leave their temporary "quarters." Even then rebuffs at the highly salaried chauffeurs of the officials and of the officers themselves, while their (the widows') children were starving at home came from their lips. "It will take more than going to jail to frighten me" cried one. But slowly the number dwindled to 19, then 14, later 10, shortly to 6 and then Mrs. McKinney and four others left.

WETZEL PROMISES AID

Only one mother stood her ground saying "take me to jail."

Captain Wetzel went to her and in the presence of the Argus representative, assured her that they didn't want to arrest her, they wanted her to go quietly—go home.

Restrained tears filling her eyes and with a voice that trembled the persistent one, Mrs. Elnor Houston, said "I don't want to go home; there's nothing there, there ain't no use in going home."

Quietly the captain asked her name and address and told her that in "two hours I'll have something there."

When she asked for a written statement attesting he would send relief he replied, "I'm not in a position to do that," but reiterated his statement that he would send something to her home to relieve the economic condition there.

Then, and only then, did the last "sit down" leave the balcony.

Eight uniformed men and 20 detectives had been summoned to prevail upon the women to leave. They were not needed however.

The "sit down" was sponsored by the CIO Workers Project Union. "Our leaving," said Mrs. McKinney, "is only a temporary retreat. This is just a beginning of bigger protest demonstrations."

They were fed at the headquarters, 2112a Olive street, following the walkout.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TRAINMEN AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

MACK SPEARS HEAD OF NEW R. R. GROUP

Call
6-30-39

National Railway Brotherhood Formed at Kansas City Meeting

Kansas City

Railway trainmen and other types of railway workers adopted the name, National Brotherhood of Trainmen and Railway Employes, for the new organization formed at a three-day meeting at the Paseo Y.M.C.A., June 20, 21 and 22.

Mack C. Spears of Kansas City, Kas., was elected general president. Other officers are:

Steve Bennett, Oklahoma City, national assistant to the president; Vernon C. Coffey, Kansas City, Kas., general counselor and national representative; R. S. Pettis, St. Louis, national assistant to the president; C. E. Chapman, Kansas City, administration and mediation executive.

Vice-presidents are J. F. Price, St. Louis; George T. West, Little Rock; Darwin W. Cooper, Springfield, Mo., and W. D. Jones, Little Rock.

Marcellus Cain of Springfield, Mo., was elected secretary-treasurer. The trustee board consists of Pearl Moppin, St. Louis, chairman; William M. Lindsey, Kansas City, Kas., and W. D. Jones of Little Rock. National organizers are George West, Little Rock, and B. B. Johnson, St. Louis. The national auditor will be named later upon the recommendation of the president.

The meeting which resulted in the organization of the new Brotherhood was called by Steve Bennett, president of the Trainmen Brakemen and Porters' union, No. 21458, A. F. of L., with headquarters in Oklahoma City.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEGRO RAILROAD WORKERS.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

National Conference of Negro Railroad Workers To Be Held In Washington. May 19

CHICAGO, Ill.—According to information received from A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wages and Hours Law, will speak at the National Conference of Negro Railroad Workers in Washington, D. C., to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on Friday, May 19 at 11:30 a. m. His subject will be "The application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the problems of railroad workers."

The administration of the Wages and Hours law is of the utmost importance to the Negro workers of the nation in all fields of industry including the railroads since it sets definite limitations to the point to which wages may fall and also a point to which hours may be increased for wage earners.

Elmer F. Andrews, formerly Industrial Administrator of New York State, will provide the conference with information which is vital to the Negro railroad workers receiving fair wages and hours consideration.

The hosts to the conference of Negro Railroad Workers will be the Washington Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for which William S. Anderson is the president.

Already indications point to a representative group of railroad workers at this conference for the purpose of probing their problems that continue to loom with increasing seriousness especialy from the point of view of job security, states Mr. Randolph.

Age 5-20-39

[illegible]

100,000 NEGRO RAILROAD WORKERS CALLED TO CONFERENCE

New York, N. Y., April 28—The railroad workers, black and white are at the cross roads. But the plight of the black worker is the most perplexing and distressing. What are the causes? They are many, such as consolidations, mergers, reorganizations, labor saving devices, bankers' manipulations of railroad properties and, chief of all, long hours of work and discriminations on account of race and color.

The determination, however, of the causes and search for remedies as nearly as possible will be the task of the National Conference of Negro Railroad Workers, which the Brotherhood invites all Negro railroad workers, organized and unorganized, to attend, May 19th and 20th, Friday and Saturday, at Washington, D. C.

The main purpose and value of the conference is to bring the Negro railroad workers of varying crafts and on different railroads, together to discuss their common problems and ways and means of meeting them, and, especially, to observe and understand the significance of pooling the moral and intellectual forces of Negro railroad workers to achieve some measure of job security and the protection of their interests, without violating sound and fundamental principles of trade union organization.

The tentative agenda will embrace:

1. Legislative proposals to solve some of the problems of the railroad workers.
2. Shorter hours.
3. Organization.
4. Relation of Railroad unions to Negro workers.
5. Displacement of Negro workers.
6. How the Negro workers may exercise and secure their rights under the existing federal railroad legislation.

Suggested topics for the agenda and other suggestions that may be important to a constructive conference are requested.

No rigid rules will regulate delegates, except that they must be either Negro officials or members of railroad unions or Negro railroad workers.

All delegates will be required to defray expenses of transportation to and from conference, and their maintenance while there.

The Washington Local Division of the Brotherhood will serve as host to the conference and will supply information concerning housing and places where food may be secured.

On the first night, Friday, there will be a mass meeting. Speakers will be announced. Saturday night the conference will close with a labor dinner.

Kindly inform me if we may expect your organization to send a delegate to the conference, or whether you, as a railroad worker, expect to attend.

The need for such a conference for consultation among Negro workers who have never before met in a general parley to explore the resources of their power for mutual protection, seems to be clear and definite.

Information has come to the Brotherhood that the great majority of Negro railroad workers are not even acquainted with the nature, scope and significance of the body of railroad legislation that vitally affects them. A conference such as this will serve the important purpose of making Negro railroad workers conscious of their rights under federal laws and especially the Railway Labor Act, Railway Unemployment Insurance Act and the Railroad Retirement Act, etc.

White railroad workers have their Association of Railway Labor Executives and the Railway Department of the A. F. of L. to serve as a clearing and coordinating center and agency for matters of every description that stock of the state of the railroads and the workers and adopt programs to safeguard the interests of workers, chiefly the members of the Standard Railroad unions who are white. But the black railroad workers have only a few railroad labor unions, separate and distinct and unrelated, with no machinery for periodic discussion and collaboration on vital matters that concern them.

It is to meet this important need that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is inviting all Negro railroad workers, organized and unorganized, to come together in a national confab.

Fraternally yours,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
International President,
217 West 125th Street,
New York City.

[illegible] 5-6-39

NMU Begins Voting on Streamlined Constitution

daily worker

If Approved Will Eliminate Districts, Raise Dues to $2 a Month

Fifty-eight thousand members of the National Maritime Union, seamen and inland boatmen, will begin voting today in a two-month coastwide referendum on the new Constitution drawn up by the recent New Orleans convention, Vice-President Ferdinand Smith announced yesterday. 7-31-39

N.M.U. agents in each of the 18 major Atlantic and Gulf ports have been provided with printed, numbered ballots which they will take aboard ship as vessels enter their ports. Voting will take place on shipboard. As ballots are marked they are placed in sealed envelopes and turned over to the agent, who mails them to headquarters in New York.

According to Smith, Acting President, in the absence of Joseph Curran, who is in Washington, the referendum will continue until Sept. 30, at which time the ballots will be opened and counted by a committee at union headquarters.

If the new Constitution is accepted, it will go into effect Jan. 1, 1940.

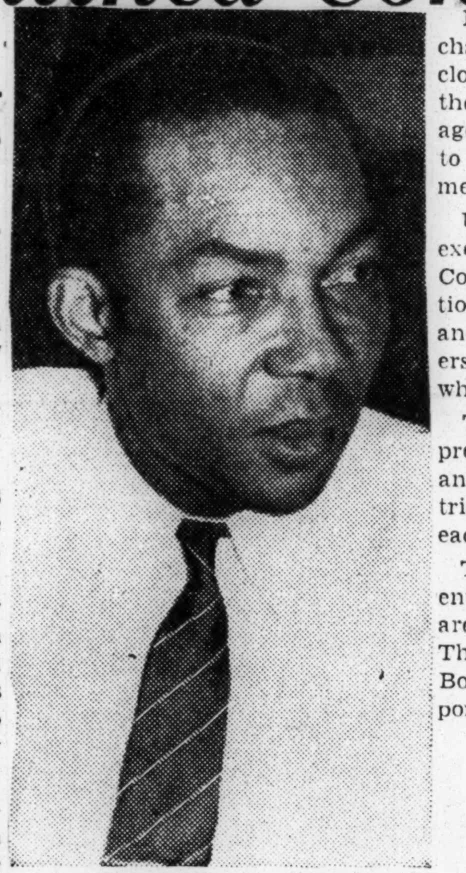
CHANGES IN STRUCTURE

Principal changes in the organizational structure affected by the new constitution are:

1. Centralization of membership control by elimination of district divisions. The recent convention found that the division of the union into districts, with a complete set of officials for each district, did not improve the efficiency of the organizations, but, in fact, provided the operators with an apparatus for splitting the union.

2. Elimination of craft distinction within the union. Formerly, a member belonged to one of the three "divisions," deck, engine, or stewards. Most meetings were held by divisions. Under the new constitution members will belong to the union as a whole, with his craft simply noted in ink on his membership book.

3. Raising of dues from $1 a month to $2 a month and the elimination of assessments. The convention recognized that "trade union poverty is an employer weapon" and that the increased activities of the organization necessitate a sounder financial base. Incidentally, it was pointed out that the East Coast seamen, acting jointly through their organization had raised their wages 36 per cent in the past three years and had forced the operators to pay for overtime, something unheard of in the old days.



FERDINAND SMITH

Many minor constitutional changes were made to provide for closer accountability of officials to the membership. Duties of port agents were outlined step by step to enable weekly check-ups by the membership.

Under the new constitution the executive body will be a National Council composed of three national officers (President, secretary and treasurer), three field organizers, and 20 port agents (three of whom will be in New York).

This council will replace the present council of nine national and district officers and the district committee of nine members each.

The N.M.U. membership at present totals 58,000, of whom 51,000 are employed on deep sea vessels. The remaining 7,000 are Inland Boatmen in Atlantic and Gulf ports and on the Mississippi River.

due to capture by one of the belligerents.

"Already American ships are being stopped on the high seas," Smith continued. "Tomorrow these ships may be sunk or captured and their crews interned as "prisoners of war".

FREE RESCUE

"The National Maritime Union is prepared to supply seamen who will work without wages to man ships bringing back Americans provided that no cargoes will be carried by the ships and that no fares will be charged the returning Americans.

"At the present time, some of

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

National Maritime Union Wins Victory Over Prejudice

Ferdinand Smith Answers Nazi Charge; Efficiency Of Colored Seamen to Be Shown

Daily World

By FAY M. JACKSON

NEW YORK—Close on the heels of press reports that pro-German sympathy of many seamen on American liners were making it difficult for the Government to bring stranded Americans back from Europe, the National Maritime Union announced this week that 462 colored seamen were registered and employed last fortnight on four ships engaged in rescue work. 9-23-39

Employment of these men, many of whom had been thrown out of work after the Munson and Red D Lines went out of business and the American Republic and Grace Lines, respectively, took over their routes, marks a distinct victory for the N. M. U.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Seafarers International Union, an AFL affiliate assertedly failed to break up discrimination suffered by the Negro unionists.

ENTIRE CREW COLORED

Entire crews of the S. S. St. John and Acadia are colored, it was learned today. The Iriquois and Orizaba have 126 Negro seamen on deck. Ratings of the men range from Able Bodied and ordinary seamen, bakers, lounge stewards, pantrymen, head hallmen, waiters, chefs, stewards, to all forms of services aboard ship

It was explained to the writer that while the S. S. St. John and Acadia were sailing under Eastern Lines, they carried an S. I. U. crew. When these ships were chartered by the U. S. Lines, the S. I. U. crew had to abandon ship for the N. M. U. crew.

NEED ONE UNIT

"This action," declared Ferdinand Smith, Negro, national vice-president of the NMU, "strongly emphasizes the necessity for one unit of seamen.

"Had these SIU men been members of the NMU, they would have been transferred with their vessels when the new charters were effected.

"Action of the NMU in breaking up U. S. Lines' discriminatory policy should demonstrate to colored seamen that their place is with the National Maritime Union,' Smith stated.

When word flashed at waterfront headquarters that ships were sailing with NMU crews, Septimus Rutherford, secretary-treasurer of the Stewards Division, rushed the highways and byways of Harlem and other Eastern seaboard centers where the rejected race men had gathered, enlisted them for work.

Vice-president Smith issued a statement today to the NAACP and the Industrial Relations Department of the Urban League denying that Nazis or Nazi sympathizers influenced the policy of the union and clarified the union's stand with regard to the rescue of stranded Americans.

CITES CONSTITUTION

"The NMU Constitution expressly forbids discrimination against members of the union for reasons of race, religion or political creed," he said.

"The American seamen who are members of the NMU have constantly made clear to the American public that they stand four-square against fascism, against aggression of all kinds. It is essentially true that the United States Line has made a practice of hiring German stewards for the last ten years. Possibly some of these German stewards are Nazis. However, a handful of Nazis working on the United States Lines can not make the National Maritime Union a Nazi sympathizer.

"Our controversy with the ship owners over war risk compensation revolves entirely around our determination to protect our families in case our lives are lost due to war or our livelihoods are cut off the companies are charging double fares for cots aboard the rescue ships."

Since the bars have been let down against Negro seamen, it is believed that steamship companies aligning themselves with the NMU policy of hiring Negroes in the emergency will find out that the colored personnel aboard their vessels is as efficient as any. New employment opportunities for all classes of seamen have thus been opened by the NMU and a welcome has been extended to all bona fide seamen who want to ship.

Daily Worker
9-23-39

No Flag Swap for U. S. Ships, Says Marine Union

Daily Worker 11-12-39

Above membership meeting of the National Maritime Union held at New York at which the country received the first warning of the danger to America's neutrality if the plan to permit American merchant vessels to get around the neutrality law by becoming licensed under the Panama flag, is carried through. Speaking at the mike, is Joseph Curran, N.M.U. president, as he addressed the meeting. Later he saw President Roosevelt on the demands.

New York, N.Y.

—Sunday Worker Photo

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

MARITIME UNION WINS VICTORY OVER SHIP JIM-CROW

Entire Crews of Two Vessels Have All-Negro Seamen

Washington Tribune
9-30-39

NEW YORK—Close on the heels of reports that pro-German sympathy of many seamen on American liners were making it difficult for the Government to bring stranded Americans back from Europe, the National Maritime Union announced this week that 462 colored seamen were registered and employed last fortnight, on four ships engaged in rescue work.

Employment of these men, many of whom had been thrown out of work after the Munson and Red D Lines went out of business and the American Republic and Grace Lines, respectively, took over their routes, marks a distinct victory for the N.M.U.

The Seafarers International Union, an A.F.L. affiliate, assertedly failed to break up discrimination suffered by the Negro unionists.

Crews Entirely Colored

Entire crews of the S.S. St. John and Acadia are colored, it was learned recently. The Iriquois and Orizaba have 126 Negro seamen on deck. Ratings of the men range from able-bodied and ordinary seamen, bakers, lounge stewards, pantrymen, head hallmen, waiters chefs, stewards, to all forms of services aboard ship.

It was explained to the writer that while the S.S. St. John and Acadia were sailing under Eastern Lines, they carried an S.I.U. crew. When these ships were chartered by the U.S. Lines, the S.I.U. crew had to abandon ship for the N.M.W. crew.

"This action," declared Ferdinand Smith ,national vice-president of the N.M.U., "strongly emphasizes the necessity for one unit of seamen.

Cheated Out of Chances

"Had these S.I.U. men been members of the N.M.U., they would have been transferred with their vessels when the new charters were effected.

"Action of the N.M.U. in breaking up U.S. Lines' discriminatory policy should demonstrate to colored seamen that their place is with the National Maritime Union," Smith stated.

When word flashed at waterfront headquarters that ships were sailing with N.M.U. crews, Septimus Rutherford, secretary-treasurer of the stewards' division, rushed the highways and byways of Harlem and other Eastern seaboard centers where the rejected colored men had gathered, and enlisted them for work.

Vice-President Smith has issued a statement to the N.A.A.C.P. and the Industrial Relations Department of the Urban League denying that Nazis or Nazi sympathizers influenced the policy of the union and clarified the union's stand with regard to the rescue of stranded Americans.

Forbids Discrimination

"The N.M.U. constitution expressly forbids discrimination against members of the union for reasons of race, religion or political creed," he said.

"The American seamen who are members of the N.M.U. have constantly made clear to the American public that they stand four-square against Fascism, against aggression of all kinds. It is essentially true that the United States Line has made a practice of hiring German stewards for the last ten years. Possibly some of these German stewards are Nazis. However, a handful of Nazis working on the United States Lines cannot make the National Maritime Union a Nazi sympathizer.

"Our controversy with the ship owners over war risk compensation revolves entirely around our determination to protect our families in case our lives are lost due to war, or our livelihoods are cut off due to capture by one of the belligerents.

"Already American ships are being stopped on the high seas," Smith continued. "Tomorrow these ships may be sunk or captured and their crews interned as 'prisoners of war.'

Will Work Without Wages

"The National Maritime Union is prepared to supply seamen who will work without wages to man ships bringing back Americans, provided that no cargoes will be carried by the ships and that no fares will be charged the returning Americans.

"At the present time, some of the companies are charging double fares for cots aboard the rescue ships."

Since the bars have been let down against Negro seamen, it is believed that steamship companies aligning themselves with the N.M.U. policy of hiring Negroes in the emergency will find out that the colored personnel aboard their vessels are as efficient as any.

New employment opportunities for all classes of seamen have thus been opened by the N.M.U. and a welcome has been extended to all bona fide seamen who want to ship.

SHIPPERS CLASH WITH N. M. U. ON HIRING HALLS

Daily Worker

Union Contends Operators Bring Incompetent Men Into Industry During Strikes; Contract Parley Goes on

Controversy over union hiring threatens to interrupt the contract renewal conference between the National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute which reopen today at the Institute, 11 Broadway.

The shipowners have stated they will not accept government certification of seamen as qualification for hiring. It is not, they say, "sufficient guarantee" of competence.

10-13-39

The operators have demanded the privilege of hiring non-union men.

UNION EXPLAINS STAND

"The union contends," said Howard McKenzie, chairman of the NMU Negotiating Committee, "that some incompetent men hold certificates because the operators rounded them up during strikes and forced the Bureau to certify them as seamen in order that they might be used as scabs.

"At the close of each strike, when the union attempts to have these incompetent scabs fired and removed from the industry, the operators throw up their hands in dismay, maintaining that these men are loyal, competent, and necessary to the safe operation of their ships.

"The operators said, furthermore, that these men had been certified by the Bureau and were therefore, competent.

"Now they suddenly discover during negotiations, that these men are incompetent."

According to the present agreement under which East Coast ships are operating, the union agrees to furnish competent replacements.

The operators contend that this does not give them complete control over their crews. The union prepared to offer the following clause as an additional safeguard for the operators:

Section 6, Clause (e): Whenever an employee furnished by the union is deemed unsatisfactory to the company, the company shall promptly notify the union of its decision to reject and the union agrees promptly to furnish a remeet as promptly as possible with union representatives on disputes involving rejection. The union agrees that there shall be no delay placement. The company agrees to in supplying replacements while such disputes are pending for settlement. In the event that the union establishes that a man has been unfairly rejected, the company agrees that in such cases, back wages shall be paid until reemployment is secured.

Tries To Balk Employment of Negro Seamen

Want To Eliminate Union Hiring Halls

Tribune

Through Which Discrimination Against Negro Seamen

10-12-39

Has Been Most Bitterly Fought

New York—Jobs of at least 5,000 Negro marine workers and the disruption of union hiring halls, through which discrimination and favoritism are eliminated, were threatened last Thursday in a conference between the American Merchant Marine Institute and the National Maritime Union over new contracts for the coming year.

On Wednesday, the shipowners offered a proposal for the elimination of union hiring halls from the contracts.

10-12-39

In the absence of Ferdinand Smith, Negro, vice president of the NMU, Septimus Rutherford, secretary treasurer of the cooks and stewards division, said:

"The shipowners agreed, last year, to our rotary hiring by which each man is employed according to his rating and registration without regard to race, color or creed. This system has worked successfully. They are now attempting to bring it up because they think they can weaken the union's strength and pit worker against worker. In the long run, the taxpayer will foot the bill."

During the conference last week, the Maritime Commission was accused of "plotting with the ship operators and putting the union in a hole with a proposal for a low wage increase."

Howard McKenzie, Adrian Duffy, Ted Lewis, Jack Paone, Barney Lynch and Jim Purcell represented NMU on the hiring proposal and fought vigorously for the maintenance of present hiring conditions.

Appearing for the operators were Commander Robert E. Lee, Capt. N. S. Storter, Lykes Brothers; F. J. Neary, United Fruit; R. R. Adams, Grace Line; John E. Craig, Clyde Mallory; J. Devlin, American Export; H. M. Singleton, Luckenbach, and Francis S. Walker, attorney for the institute.

"Through the rotary system," explained Tony Lucio, job dispatcher of the NMU, "shipowners have practically been forced to hire colored seamen. It is only through rotary shipping that eventually all discrimination will disappear."

"In the old days when men had to hang around the ship company for jobs, all forms of favoritism existed," he said.

It has been proposed by reputable Negro leaders that organizations and individuals write to their congressmen demanding an investigation into the activities of the Maritime Commission as an alleged government front for the shipowners.

Petitions to the American Merchant Marine Institute demanding that they concede to the demands of the National Maritime Union are being prepared this week.

The proportion of Negro seamen shipping through National Maritime Union hiring halls on the Atlantic and Gulf coast has risen to its highest point since formation of the union three years ago.

Shipping in general has increased recently due to the European war, but the number of Negro seamen dispatched to jobs has more than doubled in the past few weeks. The increase, according to reports, is a direct result of a campaign on the part of the union to force operators to hire Negroes and whites indiscriminately and a campaign to educate white crews to accept Negroes dispatched through the hall for jobs formerly held by white seamen. "The aim of the union," said Rutherford, is to reach a stage where Negro and white seamen are dispatched on an unvarying rotary system without discrimination. We have been working toward that goal ever since the union was formed. The operators are naturally fighting us on that question. They want to keep the two races divided as much as possible. They have white stooges carrying on whispered campaigns against Negroes and they have Negro stooges carrying on whispered campaigns against white seamen.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK CONGRESS

Daily Worker 6-11-39 New York, N.Y.

Rep. Joseph Casey, Democrat, Mass., sitting between Lee Morgan (left) Ohio members of the National Executive Board, Workers Alliance and Rev. Fred E. Maxey, delegate from Alabama, just before Casey was introduced to address the National Right to Work Congress, which ended its sessions in Washington yesterday. Rep. Casey is author of the Casey Bill to create a $2,250,000,000 socially useful public works plan to provide jobs for all unemployed.

Job Congress Pickets Against Capital Sitdown

Sessions Close with March to Chamber of Commerce

By George Morris

(Sunday Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 10. — The eight-day National Right-to-Work Congress today concluded its sessions with a rousing picket line of more than six hundred of its delegates from thirty-eight states at the National Headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce, demanding that the sit-down of big business be broken.

Daily

Wearing their blue convention badges and carrying signs, the delegates marched out in orderly organized fashion from the Labor Department's auditorium down Constitution Ave. through the business district to the building of the Chamber of Commerce.

6-11-39

For an hour they circled along two sides of the building shouting slogans, most of them for the passage of the Casey-Murray Bill, providing three million WPA jobs in the next budget. Some of the signs carried read:

"Jobs mean recovery."

"Chamber of Commerce Where Are the Jobs?"

"America Wants Work Not a Dole."

"What Helps Unemployed Helps Business."

"End the Sit-Down of Big Business."

"We Will Not Starve."

"Idle Dollars Mean Idle Men."

Inside the Chamber offices, meanwhile, a Committee headed by Joseph Kress, Pennsylvania Chairman of the Workers Alliance, presented to Chamber officials a letter conveying the views of the job congress.

The job committee met with John O'Leary, Chairman of the C. of C. Executive Committee and several other officials of the Chamber.

Calling together all the delegates in front of the main entrance of the Chamber Building, Kress reported that "Mr. O'Leary denied that the Chamber decided not to encourage business expansion until 1940, but admitted that many of its members hold that viewpoint."

"We therefore tried to pin him down on whether the Chamber favors a program of three million WPA jobs, but he refused to commit himself," Kress reported, "and referred us to the resolution the Chamber adopted on the question."

"Then we looked up the resolution, and it says," he continued reading from the document, "'we therefore recommend that the philosophy underlying the WPA be abandoned' and they further called for relief being turned over to state control."

A chorus of boos and catcalls at the Chamber came as Kress conveyed the answer.

"Take the message back to your communities, and rouse them for the Casey-Murray Bill. Their answer to us is 'starve'," Kress concluded.

BENJAMIN SPEAKS

The Central feature at today's inside session was the speech of Herbert Benjamin, Secretary-Treasurer of the Workers Alliance. The speech drew special attention as Benjamin was the main target in the Red-Hunt of Rep. Woodrum's WPA Investigating Committee.

"Few actions of unemployed have been so fruitful as this Congress," Benjamin said. "I think that at no time have so many Congressmen been visited."

He reported that over 105 members of Congress had already made pledges to support the Casey-Murray Bill.

"This has not been the work of one brilliant mind. It was the work of all of you. We have therefore more difficult the task of the reactionary 'economy bloc'."

He cautioned, however, that the promises should not be taken at their face value and that much follow up work must be continued in the communities.

"We have not yet brought about all the unity of all forces for recovery," Benjamin said. "But by our Congress we have demonstrated that it is possible."

He referred to the representatives of CIO, A. F. of L., farm, small business, religious, community and unemployed groups that were brought together in the job congress.

Among the concluding acts of the congress was to pass unanimously a motion giving a standing vote of confidence to President David Lasser and Benjamin, both sharply attacked by the reactionaries.

Cleaning up on reports of its committees, the job congress this morning passed upon many resolutions. They favored enforcement of civil liberties; trade union unity; the Thomas-Geyer Neutrality Bill, which distinguishes between aggressor and menaced nations; the LaFollette anti-strikebreaking Act; Freedom for Billings, aid to small business; More extensive benefits to farmers; endorsed Food Stamp distribution plan.

The Congress also protested anti-Negro discrimination practices at Washington hotels and restaurants; opposed anti-alien legislation and sharply condemned a move now on foot to cut NYA appropriations by $46,000,000.

The feeling expressed at the job congress was that it is the greatest mass lobbying action that has ever been carried through. Delegates from many remote corners of the country, representing hundreds of thousands of members, were brought into common action. While many delegates came for only the special sessions from day to day, the total registered went over a thousand. The number participating daily was around 600.

Howard Professor Condemns Fascism

Daily World

6-12-39

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A crowded auditorium heard Prof. Doxey A. Wilkerson, Howard university instructor, emphasize the fact that the curtailment of the cultural projects of WPA would be a threat to American democracy, Monday night at the evening session of the Workers alliance "Right to Work Congress."

Introduced by Tom Quinn of the Artists union of New York City, who was chairman of the meeting, it was pointed out that the delegates' responsibility in the struggle against those who would destroy the WPA cultural projects has been used as a focal point for the attacks by a congressional bloc.

"Enlightenment of the people brings about the building of a free man," Prof. Wilkerson pointed out. "But we do not have a system of work which allows man to lead that sort of life. Certain forces don't want the people to get what they do not now have."

"RESIST ATTACKS"

Professor Wilkerson urged the delegates to resist these attacks upon the cultural projects so that "the props of American democracy will not be weakened."

Reports from delegates from all parts of the country were read and a resolution on culture and economic recovery, submitted by the committee on Economic Recovery, was adopted by the congress.

The resolution called on the delegates to "defend immediately the present WPA, professional, educational and cultural projects against the attacks of the Woodrum committee and other anti-cultural forces. Support and enlist the support of others for a long range program of government sponsorship of projects to provide for these groups on a permanent basis."

High spots of the Monday afternoon session were addresses by John Coffee (Dem.) of Washington and Lee Dt. Geyer (Dem.,) California, both of whom sharply condemned "economy" advocates.

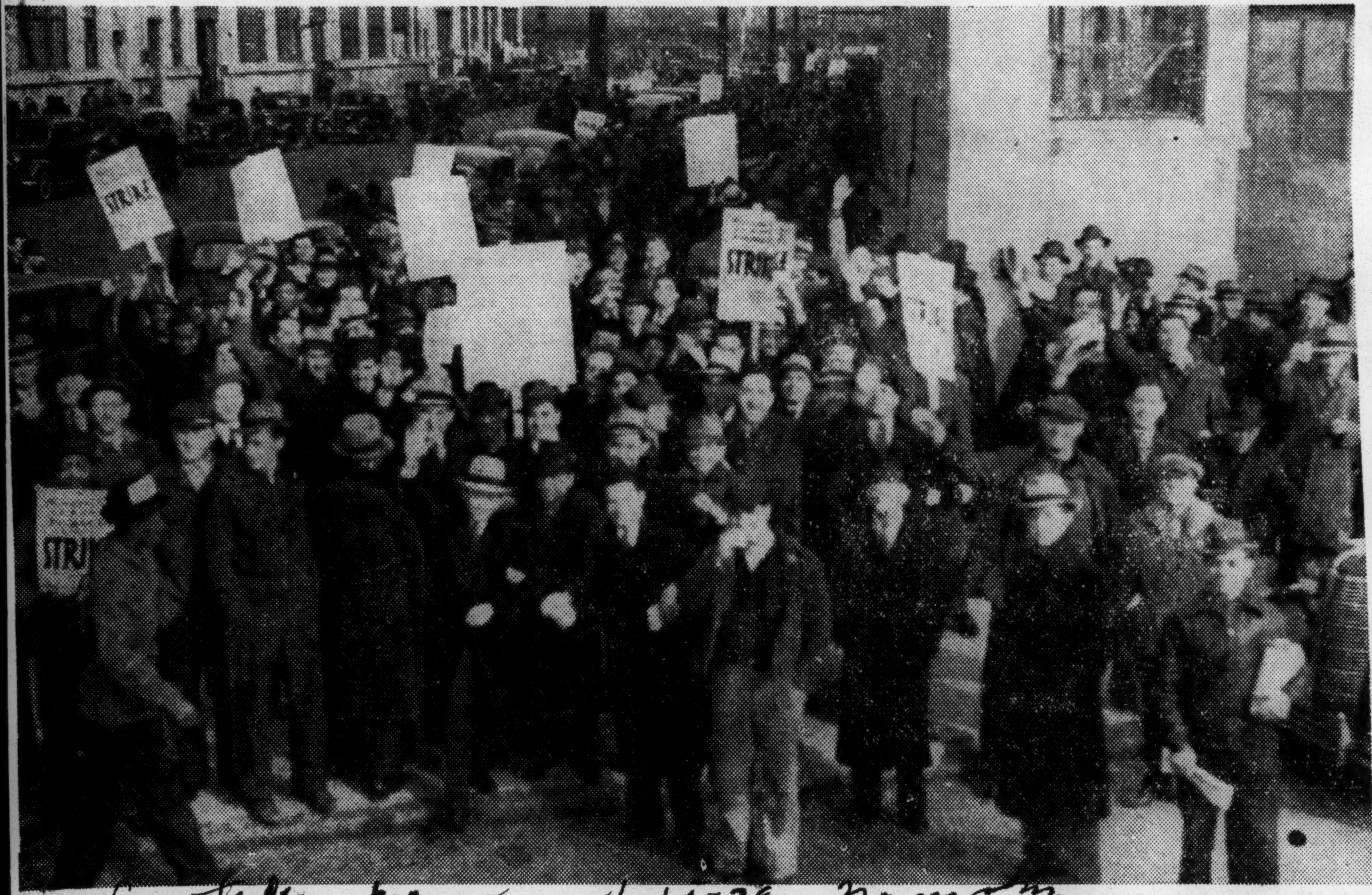
"FASCISM SPREADING"

Congressman Coffee declared that he "marveled at the patience and suffered of the unemployed in the face of what is going on in the United States." He came to the works congress fresh from a session in congress during which an amendment embodying the most vicious section of the Smith bill on Criminal Syndicalism was tacked on to an otherwise harmless bill on espionage.

"We have fascism in the United States," Congressman Coffee declared. "It is spreading like wildfire. The Dies committee in the last two weeks, amazingly, has decided to investigate what they call pro-Nazi activities, and the disclosure have amazed many people who weren't familiar with that subject. Actually, those of us who have made a study of it, realize that there are 810 organizations in these United States whose purpose is to advocate doing away with the Jews. Of course, Jews are only the scapegoats. The Jews are used as a cloak behind which to hide their real intentions, and that is to set up a form of fascist dictatorship in the United States."

LABOR - 1939 NEW YORK
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

Thousands Put Pressure On Plant Owner



Amsterdam News 4-15-39 New York

In the most colorful, dramatic and largest demonstration ever seen in Long Island City, more than 3,000 members of the United Furniture Workers of America, a C. I. O. union, part of whom are shown in the picture above, gathered at the Spring Products Corporation of America, Skillman avenue and Austel place, last week, where 376 Negro union members have been on strike for higher wages and a union shop for more than eight months. This demonstration was the forerunner of a city-wide parley in which ways and means will be discussed to raise funds and support for the strikers. in the foreground of the pictures are women members of the same union who make baby carriages in an adjacent factory. Photo by Jay Greulich.

Struck Plant In Long Island Draws Crowd

Amsterdam News

Employees Out On Strike For Nine Months; Determined to Hold Out

4-15-39

Approximately 3,500 C. I. O. workers, carrying banners of their various locals, jammed the square in front of the struck plant of the Spring Products Corporation in Long Island City early last Thursday morning in an orderly demonstration of solidarity with the 376 Negroes who have been fighting for higher wages and union shop conditions for the past eight months.

Although no trouble was expected, many patrolmen and mounted policemen were on hand at an early hour to keep order. Sym-Morris Muster, international president of the United Furniture Workers of America, James Carey, national secretary of the C. I. O., George Murphy of the N.A.A.C.P. and Charles Collier of the New York Urban League, participated in the demonstration, which was perhaps the largest ever held in Long Island City.

To date, as the result of the Spring Products strike, which has been in progress since last August, there have been forty-six stoppages in the furniture industry because workers refused to work on scab merchandise. Despite the long duration of the struggle, the morale of the strikers is exceptionally high.

"We know we will win," a striker told The Amsterdam News Thursday morning, "even if it takes six months more."

Sol Silverman, an organizer of the Furniture Workers Joint Council, however, said that he felt that the strike was seeing its last days.

"With the coming of the busy spring season," he said, "and with the splendid cooperation we are receiving from C. I. O. locals, I am sure that a settlement can be reached in the very near future."

Last Thursday's demonstration precedes a city-wide conference of all C. I. O. unions, the purpose of which will be to rally support for the strikers, to be held at the Transport Workers Hall on April 20.

The strike at the Spring Products Corporation is believed to be the largest and longest strike of colored workers in New York city and despite the fact that Samuel Marcus, president of the Spring Products Corporation, has declared that "Negroes cannot be responsible union members," the strikers have displayed an unusually fine spirit throughout the entire eight months.

Mr. Silverman told The Amsterdam News that every kind of arbitration and mediation has pathizers began arriving as early as 6:30 a. m. to participate in the demonstration which was called for 7 o'clock and by 7:15, more than 3,000 workers were milling about the block on Austel place from Stillman avenue to the railroad tracks.

Representing more than 300 union shops in the furniture industry, workers called a one-hour stoppage and gave up one hour's pay in order to participate in Thursday morning's demonstration. Locals represented included the upholsterers, bedding, wooden furniture, venetian blinds and piano workers.

Although there were no speeches many prominent trade unionists and well-known figures in civic and political circles, including been offered by the union, without avail.

"Innumerable conferences between union heads and Mr. Marcus," he said, "have met with his consistent refusal to make a pact."

Many of the conferences were attended by Nathan Frankel, labor adviser to Mayor LaGuardia, who provided a meeting place in City Hall. There has been severe police repression of pickets throughout the strike and three union members are serving prison terms for exercising their civil rights in connection with the strike. Scores have been arrested on flimsy charges and police have allegedly beaten strikers and pushed them around without reason.

Band Leaders Face Union Ultimatum

Lunceford, Basie, Hopkins, Lucky Get "Warning"

NEW YORK—Count Basie, Jimmie Lunceford, Jack Jenny, Teddy Wilson, Claude Hopkins, and Lucky Millinder have been summoned to appear before the executive board of Local No. 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, where they will be advised that they must make ceratin changes in the handling of their bands.

Afro-American

The point on which the musicians are reported to be up in arms is that many local musicians are not working while musicians from out of town are.

12-2-39

The roundup of the band leaders comes as an effort to prevent out-of-town bands from coming to New York and making their headquarters here, and competing with home bands for jobs.

It is also to prevent local men from organizing traveling bands in New York and using out-of-town musicians instead of localites, it is said.

Baltimore, Md.

The band leaders selected above to go on the carpet, were chosen as a show of warning to others that the local is following its words with action, the report stated.

The New York local also expects that other locals in key cities will follow its example, it was stated.

The union action was based on the following federation by-law article 13, section 10:

"Traveling dance orchestras which establish headquarters in the jurisdiction of any local are not permitted to compete for or accept and play engagements in said jurisdiction.

"Members of traveling orchestras establishing headquarters in the jurisdiction of a local for the purpose of booking engagements outside the jurisdiction of the local shall be required to register their names, show their AFM membership cards, and list their local addresses with the local in whose jurisdiction they have established headquarters.

"A member cannot form a traveling dance orchestra in the jurisdiction of a local to which he belongs and make such jurisdiction the headquarters of the orchestra and compete for and fill engagements with the same."

Jenny, Wilson. Hopkins. and

T. A. JACKSON HEADS DINING CAR PORTERS

Courier

12-9-39

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—(CP)—At a recent meeting of the Dining Car Employees' Union, T. A. Jackson was elected president; Custer Faulks was named vice-president; George E. Brown, general chairman and business organizer and C. H. Mason, of Chicago, was elected secretary-treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR ASSAILED FOR OPPOSITION TO LEGISLATION AIDING NEGROES

Age

4-8-39

New York

ALBANY, N. Y. — Carrying the fight to the opposition in an effort to secure passage of fourteen anti-discrimination bills, Assemblyman William T. Andrews this week assailed the New York State Federation of Labor and George Meany, its president, for opposing legislation designed to remove employment bans against Negroes.

Assemblyman Andrews, vice-chairman of the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, challenged the A. F. of L. official in the Assembly Chambers after Meany had testified at a public hearing before the Labor and Industry Committee on a wage and hours proposal.

Charging that the Federation was fighting legislation designed to penalize labor unions which discriminate against Negro workers, Assemblyman Andrews reviewed the findings of the Commission in its two-year survey of the economic, social and cultural conditions of New York's colored population.

Mr. Andrews pointed out that thirteen international A. F. of L. unions admitted, in letters to the Commission, that Negroes are barred from membership in their organizations. Rituals of initiation and arbitrary rulings of prejudiced officials bar Negroes from many other Federation locals, the investigation disclosed.

Making it clear that he was not attacking all A. F. of L. unions, and that Negroes were admitted and given just treatment in many of the locals, Assemblyman Andrews bitterly assailed those which do discriminate.

"Even where no discriminatory policies are authorized by their internationals," he said of this latter group, "union locals frequently make a practice of excluding Negroes to membership because of prejudices of influential members or officials. Sometimes Negroes are admitted grudgingly, but they are excluded from an equal share in the benefits of membership by being denied their regular turns on such jobs as are filled by the unions."

Meany leaped from his seat in the Senate Chambers and denied that he or the Federation supported racial discrimination. Assembly Andrews then questioned him directly and the Federation president admitted that his organization was opposed to Assembly Bill No. 1454 which would deny the protection of the State Labor Act to unions practicing discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Mr. Meany stated that he opposed the Commission's labor bills because they might mitigate against Jewish butchers and Negro Pullman porters, and Assemblyman Andrews ridiculed his "sudden interest" in these groups and accused him of attempting to draw a red herring across the trail. Assemblyman Daniel L. Burrows of Harlem then suggested that Mr. Andrews and Mr. Meany get together and try to work out a legislative program to meet the situation. Assemblyman Andrews declined the offer and pushed for the passage of the Commission's legislation.

Citizens Send Protests

In the meanwhile, Harlem groups cooperating with the Commission pushed plans for sending an avalanche of protests to Albany asking for immedate report and passage of the bills. The group were not dismayed by the action of Assembly standing committtees in killing seven of the measures in the lower house, and concentrated on forcing all fourteen measures out of committee in the Senate.

One of the highlights of this campaign will be a monster mass meeting at Abyssinian Baptist Church 132 West 138th street, on Wednesday evening, April 12, sponsored by the Manhattan Citizens' Committee cooperating with the Commission. Speakers at this meeting will include Assemblyman Andrews, State Senator Jacob J. Schwartzwald, chairman of the Commission; City Councilman Michael Quill, international president of the Transport Workers Union; Borough President Stanley Isaacs, former Assemblyman Robert W. Justice, member of the Commission, and Harold P. Herman, chairman of the Commission in 1937. Miss Vivienne France, an investigator for the Commission, will preside.

The arrangements committee for the Citizens' Committee, which plans to send a large delegation to Albany in support of the bills, includes Mack Davis, Miss Dorothy Height, Warren Cochran, Solomon Harper, Mrs. Lucille Randolph, Ray Hawkins and Miss Elaine Eifill.

In the meanwhile, the Women's Committee to Promote Anti-Discriminatory Legislation pushed its fight for the bills by holidng a second open meeting Saturday at the Mimo Club. Borough President Isaacs was the principal speaker.

This group, headed by Attorney Sara Pelham Speaks, inaugurated a campaign for 100,000 post cards to be sent to Albany when they sponsored a highly successful open meeting the previous Saturday afternoon. Speakers at the first meeting included Assemblyman Andrews, Mrs. Lillian Alexander, and Gerald E. Allen, executive director of the commission.

FIGHT IN LABOR FIELD RAGES IN NEW YORK

Union Is Under Fire

Bee

6-18-39

NEW YORK, June 15. (ANP)—The long smoldering fight against the Harlem Labor union has come out into the open, with the announcement last week from a prominent American Federation of Labor official that the district attorney's office has been investigating the activities of HLU.

Having proved a distinct thorn in the sides of Harlem shopkeepers, the HLU has used racketeering methods, according to A. F. of L. and CIO unions. It is because of this they have joined hands to wage a battle to the finish against it.

Chicago, Ill.

In a lengthy statement in a local weekly paper, Arthur Reid, official in the Harlem Labor union, attributed his troubles to jealousy on the part of James A. Webster, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers union, Local 386. He also said that his union had crashed the labor field for many colored workers in Harlem.

Created "A Few Jobs"

While admitting that Reid and his union created a few jobs for colored people in Harlem, Mr. Webster, in an exclusive interview with an ANP correspondent, stated that his and the union's fight with the Harlem Labor union was based on the fact "Harlem Labor union has resorted to racketeering methods, signing up the bosses in many instances rather than the workers."

Said Mr. Webster, "Results obtained by the HLU in the hotel and restaurant field were negligible, for in some instances they have compelled the bosses to sign up their shop, forced employes to join their so-called union, and when the worker woke up, he found he was getting less money than he had formerly received. Working conditions under the regime of the HLU have been atrocious, with long hours per day and 6 1-2 days per week.

"In cases where the AF of L has organized a shop, we have succeeded in getting a substantial increase in wages, better working conditions as to hours and other concessions for our workers. Our men receive an average of $35 per week pay while the HLU people receive an average of $20."

Taking exception to the statement attributed to Reid, in which he is said to have stated that his union was organizing fields which colored people could not invade, Webster said, "Our locals take in any person, regardless of color or creed. We have in our ranks, colored, white, Spanish, Italian and other nationalities. There is not a hotel or restaurant local in the city which will not admit colored people. Our executive board is composed of colored and white workers; we have one colored and one white girl working in our office.

"In the many other locals downtown there are colored names on the rolls. There is no discrimination in the hotel and restaurant workers union, and our national presidents have consistently fought any such movement. Locals 1, 6, 302, 89, 677 and others have many Negroes on their rolls.

Not a Racket

"Perhaps Mr. Reid jumped to the conclusion there was discrimination when he heard that there had been a few Negroes refused admission to some union. Not being a racket, we do not accept initiation fees from unemployed hotel and restaurant workers. Because of the widespread unemployment among our workers, we have not admitted any new members, for it would be foolish to enroll new workers when we have no jobs for many of our union men. There have been white as well as colored men refused admission since the industry has been so hard hit.

"One thing my local has consistently fought has been segregated locals, and Reid has tried to set up segregated units in Harlem. If this kind of unit is set up here, we will be placed off to one side of the life of New York, and we can never crash the field in other parts of the city. As a member of the Central Trades and Labor council

---

Negro Who Wouldn't Strike Beaten By White Union Men

Age

4-22-39

New York

Now recovered from a skull fracture allegedly received at the hands of five white union garage workers during a beating shortly after he refused to quit his job in a garage at 23 Catan place, Brooklyn, is John Battle, 44, of 282 Stuyvesant avenue.

Battle, it is said, would not answer a strike call last March 16. Three of the union garage workers pleaded guilty to assault charges November 15, and two others were dismissed by Judge Peter J. Brancato.

Those pleading guilty to second-degree assault said they were James De Fillipo, 23, of 3918 Church avenue, and Anthony Ropell, 26, of 556 10th street, Brooklyn, and to attempted assault was William Londell, 39, of 150 Brighton 15th street, Brooklyn. Sentence was deferred.

Those dismissed identified themselves as Alfred Blaketey, 32, of 3420 Clarendon road, AFL Garage Workers & Polishers' Union, Local 272, who allegedly ordered Battle to walk out, and Bernard Krugman, 3–, of 10 Ocean Parkway

EMPLOYER MAY DENY UNION MAN JOB, COURT SAYS

Bars Discrimination Only After Hiring.

Tribune

12-12-39

Chicago

New York, Dec. 11 (AP).—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that under the national labor relations act an employer may discriminate against union or nonunion members in hiring.

Only after the relationship of employer and employé is established, the court said, must the employer refrain from discriminatory acts.

The decision, declared by the court to be the first ruling on the question, was in a case involving the National Casket company of Oneida, N. Y. The decision was two to 1, Judges Thomas Swan and Augustus Hand concurring and Judge Learned Hand dissenting.

Uphold Part of Order.

The National Labor Relations board had ordered the company to cease discouraging employés from joining the Casket Makers union, No. 19557, and interfering with their right of "self-organization"; and to reinstate seven men allegedly discharged for union activities.

The majority decision approved the cessation order and the reinstatement of one of the seven men. The six others, the court found, were dismissed before the labor act went into effect July 15, 1935, and therefore had the status only of unemployed applicants for employment.

The law, the court said, "confers rights upon employés, not upon applicants for employment. The purpose of the act is not to compel an employer to hire members of one union rather than another, to select an American Federation of Labor man in preference to a Congress of Industrial Organization man, or a nonunion man in preference to either.

Thinks Employer Has Choice.

"The board would then have to enforce the rights of the nonunion men not to be discriminated against. Between applicants for work who are not employés, we think an employer is free to employ one who has not previously engaged in union or anti-union activities, or vice versa.

"The board has held to the contrary. We cannot agree with its construction. No court, so far as we are informed, has previously had to pass upon it."

Judge Swan wrote:

"An employer may not require an applicant for work, as a condition for accepting him for employment, to join or resign from a union, nor insert in the contract any discriminatory term that encourages or discourages membership in a labor organization, excepting only that, if the facts stated in the proviso exist, the employer may require membership in the labor organization which has been legally chosen to represent his employés."

Hand's Dissenting Opinion.

Judge Learned Hand, dissenting said:

"I can think of no reason why those who lost their jobs before there was any law should be denied the protection given to those who lose them afterward. We must, however say whether it is unfair labor practice merely to refuse to employ men because of their union activities, and whether such refusal entitled them to reinstatement; I do not doubt either.

"Surely it tends to 'discourage membership in any labor organization' to know that a record of union agitation will prevent one from getting back one's old job. I think we should affirm the order."

The case had been before the court for four years.

Both majority and minority opinions expressed doubt about a provision in the labor board order that the employer should deduct, from the reimbursement to the reinstated men, the amounts they had earned meanwhile in state, federal, and municipal employment projects. The board had ordered the company to pay the deductions to the respective agency.

THE TAXI STRIKE

The threatened taxicab strike in this city is now a fact. Men began leaving their cabs yesterday. The movement may involve as many as 11,000 drivers, and, in developing, interfere seriously with transportation.

The strike is directed against all the major companies and several minor ones. It was called by the Transport Workers Union of the C. I. O. on the expiration of one-year contracts ending as the year began. The union makes seven demands, chief of which is an increase in commissions from 42½ per cent to between 45 and 50 per cent. The demands also include vacations with pay, a completely closed shop, no dismissals without the consent of the union, hiring halls, an end to discrimination against Negro drivers, a nine-hour day, a ten-hour night, days off and better health conditions.

The union declares these demands can be met. The employers reply that they would mean bankruptcy. What the city is entitled to expect is that the issue will be put to the test without disorder. In their own interest the strikers should avoid violence of every kind. The city has not forgotten the taxi strike of 1934 and will not tolerate a duplication of it. That strike, it is fair to say, was not conducted by the C. I. O. From its experience at that time the city administration learned much, and in subsequent situations it has acted firmly to maintain public order.

One thing is clear. Whatever may be its outcome, the strike cannot solve the problem of the local taxicab situation. The economic basis of the business is insecure, if only for the obvious reason that there are too many cabs on the streets. The city and State should act together to stabilize an unstable situation.

1-4-39

Subway Union Failed To Protect Colored Members, NAACP Charges

The Transport Workers' Union was accused of failing to protect the seniority rights of several colored platform men on the subway who are members of the union in a letter sent by the N. A. A. C. P. to Austin Hogan, president of the Greater New York local.

In accordance with an agreement between the union and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, all men who had been hired as platform men during 1937 were dismissed February 6 and their places given to employes of the discontinued Sixth Avenue Elevated line.

About a half-dozen colored men, who have been employed by the IRT for many years as porters, were appointed early in the fall of 1937 as platform men. Just prior to February 6, they were notified that they would be demoted to the job of porter for a few days until the Sixth Avenue Elevated men had been hired. They were then to be raised to platform men, but they would rank in seniority below the more than one hundred men brought over from the Elevated.

A protest on this arrangement was sent to the Transport Workers Union and to the IRT by the N. A. A. C. P. on January 31. Nevertheless, the plan went through and the colored men were deprived of their seniority rights.

A resolution passed by the union approving the employment of the Elevated men was said to have read "all men hired during 1937", which meant new employes on the payroll. Colored union men now claim that the resolution was changed to read "all men appointed." The union is believed to be hiding behind the technicality that the colored men, even though they were old employes, were appointed as platform men only in 1937.

Discrimination Condoned

The N. A. A. C. P. letter to President Hogan reiterates its protest of January 31 and charges that the TWU "has failed to protect the rights of its Negro members and has consented to flagrant discrimination against them."

The N. A. A. C. P. points out that the TWU cannot expect wholehearted cooperation from colored people or colored workers in its fight to secure a closed shop on all subway lines in New York City if this incident is to be a sample of its treatment of Negro members. The TWU is now opposing the Wicks bill in the state legislature at Albany, which would provide civil service for all municipal lines. Plans are well advanced for the unification and purchase by New York City of all subway and elevated lines. If the bill passes, the union would lose its grip on the thousands of subway and elevated employes.

The N. A. A. C. P. points out that on the Independent Subway, which is city-owned and has an open-shop policy as well as civil service, colored men are employed in all branches of the subway and are able to advance without discrimination on the basis of merit. The Independent Subways has some twenty Negro motormen, scores of conductors and dozens of ticket agents.

Age
2-25-39

Claim Subway Union Did Not Protect Negro

Platform Men Seniority Rights Sacrificed To Hold Whites

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The NAACP accused the Transport Workers Union of failing to protect the seniority of several colored platform men on the subway who are members of the union, in a letter, last Friday, to Arthur Hogan, president of the Greater New York local.

In accordance with an agreement between the union and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, all men who had been hired as platform men during 1937 were dismissed February 6, and their places given to employees of the discontinued 6th Avenue Elevated line.

About six colored men, who had been employed by the IRT for many years as porters, were appinted early in the fall of 1937 as platform men. Just prior to February 6, they were notified that they would be demoted to the job of porter for a few days until the 6th Ave. Elevated men had been hired. They were then to be raised to platform men, but they would rank in seniority below the more than 100 men brought over from the Elevated.

Tribune
2-23-39

La Guardia Aid Sought By 350 Negro Strikers

New York Mayor Asked To Meditate In Furniture Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mediation of the seven-month-old furniture workers' strike at the Spring Products Corporation's plant in Long Island City, Queens, was considered possible following a conference last Thursday morning between Nathan Frankel, Mayor LaGuardia's labor adviser, and a delegation representing the 350 Negro strikers and Harlem organizations supporting the strike. The company manufactures springs for bedding.

All the strikers are members of Local 91, United Furniture Workers of America, C.I.O. They seek a closed shop agreement.

Members of the delegation included: Charles A. Collier of the New York Urban League, chairman; Geo. DeMar of the Harlem Negro Labor Committee, Thomas V. Sinclair, general strike chairman; George B. Murphy, Jr., of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Paul Green, executive secretary of the Metropolitan Joint Council of the United Furniture Workers of America.

Frankel told the delegation that he would invite Samuel S. Marcus, president of the company, to the City Hall for a conference, in an effort to try to iron out the situation.

Tribune
3-2-39

60,000 ORGANIZED WORKERS!

New York—(C)—There are now 60,000 organized Negro workers in Harlem, it is estimated by Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, 312 West 125th street. Mr. Crosswaith's committee was established in 1935 "to organize and guide Negro workers into bona-fide trade unions and to establish the solidarity of Negro and white workers."

60,000 Organized Negro Workers in Harlem

4-20-39

New York—(C)—There are now 60,000 organized Negro workers in Harlem, it is estimated by Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, 312 West 125th Street. Mr. Crosswaith's committee was established in 1935 "to organize and guide Negro workers into bona-fide trade unions and to establish the solidarity of Negro and white workers."

300 Negro Members of Furniture Workers Union Reject Compromise Proposal In 8 Months Old Strike

Age
3-25-39

Unanimously rejecting a compromise settlement calling for a wage cut and an open shop, more than 300 Negro members of the United Furniture Workers Union, Local 91, vigorously pushed their eight-months strike against the Spring Products Corporation this week, as all the forces of the CIO rallied to their support.

The open shop settlement, offered by Samuel S. Marcus, president of the Long Island -City corporation, after conference with Nathan Frankel, Mayor LaGuardia's labor adviser, was flatly rejected by the strikers Saturday evening at an enthusiastic union meeting at 306 Lenox avenue. The Mayor's office had attempted to settle the dispute on a request from the Citizens' Committee to Aid the Spring Products Strikers.

Marcus, who has been cited by the union before the National Labor Relations Board for refusal to bargain in good faith, offered to settle the strike if the union members would accept wage cuts ranging up to 40 per cent and waive their demand for a closed shop contract.

The strikers, indignant at the offer, unanimously rejected the terms of the proposed agreement and voted to push the labor dispute to a successful conclusion.

Endorsing the stand taken by the United Furniture Workers Union, Alan Haywood, regional director of the Congress of Industrial Unions, made plans this week to call a city-wide conference of all C. I. O. unions to give full support to the strikers who have been on the picket line since last August 4.

At the same time, Charles A. Collier Jr., chairman of the citizens' committee, rallied the members of his group and planned new measures to aid the strikers.

Major Attempts Settlement

In obtaining the aid of the Mayor's office in an attempted settlement of the dispute, Collier pointed out that the continued unemployment of more than 300 heads of Negro families created a serious social condition in Harlem, and urged that the city's chief executive take part in ending the fight.

Organizations represented in the citizens' committee included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the New York Urban League, the Harlem Association of Trade and Commerce, the Dining Car Employes Union, the New York C. I. O. Council, the Metropolitan Council of U. F. W. A. locals, the Workers Alliance and many other organizations.

Added support was given the efforts of the citizens' committee included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the New York Urban League, the Harlem Association of Trade and Commerce, the Dining Car Employes Union, the New York C. I. O Council, the Metropolitan Council of U. F. W. A. locals, the Workers Alliance and many other organizations.

Added support was given the efforts of the citizens' committee this week when Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, sponsor of the federal anti-lynching bill, wired Mr. Collier from Washington, pledging aid to the strikers and joining the citizens' committee.

Charging that Marcus had failed to break the strike by insisting that Negro workers had no right to join unions, the Furniture Workers officials this week accused the employer of attempting to frame the strike leaders on assault charges and thus hamper their activities.

Three of the strikers, William English, Jack Hargraves and John Smith, went on trial last Wednesday on felonious assault charges growing out of the dispute, and Thomas Sinclair, general strike chairman and secretary-treasurer of Local 91; Horace M. Small, vice-president of the local and shop chairman, were scheduled to face trial on similar charges on March 23.

"These charges are trumped up," Small stated this week. "Marcus found out that he could not break our ranks by slandering the Negro workers and now he seeks to put their leaders in jail in hopes of breaking our spirit."

Two of the Negro strikers, Leroy Clark and Samuel Bryant, are already serving prison terms in Sing Sing and Rikers Island prisons. Both of these men were framed, Small charged.

The strike, involving the largest number of Negro workers in a labor dispute in the metropolitan area, broke out last August at the expiration of a ten-day extension to a one-year contract between the union and the Spring Products Corporation.

Union officials at that time accused Marcus of stating that Negro workers did not deserve more than $12 a week in wages, and of intimating that Negroes could not make good union members because they wouldn't pay dues or stick together.

These officials spiked these alleged statements this week by pointing out that these Negro unionists are still standing fast and fighting for their rights after eight months of struggle through a bitter winter.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA

Colored Join Gas Stations Pickets Here

Tribune
4-20-39
Philadelphia, Pa.

100 Tanker Employees Seek Wage Increase, Closed Shop

Approximately 100 colored seamen are among the strikers who placed picket lines around gasoline stations selling products of five companies against whom a strike was called, Monday.

4-20-39

Joseph Reed, 1310 south Capitol street, chairman of the publicity committee of the National Maritime Union, a CIO affiliate, said that the union was striking for a closed shop.

All the colored strikers, Reed said, were employed on oil tankers as messmen, second cooks, chef cooks and stewards. Messmen, he said receiving $60 a month are asking $80; second cooks, $95, were asking $100; chef cooks, $120, were seeking a $5 increase, and stewards receiving $130 a month were also seeking a $5 increase.

According to John Murray, white business agent for the union, the companies affected by the strike are: Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Tidewater Oil Company, C. D. Mallory Corporation and Standard Oil Company of New York.

He said that 600 members of the union in the Philadelphia area would be assisted by 1000 workers in picketing of gasoline service stations.

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

RIGHT TO WORK CONGRESS

CONGRESS TOLD OF COMMUNIST LINK WITH WPA

Tribune

6-7-39

Witnesses Testify to Moscow Orders.

Chicago Def.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The Workers' Alliance, sponsor of the Right to Work congress which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is scheduled to address this week, is 90 per cent communist, the house WPA investigating committee was told today.

Herbert Benjamin, Secretary of Workers' Alliance.

Two Negroes, who formerly were active communists, told the house committee of the binding ties between the communist party and the alliance, which is the bargaining organization for reliefers and WPA workers.

Instructed in Moscow.

The committee members sat amazed as Charles H. White, a Negro information writer on the federal arts project in New York City, told how he was sent to Russia by the communist party of America to learn military tactics and street fighting to be employed in this country.

White declared the alliance is dominated by the communist party.

"Ninety per cent of the members are communists," White told the committee. "Others join because the Workers' Alliance is patronized by the WPA and public officials."

White then proceeded to minimize the effect of charges that the alliance is a subversive influence.

"Who in the Workers' alliance would say it is a subversive influence when it is patronized by Aubrey Williams [National Youth administrator]?" White asked the committee. "Who would call the Workers' alliance subversive when he knows that the President's wife is going to take part in the conference?"

Studies Agitation Tactics.

White testified that in 1930-'31 he was sent to Russia for instruction in agitation tactics. While in Russia he said, he met Herbert Benjamin, now secretary of the alliance, who White said then were preparing for the hunger march on Washington that was to follow in 1932.

White said his trip was financed by district No. 6 of the communist party, of which Benjamin was secretary.

"Were you taught to ride and shoot while you were in Russia?" he was asked.

"Yes," he said. "I practiced sharp shooting once or twice a week, studied the handling of machine guns, the use of barricades in street fighting, and how to destroy tanks."

One and the Same, Says Woman.

Later a Negress, Mrs. Frankie Duty of New York City, a former member of the national council of the alliance and former communist party official —she resigned from both last October —declared "the Workers' alliance IS the communist party."

"The Workers' alliance," she said, "is where we get people in, nurture and cultivate them, and finally get them into the communist party.

"People usually fall for membership in the Workers' alliance in order to get relief. The depression has driven large numbers of Negroes into the alliance for relief. If one wants relief he is told to join the alliance."

Mrs. Duty said that at all times she received instructions from communist party leaders on how to carry on activities in the Workers' alliance.

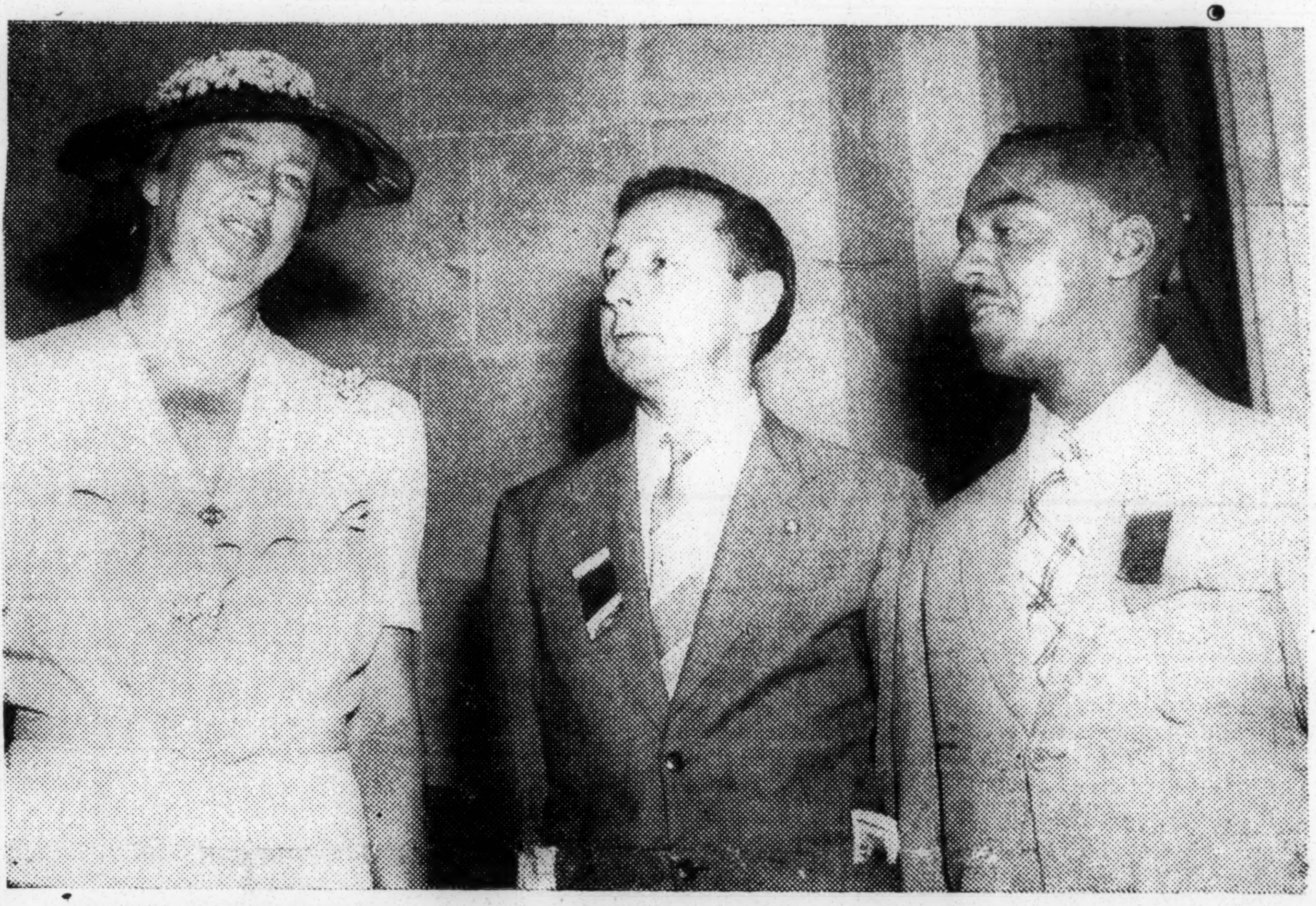
Lasser "Won Over."

She could not say definitly that David Lasser, president of the alliance, held a communist party membership book, but she said that her district communist leader had told her "We have won over Lasser."

The President's wife is slated to address the Right to Work congress tomorrow morning on youth problems. This is a special session of the congress, called by the alliance to protest against the congressional slash in relief funds and to demand that the President's request for 1 billion 477 million dollars in WPA funds for 1940 be voted.

[Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who had been invited to address the congress, announced in Springfield last night that he had declined the invitation.]

First Lady At Right To Work Congress



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is shown here just after she addressed the Right to Work Congress sponsored in Washington, D. C., last week by the Workers Alliance, an organization of relief workers. More than 300 Negro delegates attended. David Lasser, president of the alliance is shown in center, while Lee Morgan, secretary of the organization in the state of Ohio, is at right. The first lady spoke on Wednesday night. (Acme).

[illegible]

Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. F.D.R. ADDRESSES RIGHT-TO-WORK MEET

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, shown when she appeared on the platform of the Labor department building in Washington, D. C., last week to address the Right-To-Work Congress. She is conversing with David Lasser, president of the Workers' Alliance. Beside him, waiting his turn to greet the First Lady, is Lee Morgan of Ohio, a member of the national executive board of the alliance and of the reception committee chosen at the congress to greet Mrs. Roosevelt.—Murray photo.

Defender 6-17-39

Chicago, Ill.

Greenville, S. C. Observer
March 24, 1939

DUSKY STEVEDORE

Union tactics have placed 140 Charleston Negroes, employed last week at 40 cents an hour on the unemployed lists this week, and delivered many of them into the federal relief agencies. It has, by the same token, given employment to many deserving whites in the waterfront area of Charleston.

Negroes in South Carolina, and over the United States generally, are never classified in the same income brackets with white labor. Whether this is just or not, we wouldn't care to decide. The fact remains that even in the New York which has the race equality boys are wont to cite in quoting labor statistics, the average annual wage of the negro is less than half that of the white—something under $800 annually.

The negroes who unloaded boats in Charleston harbor were doing no skilled labor. It requires at best a minimum of ability and brains to grab a bunch of bananas and shuffle down a gangplank with it. Yet for this the negroes got 40 cents an hour, which amounts to close to a thousand dollars a year.

That tops by nearly three hundred dollars the average white income from cotton mill work, which definitely involves skill. It is between four and five times what the average white farmer received last year for his toil. Yet it wasn't enough. They wanted 60.

Knowing negroes as we do, we can't believe the carefree souls who were toting those bananas ever decided to hit for 60 cents at the risk of their security and excellent wages. It took the usual fast talking by union organizers. It took the same kind of work the same organizers had used to extract dues from the stevedores without ever getting anything like a contract with the firms that employed them.

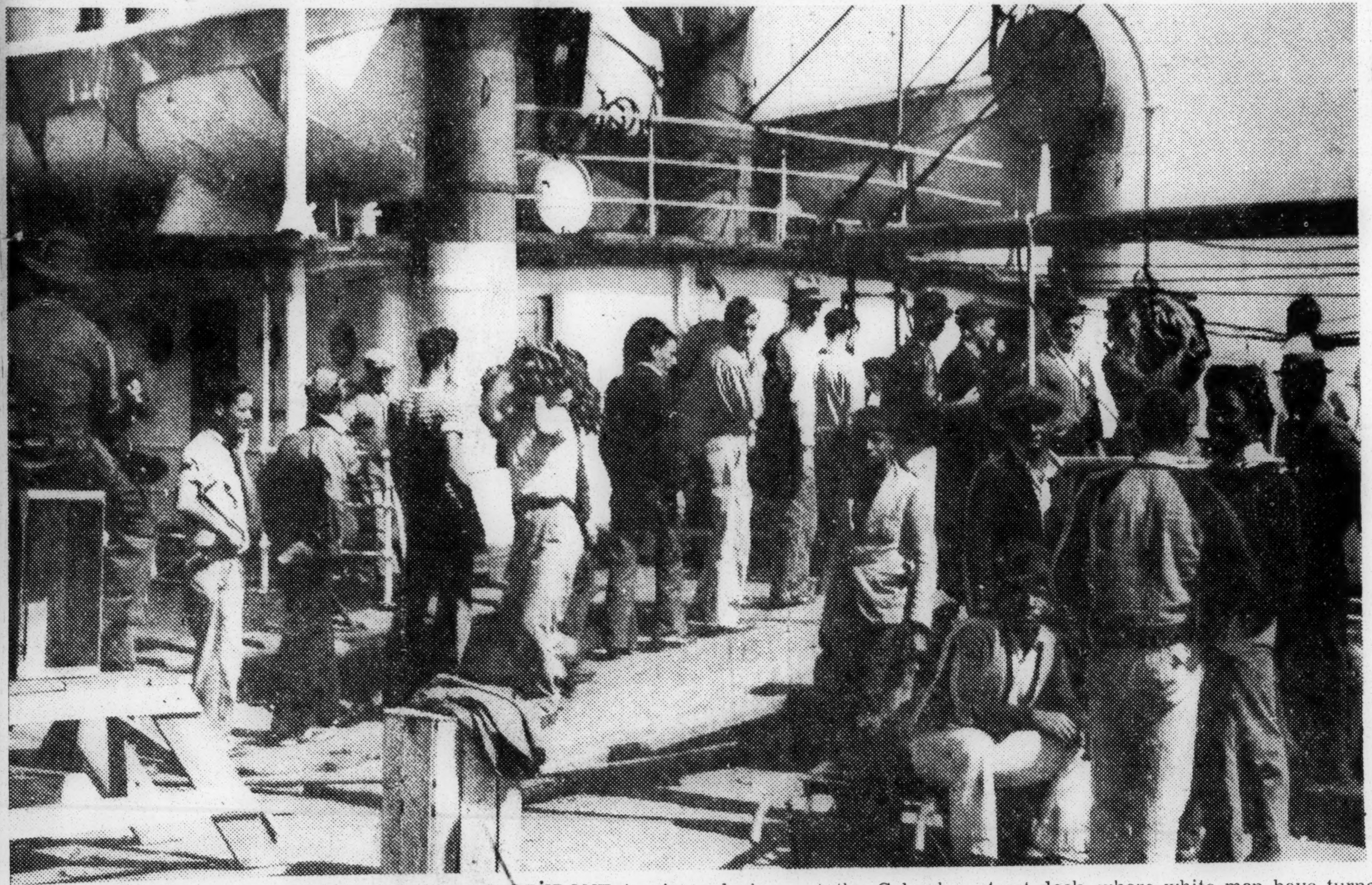
And now some ex-taxi drivers and small businessmen, color-white, are unloading bananas, and 140 negroes are scratching their wooly heads and wondering what happened to those men who made them so many high-sounding promises. Tough luck, boys.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
March 24, 1939

—In Charleston this week, some 180 white men marched thru a picket line of negro longshoremen, who were demanding the union scale of pay for unloading a cargo of bananas from a Norwegian ship. The picketing started March 13, and there was a deadlock until the white men appeared and took charge of the unloading. Many of them were of other trades than longshoremen, but the pay of 40 cents an hour looked good to them. The cargo of bananas filled more than 50 refrigerator cars.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 21, 1939

White Men Unload Banana Boat While Negroes Picket Waterfront



AN UNUSUAL SIGHT ON THE CHARLESTON WATERFRONT is pictured above at the Columbus street dock, where white men have turned longshoremen, usually a negro's job here, because the negroes demand higher wages. The white men accepted forty cents an hour, the negroes want fifty-two to sixty cents. The negroes stand idly around while the Cuban bananas are taken off the steamship Banan and put on freight cars. On the platform at extreme left (back to camera) is the checker. The picketing has been entirely peaceable. (Staff Photo by Peck.)

SHIP LINE WON'T ACCEDE TO SCALE

40 Cents an Hour Paid to White Men When Negro Laborers Quit Jobs

More than 180 white men marched through a negro picket line yesterday morning at Columbus street wharf and unloaded 28,000 bunches of Cuban bananas from the Norwegian steamship Banan.

The picketing was begun March 13 when negroes, members of the banana handlers union, refused to discharge the Norwegian steamship Nicholas Cuneo unless the operators paid the union scale of wages. The operators obtained white men from unemployed rolls and elsewhere to discharge the Nichols Cuneo and the motorship Ross Norman, which arrived later in the week.

E. V. Townsend, Southern representative for the International Longshoremen's association; Aloysius Flynn, president of the State Federation of Labor, and other union representatives conferred Sunday night in the St. John hotel with Herman Brockman, shipping supervisor, and D. E. Taylor, president of the West India Fruit and Steamship company and the D. E. Taylor company, operators of the service, but no agreement was reached.

Mr. Taylor said yesterday his company has no contract with the union and is willing to hire those who wish employment at forty cents an hour. The union demands fifty-two to sixty cents an hour, he says, with higher rates for overtime.

After the white men went to work yesterday, the negro pickets dispersed though scores of negroes remained on the dock and looked on. Company officials said some of them asked for jobs, but were told that white labor was preferred on the ship.

Several of the white men unloading the ship yesterday wore overalls bearing the insignia of well known oil companies. Many of them were well dressed. It was reported that several taxi drivers came to the docks, parked their machines and got jobs, finding they could make more unloading bananas than operating taxicabs.

The bananas, which included a quantity of red bananas, or plantains, were discharged into fifty and sixty refrigerator cars and several trucks.

The company plans to operate two ships a week into Charleston if labor can be obtained under the same conditions as it is obtained in Jacksonville, officials said.

The Banan, well known here once was used by the United Fruit company. She left here early in 1936 after having been laid up several years. She had been sold for junk and dismantling was begun when S. Sannes, of Bodo, Norway, purchased her and took her to Norfolk for refitting.

King Cotton Enslaves Two Million Americans Claims Farm Tenant Union Head

Past Two Years Say Half Million Forced from Rural Communities Into Urban Centers

"New Deal" Benefits Cause Landlord Shift

Black Dispatch
4-1-39
Oklahoma City Okla

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—As a feature of National Sharecroppers' week whose observance has focused attention of the public on the plight of the Southern farm worker, J. R. Butler, president Southern Tenant Farmers' Union (CIO affiliate), this week told of adverse conditions affecting "two million families, enslaved in chains by 'King Cotton,' absolute monarch of America's Southland." Said Pres. Butler:

"During the past five years, more than 500,000 sharecropper families, white and colored, have been displaced from their homes, forced into cities, there to begin futile competition with America's 10,000,000 unemployed. Or else they have accepted the terrible alternative of becoming farm laborers, paid by the day for working from sun-up to dark at a wage between 50c and $1.50 . . . Their unhappy plight was put on the front pages of our daily newspapers for all America to see when nearly 400 families, comprising more than 1,500 men, women and children, were faced with eviction from their shacks rather than accept jobs as day laborers at 75c a day . . .

"Under the direction of state police, these families were forced into trucks and scattered into the swamps and backroads of the area, away from the public eye . . . Sharecropping was never an ideal method of making a living; it has been condemned for many years because of the poverty it has imposed and the peonage it has demanded. But our new status as day wage hands is far worse. Under sharecropping we could at least feed our families on fat-back and corn-pone; now we cannot feed them at all . . .

"The trend toward mechanization supplies landlords with a strong motive for getting rid of their tenants and sharecroppers and hiring back a fraction of them as farm hands . . . The AAA cash benefits constitute another strong inducement to the landlord to shift from sharecropping to day labor. The government checks go to the landlord who is supposed to pass on part of it to the croppers. To avoid this, landlords have converted tenants into day laborers and so cheat the sharecroppers out of their rightful share of the cash benefits . . . Some attempt to solve this intricate puzzle has been made by the Southern Tenant Farmers' union, organized in 1934, it has grown to include today 35,000 members in five states with a strong organization in Eastern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. Refusing to accept 'Jim Crowism,' it has organized Negroes, Indians and whites together and, through several strikes, has already made considerable gains in improving conditions."

FARM TENANT UNIT CUTS LINK TO C I. O.

Charges Communistic Aims to Group With Which It Had Working Agreement

Times

HITS DONALD HENDERSON

3-12-39

He Seeks to Impose Red Control Over Southern Rural Workers, Statement Declares

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union announced today its withdrawal from affiliation with the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate. The order for withdrawal was issued by the executive committee of the S. T. F. U. after a referendum completed yesterday.

In its announcement the S. T. F. U. accused the C. I. O. union of being communist controlled and said that the break had come after a struggle of many months between the two organizations. The S. T. F. U., an independent union organized in 1934, was affiliated on an autonomous basis in 1937 with the U. C. A. P. A. W. A.

The withdrawal notice ascribes to Donald Henderson, head of the C. I. O. union, "arbitrary and irresponsible actions, culminating in an attempt to disrupt the Southern Tenant Farmers Union by violating the agreements between that organization and the international union, by suspending the officers of the S. T. F. U., and by attempting to set up a union dual to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

"Such conduct on the part of a union official," the statement proceeds, "would be incomprehensible without the knowledge that Henderson's actions are not designed to help our union or the Southern sharecroppers but to impose communist control over the largest bona fide agricultural workers' union in the South.

Henderson's attacks on the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union are not new. While acting directly for the Communist party he made several efforts to split the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union on doctrinaire communist lines.

"Henderson's attempt March 1 to suspend the duly elected officers of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is the latest action climaxing a campaign of vilification and rumor-mongering carried on by Communists, sometimes unknowingly by their friends, designed to impair the prestige and effectiveness of the S. T. F. U."

C. I. O. headquarters here said tonight that the Tenant Farmers' Union had withdrawn in "violation" of a "tentative agreement" reached at conferences between the union and the International Union with John Brophy, director of the C. I. O., on this three-point program:

"1. The Southern Tenant Farmers Union would guarantee full compliance with the constitution of the International Union, that is, it would cease the refusal to pay dues.

"2. The International Union would guarantee the full autonomy of the Farmers Union within the framework of the International Union.

"3. The International would lift the suspension o fthe officers of the Farmers Union.

Heads Of Southern Tenant Farmers Union Sue Daily Paper For Libel

Age
4-8-39
New York N.Y.

Two officials of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union of Memphis, Tenn., have filed a suit charging libel and asking $150,000 damages against the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., publishers of the Communist "Daily Worker", it was announced Thursday by the S. T. F. U. The Union declared that the papers were filed in the Supreme Court of New York County.

The two officials, John R. Butler and H. L. Mitchell, are president and executive secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Union which is composed of 35,000 tenant farmers, sharecroppers and cotton field hands in the South.

In their complaint, Butler and Mitchell charged they were libelled by stories published in the "Worker" by Al Murphy, a correspondent from Memphis, which declared that Butler "has been working in the interests of the rich planters against the evicted sharecroppers" and that "relief money and supplies collected to aid the Missouri sharecroppers were used by Butler and Mitchell for factional purposes."

These charges, Butler and Mitchell declared in their complaint, were "wholly false and untrue" and were published "with the intent and purpose of exposing them to public contempt, ridicule, aversion and disgrace."

BREACH IN TENANT FARMERS UNION IS FURTHER WIDENED

Globe

4-21-39

Nashville Tenn.

MEMPHIS, April 15 (ANP)—With charges and counter-charges filling the air, the convention called last Saturday by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (CIO affiliate), was suddenly climaxed when a delegation of sharecroppers belonging to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union walked out of the convention hall.

Heading the walkout delegation were J. R. Butler and H. L. Mitchell, president and secretary, respectively of STFU. Those remaining in the South Fourth Street convention hall were representatives of Arkansas local unions and after an all-day session they voted to affiliate with UCAPAWA.

Stem of the trouble lies in the fact that STFU recently withdrew from the CIO, international union which it joined in 1937. Thus, STFU now becomes an independent labor organization without national affiliation, and UCAPAWA had started a campaign to keep local unions favoring CIO, within its ranks.

At last week's convention here both factions attended, with STFU President Butler and Secretary Mitchell standing in back of the hall. On the rostrum was UCAPAWA President Donald Henderson delivering a tirade against the STFU officials, charging they had "hoodwinked and misled" the union. He urged the "end of the misrule and Hitler-like leadership of Butler and Mitchell."

Mitchell suddenly shouted: "I would like to answer those charges," to which Henderson replied "I still have the floor." I'll ask the gentlemen to retire peacefully from the hall." Waving his arm, Mitchell yelled: "How many more will go with me?"

Many of the delegates, a majority Negroes, rose from their seats and singing, "We shall not be moved," followed their leaders from the room. After the uproar had quieted down Henderson said that for 10 months after STFU joined the CIO and the international union, Butler and Mitchell had made no report to UCAPAWA headquarters.

E. B. McKinney, colored, had presided at an earlier session. Mitchell said that McKinney was recently expelled from STFU membership "for sponsoring an all-Negro union dual to the STFU."

Secretary Mitchell said, after the fracas: "I had no intention of attending this convention, but some of the members sent for me as I was being viciously attacked and they wanted me to answer. Henderson threatened to have me thrown out of the hall by force if I tried to speak." President Butler's comment: "This attempt on the part of Henderson and his Communist clique in the UCAPAWA is further proof of our wisdom in withdrawing from this group whose obvious intention from the time of our affiliation has been to rule or ruin."

The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in past years has been outstanding in defending the rights of Negro sharecroppers, recently aided several hundred Arkansas share workers who were evicted by farm owners when they refused to accept the day-wage rate forced on them by the owners. The exodus of farm workers and the privation suffered by women and children refugees, attracted nation-wide attention and drew the attention of Federal Farm officials to the pitiable plight of the Negro sharecropper.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
January 1, 1939

ENANT FARMER UNION REINSTATES M'KINNEY

lemphis Negro Promises To Live Up To Principles

COTTON PLANT, Ark., Dec. 31—AP)—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union reinstated today in membership its former vice president, E. B. McKinney, Memphis negro, who was ousted in September for leading an alleged revolt within the organization.

McKinney appeared before the union's annual convention here and promised to live up to the organization's principles.

President J. R. Butler, also of Memphis, said that the Executive Council removed McKinney from membership when it found that he had attempted to "form a separate union for negro members."

Previously the convention had refused an appeal of the Rev. Claude Williams, president of Commonwealth College at Mena, for reentry into the union. Butler said Williams was accused of trying to "win over the union for the Communist Party." Williams denied the charge.

The union had before it today for action a resolution of its Civil Liberties and Legal Rights Section, which urged Congress to give agricultural workers the same privileges as industrial laborers under the Wage-Hour and Social Security Acts. Another resolution asked that Federal agencies dealing with Agriculture demand the signing of contracts between landlords and tenants.

Resolutions approved by the sectional meetings on government programs and organization and education also came before the assembly.

Roy Wilkins, of New York, assisttant secretary of the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People, gave the principal address. A report was heard from delegates who attended the international convention of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, (C. I. O.) at San Francisco Dec. 12-16. The S. T. F. U. is an affiliate of that organization.

TENANT FARMERS VOTE TO END CIO AFFILIATION

Constitution
3-14-39
Atlanta Ga

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—(AP)—Southern Tenant Farmers Union headquarters here announced today the union's immediate withdrawal from the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, international union of the C. I. O.

In a press release, the union stated its executive committee voted the withdrawal after a referendum vote of members showed an "overwhelming" majority for disaffiliation.

FARM TENANT UNIT CUTS LINK TO C I. O.

Charges Communistic Aims to Group With Which It Had Working Agreement

Times

HITS DONALD HENDERSON

3-12-39
New York

He Seeks to Impose Red Control Over Southern Rural Workers, Statement Declares

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union announced today its withdrawal from affiliation with the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate. The order for withdrawal was issued by the executive committee of the S. T. F. U. after a referendum completed yesterday.

In its announcement the S. T. F. U. accused the C. I. O. union of being communist controlled and said that the break had come after a struggle of many months between the two organizations. The S. T. F. U., an independent union organized in 1934, was affiliated on an autonomous basis in 1937 with the U. C. A. P. A. W. A.

The withdrawal notice ascribes to Donald Henderson, head of the C. I. O. union, "arbitrary and irresponsible actions, culminating in an attempt to disrupt the Southern Tenant Farmers Union by violating the agreements between that organization and the international union, by suspending the officers of the S. T. F. U., and by attempting to set up a union dual to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

"Such conduct on the part of a union official," the statement proceeds, "would be incomprehensible without the knowledge that Henderson's actions are not designed to help our union or the Southern sharecroppers but to impose communist control over the largest bona fide agricultural workers' union in the South.

Henderson's attacks on the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union are not new. While acting directly for the Communist party he made several efforts to split the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union on doctrinaire communist lines.

"Henderson's attempt March 1 to suspend the duly elected officers of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is the latest action climaxing a campaign of vilification and rumor-mongering carried on by Communists, sometimes unknowingly by their friends, designed to impair the prestige and effectiveness of the S. T. F. U."

C. I. O. headquarters here said tonight that the Tenant Farmers' Union had withdrawn in "violation" of a "tentative agreement" reached at conferences between the union and the International Union with John Brophy, director of the C. I. O., on this three-point program:

"1. The Southern Tenant Farmers Union would guarantee full compliance with the constitution of the International Union, that is, it would cease the refusal to pay dues.

"2. The International Union would guarantee the full autonomy of the Farmers Union within the framework of the International Union.

"3. The International would lift he suspension o fthe officers of the armers Union.

SOUTHERN TENANTS' UNION WITHDRAWS FROM CIO

Black Dispatch
3-23-39
Oklahoma City Okla

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—Southern Tenant Farmers union last week announced the union's immediate withdrawal from the C. I. O. The announcement, given out at union headquarters, declared that a referendum vote members showed an "overwhelming" majority for disaffiliation. J. R. Butler, president, said the union will reestablish an independent status, "free from communist domination."

Sharecroppers Week Being Observed In Nation March 24-31

Journal and Guide
4-1-39
Norfolk

NEW YORK CITY.—The annual celebration of National Sharecroppers Week began Friday, March 31. Celebrations are taking place this week in cities and counties throughout the United States.

Held every year in order to raise funds for the purpose of carrying on the work of organizing the sharecroppers of the South, the annual celebration is sponsored by the National Tenant Farmers' Union.

Race Mechanics Organize For Work Opportunities

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

Determined to make their own fight for jobs which they have been denied because of pressure of local unions, Negro craftsmen have formed an independent organization known as the Independent Craftsmen Association, Nebraska Jones, director of the Industrial Department of the Community Welfare League, informed the Memphis WORLD this weekend. The Association will seek an independent charter as a member of the American Federation of Labor, the young industrial leader asserted.

Unemployed

During the entire period of the depression, such skilled mechanics as the hodmen, painters, electricians, and plumbers have been refused membership in existing unions, completely under domination of whites, and this deprivation has resulted in continuous unemployment for these men.

8-1-39

Mr. Jones said that only three crafts have been admitted to the locals which they represent, namely, carpenters, cement finishers, and bricklayers, but their memberships are limited. The cement finishers and brick-layers are entirely controlled by white managers, Jones added.

Atlanta, Ga.

Contractors are eager to employ Negro skilled mechanics of all crafts, but white unionists reputedly handicap them in this respect. At present the Independent Craftsmen Association is seeking jobs for skilled mechanics on the several WPA Projects now under constructions in the city and county.

Mr. Jones, contends that the American Federation of Labor can issue a separate charter to the Association in view of the fact that it has met all the requirements of the Federation. If not recognized by the A. F. of L., the Association will make an independent fight. Officers are A. E. McIntyre, president; W. C. Smith, general secretary; and G. F. Hammond, chairman of the Board of Directors.

"Inasmuch as the National Labor Act has given labor the right to organize and it is the inherit right of every free-born individual, this organization is perfected for the purpose of protecting that right—the right of these craftsmen," Mr. Jones stated. "This is a right that belongs to every American citizen. These men are tax-paying citizens of Memphis and Shelby County directly or indirectly and they are entitled to employment and shall fight for this right regardless of circumstances."

The Independent Craftsmen Association is composed of 182 members, with an average of 25 members to each craft represented in the organization. On recent government projects, skilled workers have been imported to Memphis to do jobs while Negro skilled mechanics have remained idle, it was pointed out.

Speaking of work for these skilled laborers on the two government housing projects, Mr. Jones said that "in as much as the housing program is a national program for the purpose of aiding recovery and at the same time help the low-income group in America, it is important that Negro mechanics are given work in the constructions of these projects."

We feel (speaking of the League) that no union has the right to discriminate other union workers when these workers have made application to enter the several unions of Memphis."

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
October 18, 1939

CHARTER IS GRANTED NEGRO LABOR GROUP

Members Will Be Workers In Building Trades

A Memphis negro labor organization to be known as the Independent Craftsmen's Association, Inc., was granted a charter yesterday by Secretary of State A. B. Broadbent in Nashville. Members will be workers in the building trades who have been residents of Tennessee for three months.

"The general welfare of society and not individual profit is the object for which the association is formed," the charter application sets out.

"Particular objectives" are listed as "to associate for the purpose of preserving and protecting the American form of government and defending its principles and institutions from alteration, distortion, abuse or destruction, seeking to maintain government of laws and not government of men; forming labor organization of and for its incorporators and such other members as may be admitted for the purpose of dealing collectively with employers concerning employment, wages, hours of labor, working conditions, and in the reasonable, factual and peaceful arbitrament of grievances and disputes and to qualify members for work on jobs requiring union labor and to qualify as bona fide workmen and craftsmen in the building trades."

Incorporators are A. E. McIntyre, Lee W. Riley, Joe Davis, F. S. Duncan, F. D. Bell, Wilson Banks, Coleman Wilson Jr. and David Porter. The office of the corporation was given as 546 Beale, the address of the Community Welfare League.

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS UNION

U. A. W. Race Relations Heads

1-20-39 Kansas City Mo

DETROIT.—(U N P)—Shown above are members of the recently appointed race relations committee of the United Automobile Workers' Union. Left to right, are: William Nowell, Frank Evans and R. J. Thomas. A member of the committee not included above is William Neal, of New Haven, Mich. The committee was appointed by Homer Martin, president of the union.

Call

Name Negro Member Of Auto Workers Bd.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia Pa

DETROIT, MICH.—[illegible] Evans, of Cleveland, O., was elected a member of the board of the Homer Martin faction of the United Automobile Workers last Wednesday, when the organization amended its constitution to provide that one member of its executive board should be a Negro. 3-16-39

Martin, who was reelected president of the organization, which convened here for five days, described the amendment as "a great step forward" in labor relations. He said the action broke down racial barriers and discrimination.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 30, 1939

U. A. W. GIRDS FOR FORD AUTO FIGHT

Convention Delegates Turn To Plan For Unionizing Plant's Employes

CLEVELAND—(AP)—Delegates to the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers convention today advanced toward their announced No. 1 task of organizing Ford Motor Company employes.

Nine rank and file representatives composing the organization committee dealt with the formidable problem as others took up constitutional questions or sought solution of remaining factional difficulties.

Before the committee was an ultimatum from President R. J. Thomas:

"If Ford stays unorganized, the union can't long keep its strength in the auto and parts plants now under contract."

The group discussed radio, handbill and public speaking barrages in planning campaign tactics. One proposal asked even that special movies be filmed to aid in enlisting workers. Another would require the U. A. W. executive board to hire dozens of special organizers, including trained workers for each of the nationalities represented among Ford workmen; and Negro organizers for Negro employes.

Considered a powerful weapon was a threat to denounce the huge motor firm as "unfair to labor" in a national drive. This had been advocated in Thomas' convention report which asserted workers are "eager to get out from under the low wages and penitentiary atmosphere of the Ford plants."

C. I. O. Director John Brophy meanwhile presided over "peace" talks intended to effect an agreement on a slate of candidates for union leadership acceptable to all factions.

Secretary-treasurer George Addes and Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen were said to have withdrawn as candidates for president in favor of Thomas, believed the C. I. O.'s first choice.

AUTO UNION DROPS VICE PRESIDENCIES

Unanimous Action Follows the Appeal of C. I. O. Spokesmen to Eliminate 'Factionalism'

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

4-2-39
New York Times

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Three Communist-supported vice presidents of the C. I. O.-recognized United Automobile Workers of America were retired from office today on recommendation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the auto union convention.

The vice presidents, Richard T. Frankenstein, Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, gracefully voted for their own "liquidation." They joined with other delegates in praising the C. I. O., professing their loyalty to it and their willingness to act upon its advice.

Secretary-Treasurer George Addes and several delegates told the convention that the controversy over the vice presidencies was part of the union's "sickness" and called on the C. I. O. to act as "physician."

Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, vice presidents of the C. I. O., at hotel room conference with scores of union delegations, took the position that the earlier insistence of the three vice presidents on succeeding themselves and the equally determined program of their opponents favoring a single vice president in the new union constitution might result in a fight that would split the union wide open.

C. I. O. Officials Offer Plan

The C. I. O. officials suggested, therefore, that the new constitution abolish the office of vice president, limiting the officers to a president and a secretary-treasurer.

At first Vice Presidents Frankensteen, Mortimer and Hall demurred but finally they agreed to accept the advice of the C. I. O.

After a long discussion in the convention this afternoon all but one of the 550 delegates voted for the C. I. O. recommendations. Messrs. Murray and Hillman thereupon issued a statement. They explained that their recommendation was not to be construed as supporting any faction. They said the question was one involving the union's structure "although unfortunately some factional issues were injected."

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the lone dissenter, from Local 5, South Bend, Ind., explained that his delegation, by majority vote, had decided to favor the constitution committee's report. Chairman Thomas announced that the vote was unanimous and then, at the suggestion of a delegate, the convention gave a rising vote of thanks to the retiring vice presidents for their past services.

The overwhelming ratification appeared to indicate that, unless unforeseen circumstances develop, R. J. Thomas, acting president since the split with the Homer Martin U. A. U., would probably be elected president. He is favored by the C. I. O. Earlier in the week Vice President Frankensteen let it be known that if Mr. Thomas ran for the presidency he would oppose him.

Another presidential aspirant several days ago was Secretary-Treasurer Addes. It was reported today that he appeared ready to succeed himself. No contest has developed for his office.

Several score delegates spoke in favor of abolishing the post of vice president. Some of them paid tribute to the contribution of the vice presidents.

The old constitution provided for five vice president. Mr. Thomas acted as president in the recent crisis and there was no controversy over Vice President Walter Welles.

When Robert Travis of Toledo spoke in favor of the C. I. O. recommendation it was apparent the issue would be settled without further friction. He was an ardent partisan of the three men and was himself a "key" figure in the deliberations of the group supporting their candidacies.

[illegible] 2-39

Mr. Frakensteen said that while his own judgment was that the abolition of the vice presidential posts was not an improvement, he was willing "to go down the line for the C. I. O."

The watch word of most of those who followed was that they, too, were willing "to go down the line for the C. I. O." because they appreciated that organization's aid in building their union.

Mr. Mortimer said that he "yielded to nobody" in his loyalty to the C. I. O. and Mr. Hall offered to serve the union in any capacity.

Statement by C. I. O. Officials

The statement issued by Messrs. Murray and Hillman follows:

"The decision of the U. A. W. convention abolishing the office of vice president, is, we believe, a wise step that will contribute to the business-like and effective functioning of the organization. The question was purely one of structure, although unfortunately some factional issues were injected.

"Pursuant to the unanimous request of the convention last Wednesday, we advised that the new constitution provide fo rno vice presidents. We reached that decision after conferring with hundreds of representative delegates and after considering rank and file expressions in the matter. "Our advice should not be construed as supporting any faction in the convention, either those who favored continuation of five vice presidencies or those who wished to cut the number down to one or three.

"We reached our position on the sole basis of eliminating factionalism and clearing the atmosphere of all extraneous issues which might have had the effect of impeding constructive consideration of the important problems before the organized automobile workers."

LABOR - 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

UNITED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

COPIES SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

Courier
1-7-39
Pittsburgh
Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes' Association and director of the Civil Liberties, I.B.P.O.E. of W., was one of the principal speakers at the public mass meeting of the 75th Emancipation celebration held New Year's Day at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Ninth and P streets, northwest.

Senator Marvel Mills Logan, of Kentucky; Senator Harry Schwartz of Wyoming and Dr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks were also speakers.

At this history-making meeting the following resolutions were adopted and copies sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and members of the 76th Congress:

1. Appointment by the President of colored citizens to vacancy on the Board of District Commissioners. Civil Service and Civil Rights for the District of Columbia.
2. Admittance of colored youth into the U. S. Air Corps, Naval Academy, Coast Guard, Marines and **larger colored quota in the Regular Army.** There should be 2,000 colored pilots, proportionately if there are 20,000 youths in the U. S. Air Training Schools.
3. Appropriation increase to enable Civil Service to abolish photographs in all federal examinations and to substitute fingerprints. A colored administrative official on the U. S. Civil Service Commission.
4. A $1,500 minimum annual wage for all full time regular government employes and automatic promotions.
5. Increase of charwomen's pay from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour throughout the country and the District of Columbia. Appropriations to employ men for cleaning in old House Office Building instead of women jeopardizing their lives on 16-foot ladders.
6. Old age and unemployment benefits for household and farm laborers through amendments to the present Social Security Act.
7. A $60 a year increase in 1939 for all low-paid workers with high efficiency ratings of the federal and District governments, Postoffice Department, Freedmen's, Glendale and Gallinger hospitals, Veterans' Administration, R.F.C., Smithsonian and National Museums, N.P.S., and other government departments and agencies.
8. Legislation making the CCC permanent. Ten per cent representation of colored enrollees, reserve officers, technical personnel and educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps.
9. Continuation and improvement of WPA, PWA and NYA. Extension of low cost housing, slum clearance and further development of adult education, sewing, household training, aid, health and recreational projects. Civil service, sick leave and annual leave, with pay, also retirement benefits for all emergency workers just as regular departmental employes.
10. Unequivocal opposition to state or local communities having the final decision in the administration of relief funds

---

Labor Leaders Point Finger Of Scorn At U.G.E. President

Daily World
7-19-39 Atlanta, Ga.

Brown Is Called Enemy of Negro People, Labor Movement and WPA Workers; Lasser Terms Him Stooge

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Labor leaders of both races here pointed the finger of scorn this week at Edgar G. Brown, Washington, D. C., president, United Government employes, for his attitude toward Negro WPA workers and his advice to them "to stay on the job," not join the nation-wide strike against the new federal work program which proscribes a 130-hour month, drastic WPA lay-offs and dismissals and other retrenchment provisions.

In Chicago last week, David Lasser, leader of the Workers' Alliance, called Brown a "stooge and lobbyist for reactionary congressmen who want cheap domestic labor." Here to present the grievances of his organization to Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, who told of the drastic retrenchments planned, Lasser wanted these four proposals submitted to congress: restoration of the prevailing wage rate; no cuts in monthly pay; let wages be equalized in North and South by raising Southern wages; no forced layoff of 650,000 on August 31, and restoration of all arts projects.

Officials of other organizations who took a verbal pot shot at Brown included the following: Solon C. Bell and Ishmael P. Flory, Joint Council Dining Car Employes, AFL; Henry Johnson and Hugh R. Jackson, Federated Hotel Waiters' union, AFL; Henry Johnson, Packing House Workers Organizing committee, CIO; George McCrady, National Negro Congress; Samuel Clark, Illinois Workers' alliance, and Clifton Laws, Cook County Workers' alliance.

A prepared statement, signed by the above officials, declared, in part: "Edgar G. Brown, who is being publicized as head of some group known as the United Government Employes, Inc., is warning Negroes against a strike of WPA workers protesting the extension of work hours to 130 a month.... The Negro UGE referred to is not a union. If the government were a private industry, we could define Brown's organization as a company union and his present attitude in the WPA situation as that of a strike breaker . ...

"OUGHT TO KNOW"

"Workers—black and white—in the AFL, CIO, on WPA and off, are meeting to protest the increasing of hours on WPA and rightly so. It ill affords Negro workers and the Negro people to allow Brown and his backers to attempt to set Negroes off from the main stream of American workers, of which they are an integral part.

"The public ought to know that Brown does not speak for the Negro people nor for Negro AFL, CIO or the overwhelming majority of WPA workers. This charlatan and publicity-seeker speaks the language of a decadent element among the Negro people who, working with reaction all over America, make back-hand as well as open attacks on the New Deal and work for disunity of Negro and white labor.

"We say the Negro people have much to preserve, as part of American labor, by keeping hours of work on WPA reduced and thereby helping to keep up and improve labor standards. If strike action is necessary, they should—and the majority of them will—be on the picket lines with their white brothers. Edgar Brown and his kind must be repudiated as enemies of the Negro people, the labor movement and WPA workers."

Writing in Friday's issue of the Daily Record, Chicago publication, able Commentator William L. Patterson (colored) said: "Now that WPA strikes are developing when men are fighting to maintain hour levels and wage standards, Edgar G. Brown offers the following advice to Negro WPA workers:

"'It is important to emphasize that no Negro worker on WPA or off of it could be sympathetically inclined toward those who for 50 years have denied colored workers membership in craft and building trade unions for the sole reason of race and color.'

"Such a statement, left as it is, is not only confusing, but extremely dangerous. Who are 'those who have denied colored workers membership' in certain craft and building trades unions? They are some of the leading figures in the American Federation of Labor—the Greens, the Wolls, the Hutchesons and Freys....They become the bearers of the racial hatred in the trade union movement.

"COME INTO HIS OWN"

"John L. Lewis, head of CIO from which all semblance of racial prejudice is being ruthlessly driven, said several days ago in speaking of the AFL, 'It is still under the control of a small group of leaders, reactionary in their attitude toward public questions and tolerant of the evils which exist in the AFL.'

"Here, then, is the source of the racial antagonisms which persist among the workers of America....

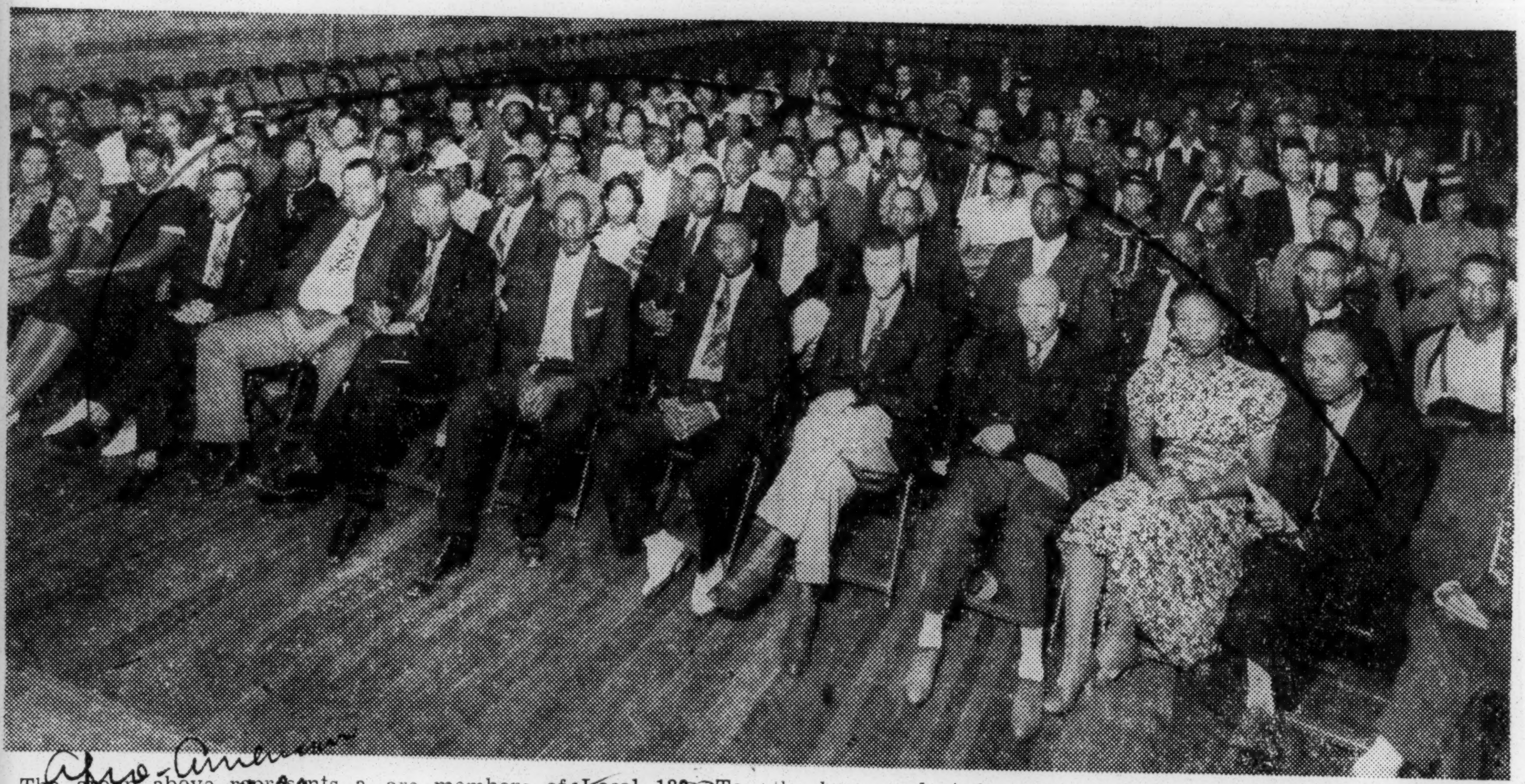
Those who are the bearers of racial hatred in the trade unions are the enemies of white and black workers. They must be driven out. ....No Negro worker should ever be a strikebreaker or against the interest of the class to which he belongs.

"The struggle to free the Scottsboro boys, the CIO's support of the anti-lynching bill, the benefits flowing from the Wages and Hours law and the Wagner Labor Relations act, all offer proof that the Negro will come into his own in America in joint struggle with progressive labor and the democratic people of the country."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

VIRGINIA

THESE TOBACCO WORKERS ARE ORGANIZED



Afro-American
10-14-39

The group above represents a portion of the employees of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company of Petersburg, Va., who are members of Local 180 Tobacco Workers' Union, American Federation of Labor.

Baltimore Md.

This is the largest and one of the best conducted organizations in the city and its members are keenly interested in all civic enterprises. Its industrial and economic influence is far reaching. L. O. Morgan is presiednt and James Harris is secretary.

N.A.A.C.P. GETS ASSURANCE FROM SOLONS

Kansas City Mo.

Hold Session in Congress-Man's Office; White And Spingarn Are Present

Call
12-1-39

NEW YORK.—The Gavagan-Fish anti-lynching bill (H. R.-801), which is on the top of the congress calendar, will be called up in the house of representatives, Monday, January 8, 1940, according to an announcement made here by officials of the N.A.A.C.P.

The announcement followed a conference held here in Representative Joseph Gavagan's office on Tuesday, November 21. Those present at the conference included: Rep. Gavagan, (D. of N.Y.) who has piloted the measure through several congressional battles; Rep Hamilton Fish (R. of N.Y.), who recently withdrew support from his own anti-lynching bill to back the Gavagan bill; Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; Arthur B. Spingarn, chief of the N.A.A.C.P.'s national legal committee; and Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel for the association.

At the conference it was agreed that Gavagan and Fish would lead the two-party campaign to get the bill passed in the house.

The N.A.A.C.P. has written to each of the 218 congressman who signed the discharge petition which forced the bill out of committee and indirectly made possible its present preferred position on the house calendar, urging them to be in Washington on January 8, and on the floor of the house, and also to be present on each day thereafter to prevent opponents from attempting to kill the bill. A similar request was sent to all congressmen who come from states where Negro citizens have the right to vote, but did not sign the discharge petition.

The bill is being brought up on January 8, because under the rules of the House of Representatives the second and fourth Mondays of the month are the legislative days on which action on discharge petitions may be taken. January 8 is the second Monday of the month.

Pointing out that the fight to destroy this bill will be no less bitter than it was during the last session of congress, officials of the association urged all members of N.A.A.C.P. branches throughout the country to visit their congressmen now at home and urge them to be on the floor of the house January 8, when the bill is scheduled to be brought up; to vote for the bill, and to stay on the floor until the bill is passed.

They may (1) vote against the adoption of the rule calling the bill up for debate; (2) vote to recommit the bill, which would bury it for the rest of the session; (3) vote to strike out the enactment clause.

"It is imperative that voters and citizens urge their congressmen to be on the floor on the opening day," N. A. A. C. P. officails said. "The bill can be passed and will be passed if the congressmen who have indicated their support will stay on the floor and fight."

In addition to a strong campaign to get Congressmen to Washington in time to do effective work in behalf of the bill, the N.A.A.C.P. urged citizens to send contributions to the national office of the association, at 69 Fifth avenue, New York, in urder to finance the drive, that is already faced with a deficit of more than $4,000 from the previous campaign.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 8, 1939

Negro Carriers To Meet Monday

Members of the Negro carriers organization of the Daily Press and Times-Herald will meet Monday night at 7:30 at the shipyard community center, Orcutt avenue and Thirty-fifth street, it was announced yesterday.

Plans for the year are to be brought before the carriers and they will attend to routine business matters arising at this time.

The club meets second Mondays of the month at the center and is engaged in a number of community activities in which the members can aid worthwhile projects.

Roanoke, Va., World News
December 6, 1939

Colored Trainmen And Locomotive Firemen to Meet

Principal speaker for the 27th anniversary meeting of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen to be held at St. Paul Methodist church here tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. will be A. M. Walker, principal of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria.

J. H. Claytor, chief counsel for the International Association of Colored Railway Employes, will also be heard at the meeting, according to an announcement by S. H. Clark, grand president of the local organization.

R. L. Edwards, grand secretary of the local association, will extend a welcome to those in attendance, and the invocation will be given by the Rev. B. P. Jordan, pastor of St. Paul Methodist church.

Two musical solos for the meeting will be rendered by Juanita Coles and J. H. Jones, secretary of Local 35. Roanoke.

Agreement Reached In Peanut Workers' Strike

Strikers Charge Police With Brutality

Journal and Guide 12-28-39 Norfolk, Va.

BULLETIN

The week-old strike at the Lummis Peanut Company plant was ended Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock with the signing of a collective bargaining contract between officials of the company and representatives of the United Peanut Workers Union, Local 110.

The agreement was signed in the office of Attorney Paul Everett in Suffolk, by Frank Lummis, and John B. Taylor, representing the Lummis Company, and Frank Graham, president of Local 110; Henry Bellamy, shop steward, and Elizabeth Lucas, secretary, and George Stafford, of the national office of the CIO, on behalf of the union.

By ALBERT L. HINTON

SUFFOLK, Va. — After making several concessions in their original demands, including a clause in the collective bargaining contract calling for a "closed shop" policy, officials of Local 110, United Peanut Workers Union, affiliate, of the CIO still appeared deadlocked early this week in attempts to negotiate settlement of a strike at the Lummis Peanut Company plant here.

The situation was gravely aggravated Monday morning when strike pickets, attempting to keep non-union workers out of the plant, tangled with local police and caused the first bloodshed of the week-old walkout. Union officials charged that the trouble was precipitated when police officers attempted to escort non-union workers into the plant.

A crowd which at one time numbered at least 1,500 persons, milled about outside the Lummis Company plant for several hours and a picket line which began operations as early as six o'clock Monday morning, continued to picket the plant throughout the day.

CITY MANAGER ON SCENE

Suffolk City officials made a hasty survey of the situation early Monday morning and immediately called all members of the Suffolk Police Department to active duty at the plant. The detail was under the command of Chief of Police H. W. Churn who was largely credited with keeping the trouble down to a minimum. Also on the scene was City Manager Brinkley.

"Closed Shop" Clause Not In Contract

Approximately 500 workers were assembled in front of the plant as early as six o'clock and were reasonably orderly until attempts were made to prevent non-union workers from entering the plant.

Pickets Parade Before Richmond Tobacco Plant as 900 Strike

Journal and Guide 4-22-39 Norfolk, Va.

ABOVE WAS THE SCENE at the Liggett and Myers tobacco factory in Richmond Monday morning as some 900 employees went on strike for wage increase and a preferential shop.

These colored employees shown here on strike belong to the Tobacco Workers International Union No. 202, an affiliate of the A. F. of L. There are more than 300 colored workers on strike.

Picket Tobacco Factory

Journal and Guide

4-22-39

Wage Increase Sought In Richmond

Norfolk, Va.

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va. — Approximately 900 employees of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company plant here approximately one-third of whom are colored went on strike Monday morning, April 17.

The negotiating committee of the Tobacco Workers International Union said that similar action will be taken by 1,100 employees of the company at Durham, and some 200 in San Francisco.

WAGE INCREASE REQUESTED

The union is requesting a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase and a preferential shop. A picket line was formed Monday morning and both men and women walked peaceably around the building. Around noon no attempts had been made by the company to employ non-union workers.

Negotiations for settlement of walkout were begun last week, but no agreement could be reached and Friday negotiations were dropped and union leaders called the strike for Monday morning.

The Journal and Guide learned that no attempt was made Sunday to continue negotiations.

G. Horace Flowers, manager of the local Ligget and Myers Plant, issued the following statement:

MANAGER'S STATEMENT

"We have had several conferences with representatives of the union for the purpose of negotiating an agreement covering our cigarette factories located at Richmond, Va., Durham, N. C., and San Francisco, Cal.," Mr. Flowers said.

"The agreement submitted by the union proposed two changes in the existing contract—a flat increase to all factory employees of 5 cents per hour, and a proposal that employees who are members of the union should be given certain preferences over employees who are not members of the union.

"We have offered the union the same contract that was in effect for the year ended April 1, 1939, which they have refused to accept.

"As to the matter of wages, we stated that in view of present business conditions, we did not think this an opportune time to make a general wage increase. However, at the several conferences with representatives of the union, we have not at any time refused to continue the discussion of wages; but representatives of the union have taken the position that they did not wish to discuss wages further until the preferred shop question had been settled.

COMPANY POLICY

"It is the policy of the company that its wage scale for similar work under similar conditions shall be at least as high as the wage scale in other cigarette and tobacco factories. This is expressly stated in the agreement which has recently expired and which the company has offered to renew for the ensuing year."

"As to the preferred shop," Mr. Flowers continued, "we have contended that this would involve discrimination against such of our employees as have not seen fit to join the union. It has been our contention that a man's or a woman's right to work should not be dependent on membership or nonmembership in any group or organization; that employees should not be required to belong to a union as a condition of employment, nor should employment be denied to any employee because of membership in a union.

"The question of seniority is not involved, as this principle has been in effect for several years and has been provided for in all of our agreements with the union.

"The union committee offered to submit the question of preferred shop to arbitration, but it was our position that the principle involved in the question was not a matter for arbitration.

"The controversy resolves itself into a question of the preferred shop, and the company was unwilling to agree that it should discriminate for or against a union member or a nonunion member."

CHAIRMAN OF STRIKE COMMITTEE

J. E. Lentie of Washington, vice-president of the Tobacco Workers International Union is chairman of the union's strike committee. It was announced Saturday night that the Durham and San Francisco workers would join the Richmond workers in their strike.

Committee leaders said that the company management still clung to what they called its "uncompromising" attitude.

The Tobacco Workers International Union was organized here in 1933 and this is the first time they have called a strike. In 1937 the union entered into an agreement with the company.

A second agreement was entered into last year, only after the company had turned down a wage increase and preferential shop, but this year, one of the committee members said, the employees thought they were "entitled to more consideration."

LABOR- 1939
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Nashville Tenn Banner
June 9, 1939

Workers Alliance Honors First Lady

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt chatting with David Lasser (center), president of the Workers Alliance of America, and Lee Morgan, Alliance secretary, after receiving honorary membership in the "Right to Work Congress" convened by the Alliance in Washington. During a twenty-minute address, Mrs. Roosevelt assured her audience of her sympathetic interest in their meeting.